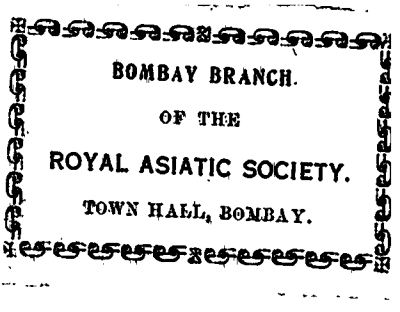
Administration Report

Madras Presidency

1937-38 & 1938-39

(Madras in 1937 & 1939 (Reform))



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MADRAS ADMINISTRATION

1937-38 and 1938-39

and Madras in 1938 & 1939
(Outline of the Administration)

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MADRAS ADMINISTRATION 1937-38

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MADRAS ADMINISTRATION 1937–38.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

This volume replaces the former Part II (the detailed section) of the Presidency Administration Report. The material has been rearranged in an attempt to make the arrangement more logical. Some new sections and new features have been introduced. It deals with the work of the various departments in the official year which, generally, last preceded the compilation of the volume. The Red Letter Chapters giving an account of the machinery of administration which were formerly included in this part, have been removed from it. The material contained in them has been incorporated in a separate publication "Handbook of Information on the Administration of the Madras Presidency." The former Part I (the General Summary) of the Presidency Administration Report dealing with the calendar year 1938 is published separately under the title "Madras in 1938."

MADRAS ADMINISTRATION 1937-38.

CHAPTER I.—THE EXECUTIVE.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION (1937–38).

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency throughout the year.

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, Provincial Autonomy was introduced with effect from the 1st April 1937. The following Members of the Governor's Executive Council and Ministers accordingly vacated office on 1st April 1937 :—

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

(1) Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.I.E. (Law).
(2) Rao Bahadur (now Sir) A. T. Pannir Selvam (Home).
(3) Sir Charles Souter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. (Revenue).
(4) Sir Geoffrey Bracken, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. (Finance).

MINISTERS.

(5) Raja Sri Ravu Sir Swetachalapati Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bobbili (Local Self-Government).
(6) Sir P. T. Rajan (Public Works).
(7) Rajkumar M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad (Education and Public Health).

His Excellency the Governor appointed the following gentlemen to be members of his Council of Ministers under the new constitution from 1st April 1937 :—

(1) Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.I.E. (Public, Revenue and Legal).
(2) Rao Bahadur (now Sir) A. T. Pannir Selvam (Home and Finance).
(3) Rajkumar M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad (Local Self-Government).
(4) Khan Bahadur P. Kalifulla Sahib Bahadur (Public Works).
(5) Sri Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja (Development).
(6) Sri R. M. Palat (Education and Public Health).

These Ministers tendered their resignations, which were accepted by His Excellency, with effect from 14th July 1937. His Excellency appointed the following gentlemen to be members of his Council of Ministers from the same date :—

(1) Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier (Public and Finance).
(2) Sri T. Prakasam (Revenue).
(3) Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur (Public Works).
(4) Dr. P. Subbarayan (Education and Legal).
(5) Dr. T. S. S. Rajan (Public Health).
(6) Sri Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai (Agriculture and Rural Development).
(7) Sri V. V. Giri (Industries and Labour).
(8) Sri S. Ramanathan (Administration Reports and Public Information).
(9) Sri K. Raman Menon (Courts and Prisons).
(10) Sri B. Gopala Reddi (Local Administration).

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, was in Madras during the First Session of the new Legislature and presided at the Convocation of the Madras University on 30th July. His Excellency was again in Madras in August and September and addressed the Joint Session of the Legislature on the 31st August. In October His Excellency toured the Coimbatore and Salem districts, with which was combined a visit to

Vellore in the North Arcot district. In the course of this tour His Excellency visited Coimbatore, the Anamalai Hills, Erode, Palayakottai, Mettur, Salem and Yercaud. In December His Excellency presided at the Convocation of the Andhra University at Waltair. In February 1938 His Excellency made a tour of the Vizagapatam, Guntur and the Nellore districts, and visited Rajahmundry on the way. In the Vizagapatam district His Excellency visited Vizagapatam, Anakapalle, Kondakarla, Jammadevipeta, Anantagiri and Sunkari Metta.

CHAPTER II.—THE LEGISLATURE.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

Council.—The distribution of parties in the Council at the introduction of Provincial Autonomy was as follows:—

Congress	27
Justice	7
Independents..	16
Muslim League	4
Total ..	54

There was one bye-election during the year which did not affect the distribution of parties. One Congress member was nominated.

Assembly.—The strength of the parties in the Assembly at the introduction of Provincial Autonomy was—

Congress	159
Justice	18
Independents	18
Muslim League	11
Europeans	7
Anglo-Indians	2
Total ..	215

There were four bye-elections during the year with a net result of one gain to the Congress Party, and one loss to the Justice Party. Two Independents joined the Congress Party.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

The following Acts were passed during the year and became law:—

(1) Act IX of 1937 (Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act) fixes the salaries and allowances of the Prime Minister and the other Ministers, Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the

Assembly, President and Deputy President of the Council, Parliamentary Secretaries, and Members of the Assembly and Council, and also provides that no one is disqualified from being a Member of the Assembly or Council by reason only of his holding the office of Parliamentary Secretary and receiving the emoluments in respect thereof.

(2) Act X of 1937 (Madras Prohibition Act) provides for the introduction and extension of the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors and drugs in the Province of Madras. The Act empowers the Government to grant exemptions in certain cases.

(3) Act XI of 1937 [Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act] substitutes co-option by members for nomination to District Boards, and empowers Government to amalgamate bifurcated District Boards.

(4) Act XII of 1937 (Madras Regulation of Sale of Cloth Act) provides for the licensing of cloth dealers, those who deal exclusively in hand-woven cloth being exempt from fee.

(5) Act XIII of 1937 [Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act] extends the benefits of State aid to cottage and village industries.

(6) Act XIV of 1937 [Madras Revenue Recovery and City Land Revenue (Amendment) Act] makes the procedure prescribed in the Third and Fourth clauses of section 36 of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, and in the Third and Fourth clauses of section 18 of the Madras City Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1867, inapplicable to cases where immovable property is purchased by Government in sales for arrears.

(7) Act XV of 1937 [Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act] empowers Government to extend the term of office of certain members of local bodies up to 31st March 1938.

(8) Act I of 1938 [Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act] repeals the provisions for minimum salaries to certain officials of the Corporation and permits the Corporation to fix the salaries subject to Government sanction.

(9) Act II of 1938 [Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act] provides for the adoption of the relevant portions of the electoral rolls prepared for the Madras Legislative Assembly as the electoral rolls for local bodies in the Province.

(10) Act III of 1938 [Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act] provides that sums payable to local bodies under section 10 of the principal Act shall be expenditure charged on the revenues of the Province.

(11) Act IV of 1938 (Madras Agriculturists Relief Act) provides for the scaling down of debts and arrears of rent due by agriculturists. The main provisions are as follows :—

(i) In the case of debts incurred before 1st October 1932 all interest outstanding on 1st October 1937 is wiped out and only the principal or such portion of the principal as may not have been paid will be due from the agriculturist.

(ii) Where an agriculturist has paid twice the amount of the principal to his creditor by way of interest or principal or both, the entire debt (principal and interest) is wiped out.

(iii) Where the repayments made exceed the principal but are less than twice the principal, only such amount as would be necessary to bring up the amounts repaid to twice the principal or such portion of the principal as is outstanding, whichever is less, need be paid.

(iv) In the case of debts incurred on or after 1st October 1932 the principal or such portion thereof as may be outstanding is not affected and will have to be repaid and interest is calculated at 5 per cent per annum simple interest.

(v) In the case of debts which have been scaled down under the provisions of the Act, interest on the principal amount due on the date up to which they have been scaled down will not exceed $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum simple interest.

(vi) No debt incurred by an agriculturist after the 22nd March 1938 will bear interest at a rate exceeding $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum simple interest.

(vii) Arrears of rent due for fasli 1345 and prior faslis are deemed to be discharged in the proportion which the rent paid for faslis 1346 and 1347 bears to the rent due for those faslis provided that the rent for fasli 1347 is paid in full by 30th September 1938.

(12) Act V of 1938 (Madras Traffic Control Act) is designed to unify the control of road traffic in the Province and to remove the distinction for taxation purposes between motor lorries plying for hire, motor lorries used for trade purposes and other motor lorries.

Under a notification of the 14th September 1937, the Moplah Outrages Act, 1859, ceased to be in force.

CHAPTER III.—LAND REVENUE AND EXCISE.

LAND REVENUE: SOURCES AND REALIZATION.

(*Fasli* 1346—1*st July* 1936 *to* 30*th June* 1937.)

Land Revenue Department.

The charges in the Land Revenue Department are debited to General Administration and amounted in all to Rs. 220·61 lakhs or 26·4 per cent of the total land revenue and cess collected. Of this, Rs. 103·74 lakhs represented District Administration charges and Rs. 116·87 lakhs the village service charges. The department collects land, excise and stamp revenue and also performs multifarious duties connected with general administration. Much of the time of a Collector and his subordinates is occupied with magisterial work, while the village establishment serves every department of the Government. The actual cost of collecting the land revenue cannot be accurately estimated, but is certainly much less than the total cost of the department.

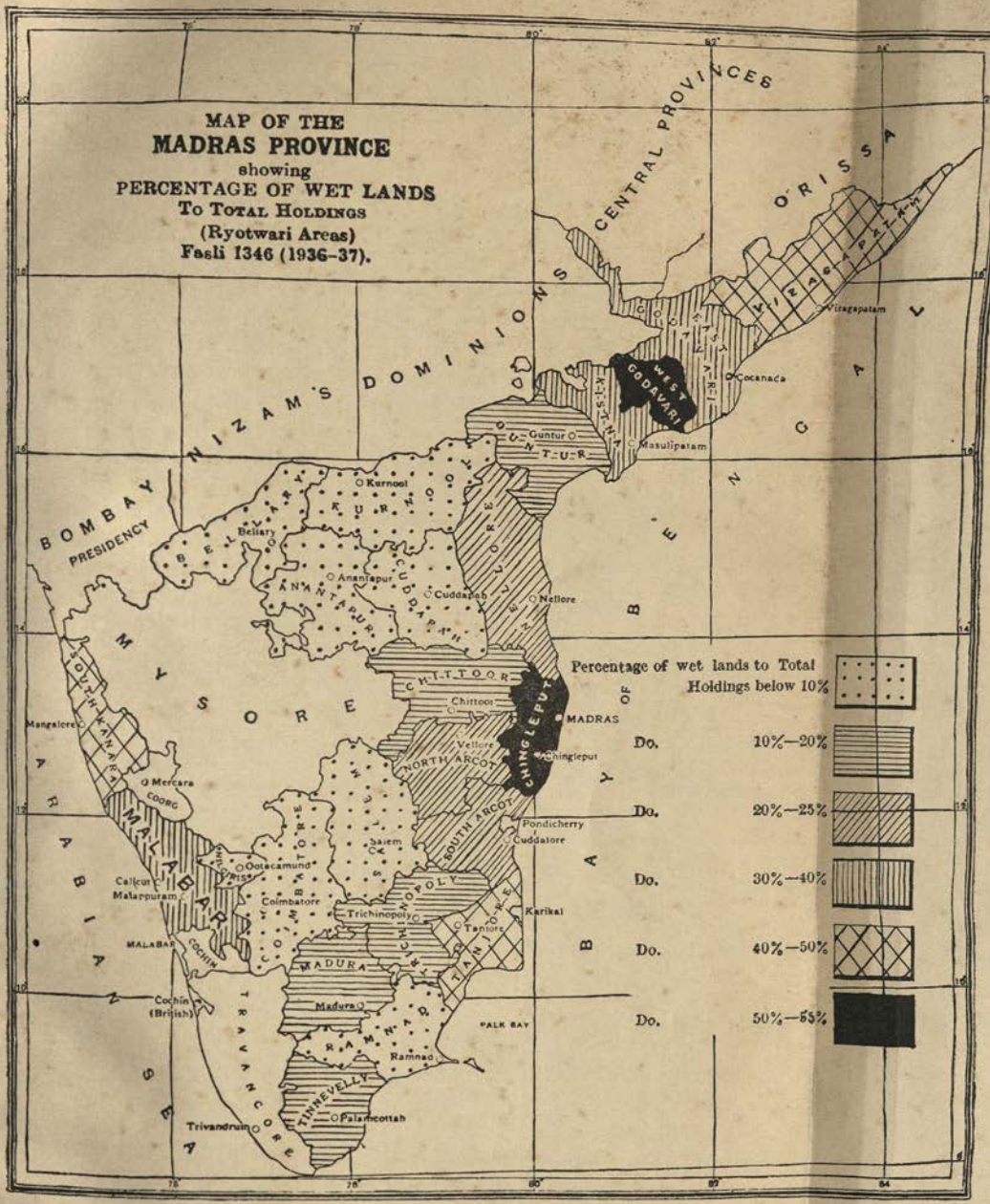
Ryotwari Holdings.

Extent.—The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli increased by 15,321 acres to 27,572,867 acres. The increase was shared by all districts except South Arcot, East Godavari, North Arcot, the Nilgiris, Ramnad, Madura, Nellore, Bellary and Tanjore; it was considerable in the districts of Vizagapatam, South Kanara and Guntur.

Cultivation.—The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings rose from 20·32 million acres to 20·67 million acres. The area under dry increased by 351,325 acres but that under wet decreased slightly by 1,559 acres.

The total assessment on holdings increased by Rs. 34,416 from Rs. 602·09 lakhs to Rs. 602·44 lakhs.

Water-rate and Second-crop Charges.—The revenue derived from water-rate and second-crop charge fell by Rs. 8,819 from Rs. 36·28 lakhs to Rs. 36·19 lakhs as a


MAP OF THE
MADRAS PROVINCE
showing
PERCENTAGE OF WET LANDS
To Total Holdings
(Ryotwari Areas)
Fasli 1346 (1936-37).
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
CENTRAL PROVINCES
ORISSA
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MYSORE
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Vizagapatam
Cocanada
Masulipatam
Guntur
Kurnool
Bellary
Anantapur
Cuddapah
Nellore
Chittoor
Vellore
Chingleput
MADRAS
Mangalore
Mercara
COORG
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
Salem
Ootacamund
Calicut
Malappuram
Coimbatore
Trichinopoly
Karikal
Tanjore
MALABAR
COCHIN
MADURA
Madura
Cochin (British)
PALK BAY
Ramnad
TINNEVELLY
Palamcottah
Trivandrum
TRAVANCORE
Percentage of wet lands to Total Holdings below 10%
Do. 10%—20%
Do. 20%—25%
Do. 30%—40%
Do. 40%—50%
Do. 50%—55%

result of increases of Rs. 3,04,533 in some districts and a slightly larger decrease of Rs. 3,13,352 in others. There was a marked increase in Tanjore following the introduction of the Cauvery-Mettur Project in Blocks I and II in the Arantangi taluk, in Madura owing to good rainfall and good supply in the Periyar lake, and in Tinnevelly due to increase in second-crop cultivation. The appreciable decreases in North Arcot and Chingleput were caused by inadequate supply of water.

Miscellaneous Revenue.—Miscellaneous revenue includes jodi and quit-rent in minor inams, water-rate and second-crop charge on inam lands water-rate in permanently settled estates, penal water-rate for irregular irrigation and charges for occupation of lands not assigned. The revenue under these heads fell by nearly Rs. 6 lakhs from Rs. 119·80 lakhs to Rs. 113·89 lakhs as a result of an increase of Rs. 3,48,997 in some districts and a decrease of Rs. 9,40,075 in others.

Remission and Suspension.—The total remissions fell by Rs. 7 lakhs from Rs. 91·95 lakhs to Rs. 84·77 lakhs, the fall being both in season and other fixed remissions and in special remissions. Season and other fixed remissions decreased by over Rs. 4½ lakhs from Rs. 37·44 lakhs to Rs. 32·75 lakhs owing to more favourable seasonal conditions. The decrease was marked in the districts of Coimbatore (Rs. 2,37,190) and in East Godavari (Rs. 2,11,458). Special remissions were once again granted owing to the continued low level of prices of agricultural products. The amounts remitted were 2 annas in the rupee on garden lands in Malabar and South Kanara, 1½ annas in the rupee on wet lands in districts resettled before 1918–19, the percentage enhancement subject to a maximum of 3 annas in the rupee on wet lands in districts resettled in or after 1918–19, and a reduction of 8 per cent in the rates of water-cess in the districts of East and West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur (deltaic tracts). The remission of dry assessment granted in the previous year was not continued. The cost of these special remissions was Rs. 52·02 lakhs which was Rs. 7 lakhs less than the figure (Rs. 59·45 lakhs) for fasli 1345. There were, however, remissions in fasli 1346 of Rs. 2·62 lakhs in Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool districts on dry assessment on account of unfavourable seasonal conditions and of Rs. 3·14 lakhs in Guntur district on account of the cyclone.

Sources and Collection of Land Revenue.

The sources of land revenue apart from ryotwari assessment and water-rate are peshkash (revenue from permanently settled estates), shrotriyam jodi (quit-rent on inam villages), and miscellaneous revenue. There was a decrease of Rs. 8 lakhs in demand, of which nearly Rs. 6 lakhs was under miscellaneous revenue. Collection improved from 91·2 per cent to 92·4 per cent; there was a slight reduction in sums written off from 6·5 per cent to 6·4 per cent; and a substantial reduction in the amount whose collection was suspended or postponed from 0·9 per cent to 0·03 per cent. The outstanding balance was nearly Rs. 4 lakhs less than in the previous year.

The figures for faslis 1345 and 1346 are given below :—

	Fasli 1345.	Fasli 1346.	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Demand.—(For the fasli).			
(1) Peshkash	46,77,060	46,81,840	+4,780
(2) Cesses on permanently settled estates.	20,84,566	21,07,727	+23,161
(3) Shrotriyam jodi ..	7,34,717	7,34,802	+85
(4) Cesses on whole inam villages.	6,90,727	7,37,770	+47,043
(5) Ryotwari and miscellaneous.	7,30,08,544	7,18,86,414	−11,22,130
(6) Cesses on do.	86,80,682	89,11,997	+2,31,315
Total, Demand ..	8,98,76,296	8,90,60,550	−8,15,746
Collected	8,19,26,369	8,22,72,247	
Written off	58,04,964	56,92,423	
Collection postponed or suspended.	7,81,943	28,554	
Balance at the end of the fasli (including balance from previous faslis).	26,18,788	22,38,989	−3,79,799

Coercive Processes.—The following statement shows the number of coercive processes of each kind issued during the last four faslis :—

	Faslis.			
Coercive processes.	1343.	1344.	1345.	1346.
Demand notices	1,499,500	1,527,296	1,382,465	1,157,992
Distraint or attachment notices.	192,160	135,479	125,473	95,659
Sale notices	143,344	96,347	94,826	76,595
Sale (number of defaulters).	14,655	13,414	13,588	11,839

The figures show an all round decrease in coercive processes in fasli 1346. Of the processes, 1,219,726 were served by the village establishment and 45,436 by special agency. The properties of 116,659 defaulters were attached; 39·49 per cent of them paid up the arrears before sale notices were issued, the last fasli figure being 37·86 per cent. The number of notices of sale was large in Tanjore (21,221), South Arcot (14,068) and Malabar (15,478). The number of defaulters whose property was sold was over 12 per cent less than in the previous year and represented 0·19 (0·22) per cent of the total holdings; there was a corresponding fall in the extent of land sold from 1 in 1,030 acres to 1 in 1,305 acres; the percentage of actual sales to sale notices increased, however, from 14·32 to 16·77. The extent of land sold fell from 9,937 acres to 6,969 acres of dry land and from 3,866 acres to 3,546 acres of wet land. The lands were estimated to be worth Rs. 6,72,131 and were sold for Rs. 2,00,383, to realize arrears of Rs. 1,99,178. In the previous fasli properties valued at Rs. 7,70,960 were sold for Rs. 1,91,518 to realize arrears of Rs. 1,96,749. The price of land sold to private individuals bore a higher ratio to the assessment than in the previous year, being 6–1/7 against 5–3/7 for dry lands and 8–5/11 against 6–4/9 for wet lands. The area of dry land bought in by Government for lack of bidders fell from 10,738 acres to 8,173 acres of dry land while that of wet land rose slightly from 2,180 acres to 2,438 acres.

Loans and Advances.

Advances are made under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans Acts. The advances for the improvement of agricultural land, the purchase of seed and cattle and similar purposes rose by over Rs. 2 lakhs from Rs. 9·83 lakhs to Rs. 12·14 lakhs, as a net result of increases in fourteen districts and decreases in ten districts. The amount advanced under the Agriculturists Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, 1935, for the relief of indebtedness rose sharply from Rs. 1·68 lakhs to Rs. 16·85 lakhs. The total amount of principal and interest repayable under the main Act (including the outstanding balance) was Rs. 18,26,790. Of this, Rs. 16,24,318 or 89 per cent was collected, Rs. 45,619 realized by sale of movable and immovable properties and Rs. 8,613 was

written off leaving a balance of Rs. 2,02,472. The aggregate sum of principal and interest repayable under the Amendment Act was Rs. 22,096 and of this Rs. 18,785 was collected.

SURVEYS.

Parties.

There were two parties at work during the year, with headquarters at Salem and Nellore ; they worked in sixteen districts.

Operations.

The total outturn was 266·3 square miles in terms of re-survey, 71·5 linear miles of street survey and 4·4 linear miles of road survey.

Ryotwari Areas.—The bulk of the work was done in ryotwari areas. It included initial cadastral survey of scattered areas in eleven districts, a cadastral re-survey of parts of five districts (including splitting up of fields above the 800-feet contour line in villages of Omalur and Dharmapuri taluks affected by the Stanley reservoir), and a supplemental survey in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts as a result of the revision of the ayacut in villages commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal system.

Estates.—The survey of estate lands brought under the Peddalanka scheme in Kaikalur taluk, Kistna district, was completed, and a start was made in the survey of parts of estate villages in Divi and Gannavaram taluks benefited by the Kistna Bank Canal Scheme.

Town and Panchayat Surveys.—Surveys were completed in Coimbatore, Salem, and Bellary Municipalities, and street survey was completed in Kodaikanal, and in progress in Villupuram and Tadpatri. Street surveys were also conducted in eight panchayat areas. Of miscellaneous items, the chief was verification of frontier boundaries. The verification of the Coimbatore-Travancore boundary was in progress, those of Polavaram-Hyderabad, and Ponnani-Cochin were under consideration, and those of Salem-Mysore (forest boundary near Bavanankal) and Bellary-Mysore were accepted.

Central Survey Office.

The area of village maps printed (including reprints) was 788 square miles. Other maps printed included the Presidency Road Map (twice reprinted owing to the demand), taluk maps, revenue maps of towns, ward maps and street survey maps. The total value of departmental maps published was Rs. 1,01,436. Free supplies to other departments amounted to Rs. 56,797, work charged to others to Rs. 20,674 and sales to the public to Rs. 9,974.

Finance.

The expenditure on the Central Office was Rs. 2,26,801 and that on other survey work was Rs. 4,50,883. Of the latter figure, Rs. 4,27,200 was debitable to the Government and the rest to estates and local bodies.

SETTLEMENTS.

Parties.

There were three settlement parties at work at the beginning of the year, working in fourteen districts. Two of the parties were disbanded during the year.

Operations.

The principal feature of the year was the abandonment of resettlements. Resettlement work already started in Coimbatore and Tinnevelly districts was stopped, and the work due to be taken up in the Chingleput district, the Karur Taluk of the Trichinopoly district, and the Chicacole and Ichchapur taluks of the Vizagapatam district was not started. The Government decided not to enforce the new rates based on a consideration of prices and approved for the Guntur and Kurnool districts, and the enhanced acreage rates approved for lands cultivated with special crops in the Shevaroys and the Ootacamund and Coonoor taluks of the Nilgiris district. The work in these areas was, consequently, confined to the introduction of changes other than those relating to percentage enhancements of the rates, and to the preparation of accounts based on the existing rates. In the Nellore and Cuddapah districts and the Tirupattur taluk and the Javadi Hills of the North

Arcot district, for which scheme reports had already been prepared, resettlement operations other than the revision of rates were continued. The scheme for the Nellore district was published, representations were received, and the final proposals were under consideration. Final proposals for the northern taluks of the Salem district, and the Tirupattur taluk of the North Arcot district were submitted to the Government. Settlement operations in 103 villages of the Palkonda agency of the Vizagapatam district were continued, as they were being settled for the first time on scientific principles. Miscellaneous items of work incidental to resettlement were done in fourteen districts.

Record of Rights.

Work connected with Records of Rights and Settlements of Rents under the Estates Land Act was in progress in seven districts.

REVENUE RECORDS AND REGISTRATION (1937–38).

Transfer of Registry of Holdings.

The uninteresting but necessary work of transfer of revenue registry is designed to secure the correctness of the revenue registers on which collection is based. The transfers fall under two heads, viz., those made on applications and notices received from Sub-Registrars and those made on applications and intimations from parties, village officers and others. The total of applications for disposal including the opening balance was 839,008 and 765,308 of them were disposed of as against 698,086 out of 776,030 in the previous year leaving a balance of 73,700 as against 77,944 in the previous year. Of the applications 3·3 per cent were rejected as against 3·7 per cent in the previous year, chiefly owing to defective title and failure to produce documentary evidence. An experimental scheme to ensure a correct record of unregistered cases of transfers which had been tried successfully in seven districts was introduced throughout the Presidency. The scheme ties down the karnam to a definite statement regarding each field once in a period of one to three years. There was delay in some districts in starting the scheme owing to

shortage of forms. In those districts where the scheme was worked there was a substantial increase in recorded changes of registry.

Maintenance.

The work of maintenance involves the repair and renewal of survey marks, and the survey and mapping of new survey fields and of subdivisions in old ones. The object of the work is to ensure that survey marks and records are kept up to date for the benefit of the ryot and the convenience of land revenue administration. Regular maintenance work was in progress in all ryotwari areas of the Presidency, except in some villages of Salem and Malabar districts, and the Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks of the Nilgiris district. These excepted tracts were unsurveyed, or under resettlement, or were recently resurveyed.

Survey Marks.

Ryotwari Areas.—There were 30·77 million survey marks in the ryotwari areas of the Presidency, of which 18·89 million were to be inspected during the year, and 18·60 million were actually inspected by karnams, while 3·69 million were overchecked by Revenue Inspectors and 0·45 million by Tahsildars. The overcheck by Revenue Inspectors was 63,466 more, and that by Tahsildars 36,534 more than in the previous year. Five hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and forty-five marks or 3·1 per cent of the stones inspected were found to require renewal or repair during the year and including the existing balance, the total for renewal and repair was 1,450,826. Of these the Revenue staff attended to 382,593 (2,516 more than the previous year) and the ryots to 148,039 (1,454 less than the previous year) leaving a balance of 924,803 which was 56,000 more than the previous year's balance (868,181).

Zamindari Areas.—There were 1·08 million survey marks in Zamindari areas, of which 1·03 million were to be inspected and 0·77 million were actually inspected by karnams during the year. One hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight were overchecked by Revenue Inspectors and 23,062 by Tahsildars. Including

the opening balance, the total number of marks for renewal or repair was 84,623 of which the revenue staff attended to 22,971 and the ryots to 5,164 leaving a balance of 57,576, or 12,385 more than the previous year.

Subdivisions.—The number of subdivisions sanctioned fell by 25,095 to 158,595 and the balance remaining for checkmeasurement at the end of the year was 26,248 or 7,340 less than in the previous year. The arrears of subdivisions to be mapped fell from 74,688 to 74,081.

Special Operations.—Considerable extents of waste blocks, disafforested areas, railway lands, roads, fuel coupes, mining blocks and lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act were surveyed by District Deputy Surveyors or special staff under the supervision of the Inspecting Tahsildars. A special staff in Bellary investigated 2,130 survey errors.

Training.

Three Sub-Deputy Registrars in Tinnevelly district were trained in survey. In nine districts Inspecting Tahsildars held schools in survey at which 261 candidates were trained in the survey duties of Revenue Inspectors. There were in all 65 schools held in all districts except Madras and the Nilgiris for a period of six weeks to train karnams. Of 1,606 persons trained, 842 were private candidates. The work done at these schools greatly helped in reducing arrears of stone maintenance. One hundred and twenty karnams of estate villages in four districts were given one week's training in survey.

Great Trigonometrical Stations.

The condition of Great Trigonometrical Stations and Bench Marks was generally satisfactory. Repairs were effected or put in hand where necessary.

Miscellaneous.

Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars inspected the equipment of all karnams in twenty districts (excluding Madras) and of most of the karnams in the Nellore, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, and Ramnad districts.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

Two Acts closely affecting the general condition of revenue and rent-paying classes were passed during fasli 1347, viz., the Agriculturist Relief Act and the Prohibition Act. The former provides for scaling down of debts and arrears of rent. The latter was in force in Salem district.

Revenue-paying Classes.

The principal revenue-paying classes are the zamindars, inamdars and ryotwari landholders, the last class paying the bulk of the land revenue.

Rent-paying Classes.

Estates Land Act.—The tenants in Zamindari and whole-inam villages pay rent to their respective landholders. There was an all round decrease in the number of suits and applications under the Madras Estates Land Act filed in fasli 1347 owing to the Agriculturists Relief Act. The landholders continue, however, to prefer the filing of suits under section 77 of the Act to the elaborate and expensive procedure under sections 112 to 131 of the Act. The amendment of 1936 extended the Act to whole-inam villages, but as the rules under the amendment were only recently framed, the effect of the amendment cannot yet be judged. The general economic condition of ryots in Salem district has improved as evidenced by the fall in the number of holdings brought to sale for realization of arrears of rent. The improvement is attributed to the Prohibition Act. There was no general tendency on the part of ryots to alienate their lands to non-cultivating classes.

Malabar Tenancy Act.—While the working of the Malabar Tenancy Act was generally satisfactory, experience revealed certain defects. The question of amending the Act was under consideration.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

Nil.

WARDS' ESTATES.

Estates under Management.

The same twelve estates remained under the management of the Court of Wards in fasli 1346 as in fasli 1345. Management had been assumed in five of these estates owing to the minority of the proprietor, in three at the proprietor's request for the discharge of debts, in two for the discharge of debts, in one on account of the sex of the proprietor, and in one under section 9 (*d*) 1 of the Court of Wards Act.

Cultivation and Holdings.—The percentage of cultivation to holdings in all the estates was 88·3. The percentages were above 75 in nine estates and below 75 in Kurupam (73), Marungapuri (61), and Singampatti (65).

Finance.

Demand.—The gross demand of all the estates in the fasli amounted to Rs. 48·54 lakhs, and the net demand to Rs. 47·28 lakhs, the remission under all the heads being Rs. 1·26 lakhs. The increase in the gross demand of the fasli was mainly due to the inclusion of the commuted value of the rent in kind in the demand of the Ramnad Estate for fasli 1346. There was an increase of Rs. 1,54,718 in the net demand for fasli 1346, which was the net result of increases in nine estates and decreases in the remaining three estates.

Collection and Balance.—Out of the net demand of Rs. 47·28 lakhs, Rs. 30·97 lakhs were collected, and Rs. 0·04 lakh written off. Excluding the subsequent collections and remissions and the amounts recommended to be written off after the close of the fasli, the net recoverable balance on 1st October 1937 was Rs. 14·35 lakhs or 30·35 per cent. The balance exceeded 20 per cent in four estates, Bagalur (22·2 per cent), Ramnad (27 per cent), Vizianagram (37 per cent) and Kurupam (38·7 per cent).

Financial Condition.—The aggregate cash balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 8·42 lakhs, the total cash receipts Rs. 65·76 lakhs, the total cash expenditure Rs. 62·77 lakhs, and the cash balance at the close of the fasli Rs. 11·41 lakhs. Including Government promissory notes, other securities, and fixed deposits of the total value of Rs. 2·17 lakhs, and the estimated value of grain at the

end of the fasli, the aggregate closing balance at the credit of the estates was Rs. 15·59 lakhs. The closing balance was over Rs. 8 lakhs in Ramnad and over Rs. 4 lakhs in Vizianagram.

Establishment Charges.—The average percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts rose from 15·23 to 17·3. It exceeded 20 per cent in Ramnad and Singampatti estates which are unsurveyed.

DEBTS.

Debts due to the Estates.—The debts due to the estates, together with interest and costs accrued, amounted in all to Rs. 8·44 lakhs, of which Rs. 0·21 lakh was collected and Rs. 0·03 lakh written off leaving a balance of Rs. 8·20 lakhs. No fresh loans were advanced. The outstanding balances were large in South Valluru Part I (Rs. 6·67 lakhs), Kurupam (Rs. 0·37 lakh), Poravipalayam (Rs. 0·33 lakh), and Ramnad (Rs. 0·64 lakh). Almost the entire debt in South Valluru Part I estate was due from the Senior Zamindar under the final partition decree of the High Court. The Official Receiver, who is administering the Senior Zamindar's property, did not declare any dividend during the fasli. The remaining debts are secured or in process of recovery.

Debts due by the estates.—The liabilities of the estates including interest, costs, and new debts amounted to Rs. 64·88 lakhs. Of this Rs. 12·77 lakhs was repaid and Rs. 1·23 lakhs written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 50·88 lakhs. Two estates had no debts and the debts of another (Arni) were subsequently cleared. The debt exceeded Rs. 16 lakhs in Vizianagram and Rs. 29 lakhs in Ramnad.

Encumbered Estates.—The provisions of section 45 of the Madras Court of Wards Act relating to encumbered estates were still in force in the estates of Mandasa, Kurupam, South Valluru Part I, Arni, Ramnad, Singampatti and Bagalur. The total liabilities of the Ramnad estate were Rs. 31·82 lakhs, of which Rs. 2·06 lakhs were repaid and Rs. 0·10 lakh struck off leaving a balance of Rs. 29·66 lakhs. The total liabilities of the remaining six estates were Rs. 6·76 lakhs. Of these Rs. 2·03 lakhs were repaid, and Rs. 0·01 lakh written off, leaving a balance of

Rs. 4·73 lakhs. Re-payments were made by all the estates except Bagalur, where securities of the face value of Rs. 15,800 had been accumulated against the single liability of Rs. 39,823.

Agricultural Improvements.

In the Vizianagram estate steps were taken to maintain stud bulls in suitable centres to improve the breed of the ryots' cattle.

Maramat Works.

The maramat expenditure of Rs. 7·17 lakhs formed 11·9 per cent of the total ordinary charges of Rs. 59·85 lakhs.

Education of Wards.

The wards of school-age studied mainly in local schools and colleges. The Mandasa ward and the Bagalur Poligar's son passed the S.S.L.C. examination and were admitted into the First Year University Class of the Madras Christian College at Tambaram. The Kurupam wards continued their studies in the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The health and conduct of all the wards were generally satisfactory.

Institutions attached to the Estates.

The administration of the religious and charitable institutions attached to the estates was satisfactory and their financial condition generally good. The Vizianagram estate maintained a first grade arts college, a high school, a Sanskrit college, a music college, and three hospitals (the Maharaja's Hospital with a leprosy clinic, a gosha hospital, and a veterinary hospital); the Ramnad estate maintained the Raja's High School, Ramnad; the Mandasa estate maintained four schools and a dispensary; and the Arni estate contributed Rs. 550 as usual to the Board High School and the Coronation Elementary School at Arni.

Field Survey Work.

A Special Revenue Inspector was appointed for three months for maintenance work in the South Valluru Part I

estate. He attended to a portion of the maintenance in Koppaka Tana village. The Kurupam estate, which is unsurveyed, cannot spare funds for a survey. The Marungapuri estate was surveyed under Act XXVIII of 1860 and cannot afford a resurvey. The Mandasa estate cannot undertake the survey of its unsurveyed portion because of its financial position.

FORESTS.

The forests in Arni and Vizianagram estates were worked in accordance with the rules framed under sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act, and those in Kurupam and Marungapuri in accordance with the rules under section 26 of the Act. The Forests in Kurupam were divided into reserves and unreserves. There were no proposals for afforestation or disafforestation. The Vizianagram estate has extensive forests covering an area of 400 square miles, of which 231·5 square miles are governed by the Madras Forest Act. A Government Forest Ranger appointed as Forest Superintendent was reorganizing the forest establishment in accordance with the suggestions made by the District Forest Officer.

INAM ALIENATIONS.

Ten of the eleven grants in Arni estate were resumed after enquiry; three grants were resumed and fully assessed in Kurupam; and the grants in Vizianagram and the single alienation in Ramnad were being investigated.

GENERAL.

The general economic situation continued to affect the finances of the estates and the well being and prosperity of the ryots. The intricacies of the procedure prescribed by the Madras Estates Land Act further retarded the collection of rents. In spite of these disadvantages the financial stability of the estates was maintained, and progress made in the repayment of debts. Excluding Vizianagram, Ramnad and Singampatti, which came under the Court's management in fasli 1345, the cash balance of the estates increased by Rs. 22,195 and the value of Government securities by Rs. 1,800.

EXCISE AND OPIUM.

General.

There was an increase in the consumption of arrack and opium during the year and a decrease in that of foreign liquor, ganja and in the number of trees marked for toddy tapping in the current lease period.

The increase in the consumption of arrack is attributed to the low rate of selling price of arrack, better economic conditions and the rigorous steps taken to suppress illicit distillation in certain parts. Illicit distillation was rife in the Chicacole and Parvatipur circles of the Vizagapatam district, and in the whole of Cuddapah and Kurnool districts and was prevalent in parts of Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore and South Kanara districts. The special armed staff employed in the Chicacole, Cuddapah and Jammalamadugu circles for the suppression of illicit distillation conducted systematic raids with good results. Though illicit distillation has not spread to new areas it is still rampant in some parts of the Presidency where it has so deeply linked itself with the economic life of certain classes of people that without advance of education among these classes and effective co-operation from the general public it is not possible for the department to expect more than a partial success from its efforts to keep this class of crime under control.

The experiment of sale of cashew arrack in South Kanara district was continued during the year. There was no general demand for cashew arrack in preference to molasses arrack. The Government permitted manufacture of cashew arrack in the Chowghat Distillery for supply in bottles to meet the demand from a small section of the population in South Kanara district.

The system of sale of molasses arrack in sealed bottles in Mangalore town was continued during the year. The demand for such bottled liquor was, as before, confined to the higher classes.

The orders prohibiting the sale of liquor of any kind to members of the hill tribes in the Nilgiris district except on a medical certificate, continued to be in force during the year. The limit of private possession of arrack without a licence was reduced from 4 to 2 drams from 1st April 1937

in this district to reduce the scope for clandestine purchases through middlemen. The situation remained practically unchanged.

The experiment of closing arrack shops in toddy drinking areas continued to be in force in Shiyali and Tiruthuraipundi taluks of the Tanjore district and Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi taluks of the Ramnad district. No crime of any serious nature was reported in these areas during the year.

The abkari and opium revenues of the British enclave villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri were being leased every year to the Travancore Government. This system was discontinued and the administration of the abkari and opium revenues of the two villages was taken over by the Madras Government from the 1st July 1937.

The Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees continued to function during the year.

Toddy.

There was no change in the rates of tree-tax for the year 1937–38 except in the tree-tax areas in the Agency tracts of the East Godavari district, where the rates were enhanced from 1st October 1937. There was no change in the limit of private possession of toddy. During the first ten months of the toddy lease 1937–38, 881,840 coconut trees, 575,792 palmyras, 628,301 dates and 3,389 sagos were licensed for tapping. The total in terms of coconut trees fell from 1,720,730 to 1,691,347. There was a decrease in the number of shops sold for the toddy lease 1937–38 from 10,400 to 9,865. All toddy shops in Salem district were closed from 1st October 1937 on the introduction of Prohibition. The total revenue derived from toddy during the official year fell by Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 2,13,37,682.

In order to minimize the admixture of fermented toddy with sweet toddy and to avoid evasion and reduce the strain of continual watching a special scheme was introduced with effect from 1st October 1937 for the working of toddy shops in Tinnevelly district and in parts of Ramnad district. Under this scheme, shops were sold subject to the condition that renters should mark 125 per cent of the average number of palmyras marked for the shops in the previous five normal years and pay the prescribed tree-tax for that number. The renters were allowed

to mark, in addition, up to 75 per cent of the average number of palmyras free of tree-tax. The scheme was found to work satisfactorily.

Agency Tracts.—During the year the tree-tax system was in force in 13 villages of the Gudem taluk and in 26 villages of the Golugonda taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency. In the East Godavari Agency, it was in force in the whole of Polavaram taluk, 121 villages of Chodavaram, 147 villages of Yellavaram, 45 villages of Bhadrachalam and 17 villages of Nugur taluk.

Sweet Juice.—The sweet juice rules were in force in the East Godavari (ordinary areas and the tree-tax areas of the Agency) and West Godavari districts, in the Repalli and Bapatla taluks of the Guntur district, and in the Kavali, Atmakur, Nellore and Kavur taluks of the Nellore district. In the rest of the province tapping for sweet juice was not under control.

Trees tapped in British Territory for Indian States and vice versa.—The arrangements for the tapping of trees in Mysore State for shops in Salem district and *vice versa* were terminated on the introduction of Prohibition.

Offences.—The number of cases of illicit manufacture of toddy reported during the year showed a fall from 8,197 to 6,272.

Arrack.

There was no change in the areas for the contract supply of arrack except in Vizagapatam district. In the Chicacole Circle of the Vizagapatam district which was generally supplied with cane jaggery arrack by the Aska Distilleries, the sale of ippa arrack also was introduced from 1st April 1937. On the introduction of Prohibition in Salem district, the contract for the supply of arrack to that district held by Messrs. Parry & Co., was terminated.

The following licence fees were introduced from 1st April 1937 :—

(1) A fee for the arrack supply contract licence of 3 pies per bulk gallon of arrack to be collected quarterly in arrears on every gallon issued from the distillery or warehouse to shops and depots.

(2) A fee of Rs. 50 per annum for each warehouse licence.

(3) A fee of Rs. 15 per annum for each arrack depot licence.

The rates of duty on arrack were Rs. 8 per proof gallon in eight districts and Rs. 6–8–0 per proof gallon in the remaining districts except in special tracts. The issue strength of arrack remained at 35° U.P. throughout the province except in the Agency tracts where it was 60° U.P. The issue strength of ippa arrack for sale in Chicacole Circle of the Vizagapatam district was fixed at 60° U.P. There was no change in the limits of private possession of arrack without a licence except in the Nilgiris district where it was reduced from 4 to 2 drams. On the introduction of Prohibition in Salem district the Government prohibited the possession of country spirits or toddy outside the licensed premises of arrack and toddy shops within ten miles of the boundaries of the district except under a licence or permit. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of country spirits increased from 5,826 to 5,879. There was an increase in consumption from 999,685 proof gallons in 1936–37 to 1,095,127 proof gallons in 1937–38. The total revenue derived from country spirit increased to Rs. 128·34 (119·02) lakhs.

Agency Tracts.—There was no change in the system in which liquor was supplied in the Agency tracts. In the Vizagapatam Agency, the Central distillery system was in force in the Gummalakshmipuram range in Parvatipur taluk. Eight shops were working under the system and they were supplied with mohwa arrack of 60° U.P. by the Kapaguda Distillery in Orissa Province through a depot at Elwinpeta in this province. Under the outstill system which is in force in certain parts of the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district, there were six combined shops and still licences. In the Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks of the East Godavary Agency, the Central distillery system continued. The total consumption in all the areas under the Central Distillery system in the province was 89,409 gallons of 60° U.P. ippa arrack.

The number of cases of illicit distillation and cognate offences reported fell to 3,880 (4,517).

Foreign Liquor.

The rates of duty on Indian-made foreign spirits and on imported spirits remained unaltered. The rate of duty on coconut toddy arrack was reduced from Rs. 21–14–0 to Rs. 17–8–0 per proof gallon with effect from 1st April 1937.

The rate of duty on Indian-made rectified spirits was reduced to Rs. 21-14-0 per proof gallon from 1st April 1937. The rate of duty on beer brewed in India was also reduced from annas 12 to annas 10 a gallon from 1st April 1937. On imported beer the standard rate of Re. 1-2-0 per gallon and the preferential rate of annas 14 per gallon introduced in consequence of the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932, continued to be in force. The number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the licensed premises rose from 20 to 22, those for the sale of beer from 28 to 30, while the number of retail "off" licences rose from 206 to 218. There was a decrease in consumption under wines and beer and a very slight increase under spirits. The decrease under wines was due to the high cost of imported wine. The consumption of beer brewed in India shows an increase to 218,861 (183,488) which is due to the reduction of duty from annas 12 to annas 10 a gallon from 1st April 1937.

Denatured Spirits and Methyl Alcohol.—The rate of licence fee per gallon of denatured spirits and methyl alcohol consumed was raised from annas 8 to annas 10 from 1st April 1937.

Spirituous Preparations.—The rates of duty on spirit contained in medicinal preparations in culinary, aerated water or flavouring essences, extracts, colouring, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured in bond in this Province were enhanced to Rs. 10 and Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon respectively from 1st April 1937. The rates of duty on spirit contained in medicinal preparations and in culinary, aerated water and other flavouring essences, extracts, colourings, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into this Province by land or under bond by sea remained unaltered at Rs. 10 and Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon respectively. The enhanced rate of duty of Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon on the spirit contained in certain medicinal preparations introduced with effect from 1st November 1935 was continued.

Gallonage Fees.—The scheme for the levy of a fee on a gallonage basis, i.e., on the volume of retail sales on foreign liquor resulted in an appreciable increase in the revenue, the total amount of fixed fees and gallonage fees amounting to Rs. 4,66,370 against Rs. 2,95,548. The total revenue derived from foreign liquor increased from Rs. 14,11,961 to Rs. 15,23,156.

Drugs.

The hemp plant was cultivated at Bhimavaram near Nandyal in Kurnool district and at Santaravur in Guntur district. The outturn at Bhimavaram was 791·38 maunds of ganja and 102·77 maunds of bhang and that at Santaravur was 569·28 maunds of ganja and 75·5 maunds of bhang.

Botanical Investigation.—During the year no important scientific work was undertaken and the investigation was confined to improvements in general cultivation methods. The experiments were conducted at Bhimavaram in a seed farm and an experimental plot.

Duty.—The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to be Rs. 27-8-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 per seer respectively during the year. The consumption of ganja and bhang fell from 38,117 to 36,563 seers and the total revenue derived from hemp drugs fell from Rs. 17·31 lakhs to Rs. 16·96 lakhs. The number of cases of illicit cultivation of the hemp plant detected during the year fell appreciably to 21 (74) and the number of cases of smuggling to 41 (61).

Cocaine.—The transactions in cocaine and its preparations were conducted under M. 1 and M. 2 licences. The total sales fell slightly to 2 lb. 9 oz. 138 grs. (2 lb. 15 oz. 422 grs).

Opium.

The issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 per seer from 1st April 1937. There was no change in the limit of private possession of one tola in the ordinary tracts except in Anjengo and Tangasseri villages and two tolas in the Agency tracts. The revenue derived from opium rose to Rs. 27·76 lakhs from Rs. 26·79 lakhs, of which Rs. 7·53 (Rs. 7·78) lakhs represented shop rentals. The number of shops rose from 492 to 496.

Convictions under the Opium Act decreased from 112 to 97.

Prohibition.

The Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, prohibits all dealings in liquor and intoxicating drugs (except for medicinal, scientific, industrial or similar purposes). The Act was brought into force in Salem district from the 1st October 1937. The Madras Abkari Act, 1886, as subsequently amended, ceased to be in force in that district from

that date and all liquor and drug shops were closed. The Prohibition Act does not affect the operation of the Opium Act, 1878, or the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. The Excise staff was withdrawn from the Salem district and the enforcement of the Act was entrusted to the Police staff, which was strengthened for the purpose. The control of the administration of the provisions of the Act was vested in the Board of Revenue.

STAMPS (1937–38).

The total revenue from stamps in 1937–38 fell by Rs. 2·39 lakhs from Rs. 195·08 lakhs to Rs. 192·69 lakhs. The receipts from the sale of judicial stamps were Rs. 110·85 lakhs or a decrease of Rs. 6·1 lakhs from the previous year. The decrease is attributed to a decrease in litigation owing to a tendency on the part of the public to settle their claims out of Court.

The receipts from the sale of non-judicial stamps were Rs. 81·84 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 3·71 lakhs over the previous year's figure. The increase is attributed to a tendency on the part of creditors to settle their claims out of Court by obtaining sale-deeds in satisfaction of their claims.

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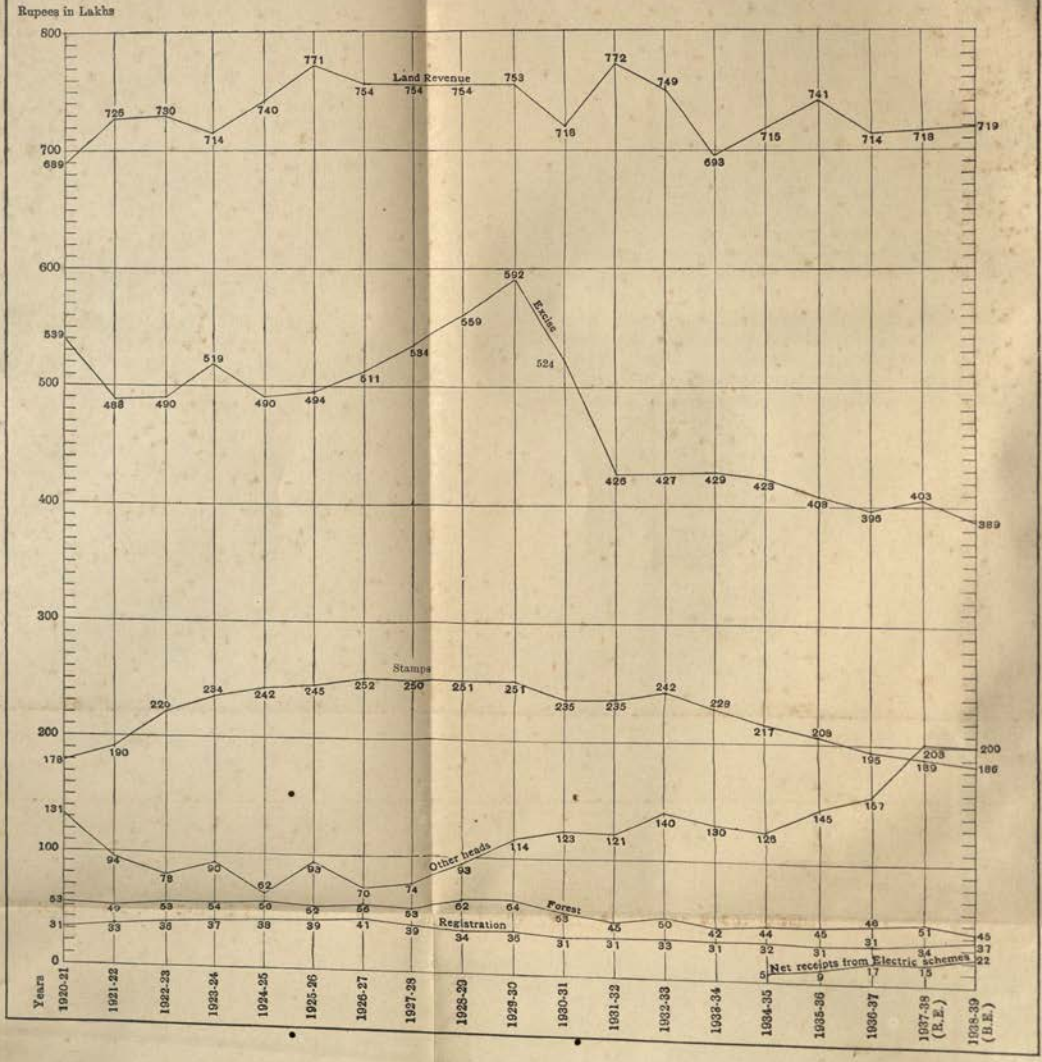
ROYAL ASIATIC

REVENUE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS UNDER VARIOUS HEADS

FROM 1920-21 TO 1938-39 (BUDGET ESTIMATE)

Scale 1 Inch = 100 lakhs



CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

The following statements give the figures for the past two years of provincial revenue and expenditure as well as the capital expenditure on Irrigation works, Hydro-electric schemes and Civil works not charged to Revenue.

The year 1937–38 was the first year in which Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, was in force. There were a number of changes in regard to both receipts and charges as a result of the financial arrangements connected with the introduction of the new constitution on 1st April 1937. These changes are described in detail later.

1-*A.*—*Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras.*

Heads of Account.	1936–37.	1937–38.
	RS.	RS.
Revenue Heads—		
IV. Taxes on Income	..	18,75,000
VII. Land Revenue	4,65,59,040	(*a*) 4,95,89,950
VIII. Provincial Excise	3,95,57,863	4,03,07,316
IX. Stamps—		
A. Non-Judicial	78,13,164	81,84,375
B. Judicial	1,16,94,792	1,10,84,792
X. Forest	48,28,868	50,45,597
XI. Registration	30,69,109	33,29,070
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	(*b*)..	53,95,207
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	(*c*) 82,130	2,87,397
XVII. Irrigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept.	1,22,80,177	1,01,78,818
XVIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.	93,30,099	(*a*) 82,97,153
XX. Interest	25,18,553	19,53,673
XXI. Administration of Justice	16,73,503	15,71,015
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements	6,70,122	6,26,139
XXIII. Police	5,83,267	6,39,921
XXVI. Education	7,49,044	8,02,767
XXVII. Medical	9,22,939	10,97,578
XXVIII. Public Health	2,39,741	3,01,580
XXIX. Agriculture	5,95,578	3,54,100
XXX. Veterinary		78,754
XXXI. Co-operation		3,95,641
XXXII. Industries	15,87,242	16,94,635
XXXIV. Broadcasting	..	2,977
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	(*d*)55,94,175	7,05,838
XXXIX. Civil Works	20,43,070	23,63,242
XL. Receipts from Electric Schemes	16,91,533	17,53,063
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,55,494	2,57,572
XLV. Stationery and Printing	4,74,303	4,24,406
XLVI. Miscellaneous	(*e*) 9,90,183	14,63,956
Total, Revenue Heads ..	15,58,03,989	16,00,61,532
Total, Receipts Carried Over ..	15,58,03,989	16,00,61,532

(*a*) Does not include the "Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation works" which is included under the heads XVII and XVIII.
(*b*) Is included in (*d*).
(*c*) Represents figure shown under the old major head "IX. A. Scheduled Taxes."
(*e*) Includes Rs. 205 shown under the old major head "XX. Ports and Pilotage."

1-A.—*Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras*—cont.

Heads of Account.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	RS.	RS.
Total Receipts Brought Forward ..	15,58,03,989	16,00,61,532
Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads—		
Permanent Debt	..	1,64,02,900
Special Loans	2,52,148	..
State Provident Funds	3,47,84,672	67,98,914
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Commercial Concerns.	19,028	19,004
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	27,26,601	4,37,749
Famine Relief Fund	17,81,849	2,34,120
General Police Fund	..	41,682
Fund for the Development of Rural Water supply ..	..	18,00,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	..	4,09,017
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	..	1,63,607
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ..	1,67,434	1,45,019
Deposits of Local Funds	2,19,43,465	8,16,02,805
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		
Civil Deposits	2,17,51,931	6,54,86,546
Other Accounts	20,81,787	9,25,216
Advances Repayable	..	33,60,756
Permanent Advances	..	36,883
Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States.	..	2,37,886
Accounts with the Government of Burma	..	3,24,703
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	..	78,145
Suspense Accounts	6,36,323	2,25,63,596
Cheques and Bills	..	2,23,99,523
Departmental and Similar Accounts	..	10,496
Miscellaneous Government Account	..	4,560
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc.	68,90,042	32,76,403
Loans to Government Servants	..	1,58,331
Cash Remittances and Adjustments between Officers rendering Account to the same Accountant-General.	..	23,21,33,346
Remittances by Bills	..	66,35,545
Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments.	..	12,28,83,712
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	..	7,17,997
Total, Debt, Deposits, etc., Heads ..	9,30,35,280	58,92,88,461
Grand Total, Receipts ..	24,88,39,269	74,93,49,993

1-B.—*Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras.*

Heads of Account.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	RS.	RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—		
7 Land Revenue	17,88,251	26,30,661
8 Provincial Excise	33,14,551	33,68,258
9 Stamps	5,37,739	5,54,698
10 Forest	(*a*)43,10,425	41,17,568
11 Registration	28,91,792	29,18,508
12 Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts	(*b*) ..	44,12,094
13 Other Taxes and Duties	(*c*) ..	1,649
17 Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	77,78,288	84,30,813
18 Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.	45,75,217	43,73,626
19 Construction of Irrigation, etc., works	2,30,643	3,59,784
22 Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	(*f*)—28,13,926	(*f*)—48,44,483
23 Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	27,26,601	4,37,749
25 General Administration	(*d*)2,72,66,893	2,76,54,851
27 Administration of Justice	94,47,377	93,50,527
28 Jails and Convict Settlements	23,32,446	23,39,820
29 Police	1,60,75,662	1,60,69,756
36 Scientific Departments	1,05,467	89,449
37 Education	2,56,32,502	2,57,95,526
38 Medical	92,06,436	94,69,950
39 Public Health	24,37,224	44,07,446
40 Agriculture	42,52,336	22,36,769
41 Veterinary		11,11,947
42 Co-operation		13,38,256
43 Industries	22,86,722	25,45,412
45 Broadcasting	..	114
47 Miscellaneous Departments	(*e*)61,58,648	21,01,950

(*a*) Includes Rs. 3,02,216 shown under the old major head "8. A. Forest Capital Outlay."
(*b*) Is included in (*c*).
(*c*) Represents old major head "9 A. Scheduled Taxes."
(*d*) Includes Rs.19,562 shown under the old major head "27. Ports and Pilotage."
(*f*) For explanations of these minus figures see below.

1-*B.*—*Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras*—cont.

Heads of Account.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	RS.	RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—*cont.*		
50 Civil Works	1,24,60,248	1,24,12,835
51 Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes	11,44,573	14,03,133
54 Famine	17,20,767	3,49,789
55 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	87,22,647	91,72,298
56 Stationery and Printing	19,40,034	22,36,569
57 Miscellaneous	3,72,515	4,45,137
55A Commuted Value of Pensions Financed from Ordinary Revenues.	7,45,268	10,09,147
Total, Expenditure on Revenue Account	15,77,37,346	15,82,95,601
Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account—		
68 Construction of Irrigation, etc., works	36,42,502	20,18,892
72 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	(*f*)—15,988	(*f*)—1,30,446
79 Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes	70,40,244	1,02,72,747
81 Civil works ouside the Revenue Account	11,16,755	15,91,577
Total, Capital Expenditure	1,17,83,513	1,37,52,770
Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads—		
Loans from the Central Government	..	6,77,799
State Provident Funds	..	41,33,668
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Commercial Concerns	1,545	6,070
Famine Relief Fund	60,93,194	2,16,651
General Police Fund	..	33,228
Depreciaton Reserve Fund—Government Presses	67,516	32,123
Deposits of Local Funds	..	7,84,65,419
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		
Civil Deposits	..	6,70,55,866
Other Accounts	17,31,842	19,55,500
Advances Repayable	7,26,742	32,93,113
Permanent Advances	2,11,717	14,205
Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States	2,37,886	..
Accounts with the Government of Burma	..	3,24,703
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	..	1,19,796
Suspense Accounts	6,16,775	3,05,61,533
Cheques and Bills	..	2,21,01,618
Departmental and Similar Accounts	25,059	71,416
Miscellaneous Government Account	63	12
Loans to Municipalites, Port Funds, etc.	57,48,841	55,57,347
Loans to Government Servants	2,22,198	1,85,302
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India.	7,99,01,673	..
Cash Remittances and adjustments between Officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General.	..	23,14,00,252
Remittances by Bills	..	65,12,513
Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments.	..	12,27,66,344
Inter Provincial Suspense Account	..	7,05,212
Total, Debt, Deposits, etc., Heads	9,55,85,051	57,61,89,690
Grand Total, Expenditure	26,51,05,910	74,82,38,061

(*f*) For explanations of these minus figures see below.

Cash Balances.

On the 1st April 1937 the Provincial Government's opening cash balance amounted to Rs. 21·59 lakhs held in the treasuries of the Province and Rs. 104·16 lakhs in deposit in the Government's account with the Reserve Bank of India, making a total Provincial balance of

Rs. 125·75 lakhs. The total closing balance on the 31st March 1938 was Rs. 136·87 lakhs of which Rs. 37·26 lakhs was held in the treasuries of the Province and Rs. 99·61 lakhs was in deposit in the Government's account with the Reserve Bank of India.

Changes in the Accounts Classification.

Some important changes which have been made with effect from 1937–38 in the manner of classifying Government transactions in the accounts are explained below :—

(1) Allowances to religious institutions amounting to about Rs. 8·65 lakhs are paid out of the land revenue collections of the villages concerned. They were formerly treated as deductions from revenue under "VII. Land Revenue," but are now entered in the accounts as expenditure under the head "7. Land Revenue—Assignments and Compensations."

(2) Expenditure financed from grants from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Central Cotton Committee was formerly cancelled by the transfer of an equivalent amount from the deposit account of these grants, which was shown in the accounts as a deduction from expenditure. From the 1st April 1937 the amounts transferred from the deposit account of these grants are credited to the appropriate revenue heads. This increases the figures for both revenue and expenditure, but the increases balance one another and do not affect the net surplus or deficit in the revenue account.

(3) The transactions relating to the Central Government's grants for the economic development and improvement of rural areas and for co-operative training and instruction were not brought into the revenue account before 1937–38, but were finally accounted for under the deposit heads concerned. They are now accounted for in the same manner as the transactions included in the last preceding item.

(4) Receipts and charges under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts were previously shown under the heads "XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments" and

"47. Miscellaneous Departments" respectively. With effect from 1937–38, they are shown under the separate heads "XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts" and "12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts". This accounts for the large variations in the figures shown under these heads for 1936–37 and 1937–38.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Provincial revenues in 1937–38 exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 42·58 lakhs. One of the largest items contributing to the increase was "Taxes on Income" (Rs. 18·75 lakhs). The other heads under which there were increases were "Provincial Excise" (Rs. 7·49 lakhs), "Forest" (Rs. 2·17 lakhs), "Registration" (Rs. 2·60 lakhs), "Other Taxes and Duties" (Rs. 2·05 lakhs), "Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative Credit" (Rs. 2·33 lakhs), "Civil Works" (Rs. 3·20 lakhs) and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 4·74 lakhs). On the other hand the revenues decreased under some heads. The main items of decrease were "Stamps" (Rs. 2·39 lakhs) and "Interest" (Rs. 5·65 lakhs).

The sum of Rs. 53·95 lakhs newly shown as "Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts" was set off by a corresponding reduction of Rs. 48·88 lakhs under "Miscellaneous Departments" due, as already explained, to a change in classification.

The Provincial expenditure on revenue account in 1937–38 also exceeded that in 1936–37 by Rs. 5·59 lakhs. The increases were mainly under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 8·43 lakhs), "Irrigation—Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept" (Rs. 6·53 lakhs), "General Administration" (Rs. 3·88 lakhs), "Education" (Rs. 1·63 lakhs), "Medical" (Rs. 1·74 lakhs), "Public Health" (Rs. 19·70 lakhs), "Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative Credit" (Rs. 4·35 lakhs), "Industries" (Rs. 2·58 lakhs), "Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes" (Rs. 2·58 lakhs), "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" (Rs. 4·49 lakhs), "Stationery and Printing" (Rs. 2·91 lakhs) and "Commuted Value of Pensions" (Rs. 2·64 lakhs). There were, however, decreases under certain heads, mainly "Forest" (Rs. 1·92 lakhs), "Irrigation—

Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues" (Rs. 2·01 lakhs), "Interest on Debt, etc." (Rs. 20·31 lakhs), "Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt" (Rs. 22·89 lakhs), and "Famine" (Rs. 13·71 lakhs).

The sum of Rs. 44·12 lakhs newly shown under "12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts" was set off by a corresponding reduction of Rs. 40·57 lakhs under "47. Miscellaneous Departments" due, as already explained, to a change in classification.

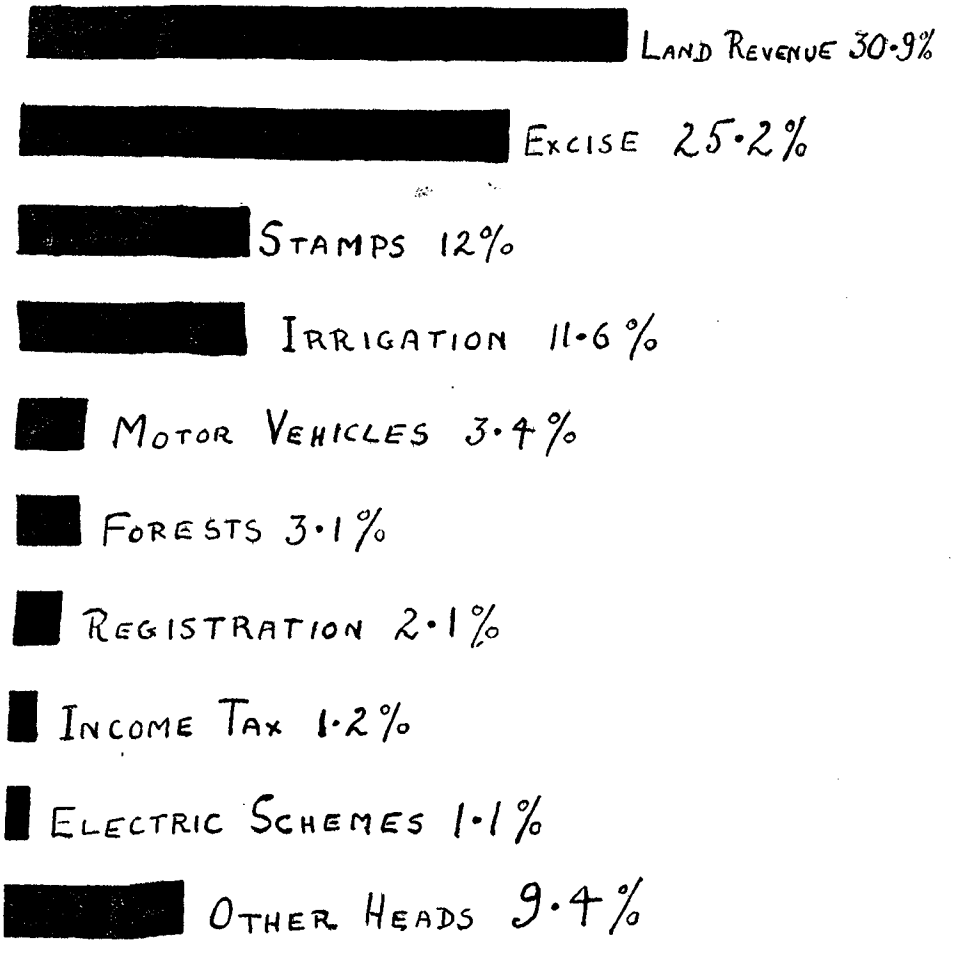
Receipts on Revenue Account.

Taxes on Income.—Before the 1st April 1937, the Provincial Governments were entitled to receive from the Central Government a share of the proceeds of the income-tax equivalent to 3 pies in each rupee of the amount by which the assessed income of any year relating to the Province exceeded the corresponding figure for 1920–21. Owing to the general trade depression and the consequent fall in assessed income, the Provincial Government received no share of the proceeds of the income-tax from 1931–32 to 1936–37.

From the 1st April 1937 the share of the Provincial Government is regulated by section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936. Section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935, lays down that taxes on income other than agricultural income shall be levied and collected by the Central Government and that a prescribed percentage of the net divisible proceeds after making certain deductions shall be assigned to the Provinces, etc., and shall be distributed among them in such manner as may be prescribed. The Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936, prescribes that the assignment to Provinces, etc., shall be 50 per cent of the net divisible proceeds of the tax, and that the share of the Madras Government shall be 15 per cent of the assignment.

During the five years 1937–38 to 1941–42, however, the Central Government will retain either the whole of the share assigned to the Provinces, or, if this is less, the amount by which the Central Government's share of the divisible net proceeds of the income-tax together with the contribution of the Railways to the Central revenues

Sources of Revenue (Actuals), 1937-38.



falls short of Rs. 13 crores. In the five years 1942–43 to 1946–47, the amount retained by the Central Government will gradually decrease. In 1937–38 the Madras Government received Rs. 18·75 lakhs as their share of the proceeds of the income-tax.

Land Revenue.—The gross receipts under land revenue amounted to Rs. 715·06 lakhs in 1937–38 against Rs. 714·30 lakhs in 1936–37. The difference is small.

In accordance with a change in classification, the portion of land revenue due to irrigation is now deducted from "VII. Land Revenue" and shown under "XVII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which Capital Accounts are kept" and "XVIII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept". The comparative position during 1936–37 and 1937–38 was as shown below :—

	1936–37. LAKHS. RS.	1937–38. LAKHS. RS.
Land Revenue	714·30	715·39
Deduct—		
(i) Portion of land revenue due to works under "XVII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which Capital Accounts are kept"—		
(*a*) Productive works	150·46	131·17
(*b*) Unproductive works	6·84	7·31
(ii) Portion of land revenue due to works under "XVIII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept."	91·41	81·01
Net receipts shown under "VII. Land Revenue"	465·59	495·90

The large increase in the net receipts shown under "VII. Land Revenue" was due to a more accurate adjustment of the loss on account of land revenue concessions and season remissions as between the portion of land revenue due to irrigation and the remaining portion.

Excise.—The receipts under "Provincial Excise" amounted to Rs. 403·07 lakhs during 1937–38 as against Rs. 395·58 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 7·49 lakhs was mainly due to increased consumption of arrack during 1937–38.

Stamps.—The total receipts under "Stamps" (Rupees 192·69 lakhs) were less than those of the previous year (Rs. 195·08 lakhs) by Rs. 2·39 lakhs. This was the net result of a decrease of Rs. 6·10 lakhs under "Judicial Stamps" and an increase of Rs. 3·71 lakhs under "Non-Judicial stamps". The decrease under the former was due to a fall in litigation owing to a tendency on the part

of the public to settle their claims out of Court. The increase under the latter is also attributed to a number of claims being settled out of Court by creditors obtaining sale deeds in respect of their debtors' landed property.

Forest.—Forest revenue rose from Rs. 48·29 lakhs in 1936–37 to Rs. 50·46 lakhs in 1937–38. The increase of Rs. 2·17 lakhs was due to the extraction and sale of a larger quantity of sandalwood and timber than in the previous year, the better prices obtained for timber, firewood, charcoal, bamboos and minor produce, and the realization during the year of the greater part of the proceeds of the sales in the previous year of rosewood of export quality.

Registration.—The increase of Rs. 2·60 lakhs under "Registration" was due partly to an increase in the number of documents registered, and partly to the enhancement of the scale of registration fees from the 1st January 1938.

Motor Vehicles Acts.—"Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts" is a new major head opened with effect from 1937–38. Taxes and fees levied under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, and the rules issued thereunder, are credited to it. The total receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 53·95 lakhs as against Rs. 48·54 lakhs in the previous year. The improvement was chiefly due to an increase in the number of vehicles, mainly under lorries and buses plying for hire.

Other Taxes and Duties.—The receipts shown under the head "Other Taxes and Duties" for 1936–37 included only the revenue from the betting tax. The figures for 1937–38 include, in addition to the betting tax, fees paid under the Indian Electricity Rules and for the inspection of cinemas, and the royalty collected from the Mysore Government for the utilization of the Cauvery water at Sivasamudram for the generation of electricity, which were previously shown under "Miscellaneous Departments". The receipts under the Madras Regulation of the Sale of Cloth Act, 1937, are also credited to this head.

The betting tax is levied at a percentage of sums paid into totalizators and of sums paid by bookmakers to backers. There was an increase in the receipts under the tax owing to the enhancement of the rate levied in respect

of the Madras Races from 1¼ per cent to 2½ per cent from the 1st April 1937.

Interest.—The decrease of Rs. 5·65 lakhs under "Interest" was largely due to the liquidation of the entire loan outstanding against the Cochin Landing and Shipping Fund in 1936–37 and the special repayment of loans by the Tuticorin Port Trust in 1936–37 which caused a subsequent fall in interest receipts. The figure for 1936–37 also included the interest paid by the Central Government on the deposits made with them from the Provincial Government's balances. From 1937–38 investments from the Provincial Government's balances can only be made by buying treasury bills or other securities, and the amount available for such investment was small.

Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative Credit.—In 1936–37 the receipts of the Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative departments were credited under the same major head "Agriculture," but under different sub-major heads. From the 1st April 1937 the receipts are credited under a separate major head for each of the three departments. The total receipts for all the three departments were Rs. 8·29 lakhs in 1937–38 against Rs. 5·96 lakhs in 1936–37. The increase of Rs. 2·33 lakhs was due mainly to the inclusion as revenue of the amounts transferred from the deposit account of grants from the Central Government, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and to the increased receipts under audit fees in the Co-operative Department.

Civil Works.—Under the head "Civil Works" the amount transferred from the Central Road Fund during 1937–38 exceeded that transferred in 1936–37 by Rs. 5·37 lakhs. There was, however, a decrease of Rs. 2·53 lakhs in 1937–38 under "Recoveries of expenditure," due to the fact that there was a special recovery of a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs from the Cochin Harbour works in 1936–37. The net result of all the variations was an increase of Rs. 3·20 lakhs under this head in 1937–38.

Miscellaneous.—The increase of Rs. 4·74 lakhs under the head "Miscellaneous" was partly due to increased receipts under "Collection of payments for services rendered" and partly to increases under "Transfers from deposit account". The increase under the former was due to the transfer to this head from "Land Revenue" of commission on private estates under Government

management, and to larger recoveries of election expenses from non-union panchayats and of leave and passage contributions on account of officers lent to Orissa. The increase under "Transfers from deposit accounts" was the result of the increased amount received from the Central Government under grants for rural uplift schemes.

Expenditure on Revenue Account.

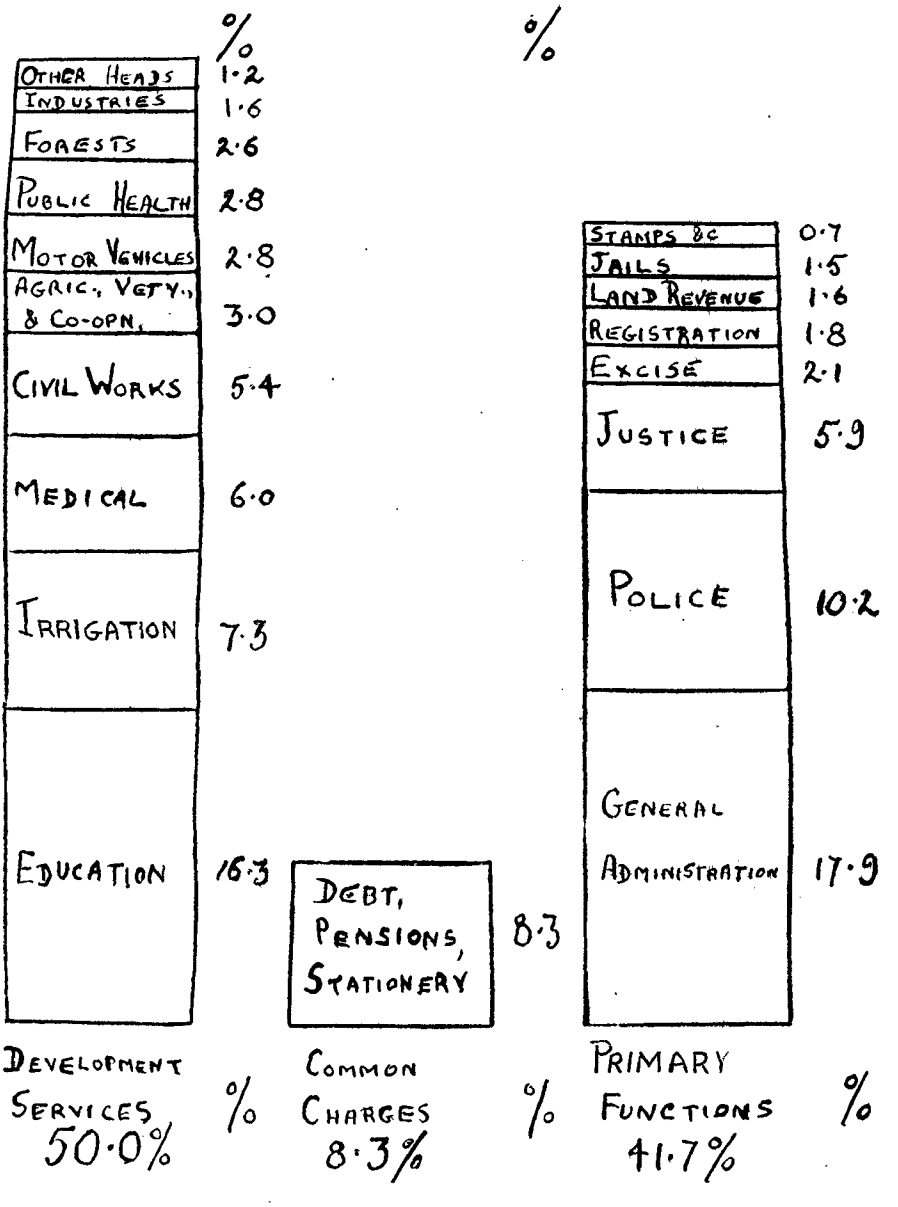
The increase of Rs. 8·43 lakhs under "Land Revenue" was mainly due to the change in classification, according to which allowances to religious institutions paid from the land revenue collections of the villages concerned and formerly treated as deductions from revenue under "VII. Land Revenue" were debited to this head. The increase was partly set off by a decrease of expenditure under "Settlement Parties," resulting from the stoppage of resettlement operations and the abolition of settlement parties.

Forest.—The decrease of expenditure under "Forests" from Rs. 43·10 lakhs in 1936–37 to Rs. 41·18 lakhs in 1937–38 was due mainly to the absence of any expenditure under "Forest capital outlay."

Motor Vehicles Acts.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts is a new major head opened in 1937–38. The expenditure incurred in administering the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, and the rules issued thereunder and the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, and on the collection of the Madras Motor Vehicles Tax is debited to this head. In previous years this expenditure was debited to the head "Miscellaneous Departments." Compensation to local bodies for loss of toll income is also debited to this head. There was an increase of Rs. 2·75 lakhs in expenditure in 1937–38 as compared with the previous year, due mainly to the payment of a larger amount of compensation to local bodies for the loss of toll income, as a result of increased receipts under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.—There was an increase of Rs. 6·53 lakhs under the head "Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept". In 1936–37 an interest rate of 3·33 per cent was adopted in respect of capital outlay prior to 1917–18 and a rate of 4·85 per cent in respect of capital outlay from 1917–18

Expenditure, 1937-38 (Actuals).



onwards. In 1937–38 a uniform rate of 4·35 per cent was adopted in respect of all capital outlay and this accounts for the increase.

Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.—The expenditure under the head "Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues" decreased from Rs. 45·75 lakhs in 1936–37 to Rs. 43·74 lakhs in 1937–38. The decrease of Rs. 2·01 lakhs was mainly due to a reduction in old maintenance charges of the Cauvery delta system, a surrender of funds as a result of certain Tank Restoration Scheme works in Dowlaishwaram Circle not being executed, and the inclusion of several minor irrigation works in the special accelerated programme of improvements debited to capital.

Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works.—The increase of Rs. 1·29 lakhs under the head "Construction of Irrigation Works" was due to the outlay on the Thippayapalem project.

Interest on Debt and other Obligations.—The interest paid by the Provincial Government to the Central Government and on special loans, State Provident Funds and other obligations is debited to the head "Interest on Debt and other Obligations." The interest on capital outlay relating to Irrigation, Hydro-Electric schemes and Commercial concerns is, however, shown as a deduction from the total expenditure under this head and transferred to the respective heads of accounts. The amounts so transferred were more than the interest actually paid by the Government and the final result was thus a minus entry under this head.

The loans due to the Central Government as on the 31st March 1937 have been consolidated into a single loan bearing interest at 4·50 per cent and repayable by equated half-yearly instalments in forty-five years beginning with 1937–38. The annual equated payment in respect of both interest and principal is Rs. 39·29 lakhs. The portion representing interest is debited to this head. Th interest portion will decrease in each successive year, as a result of the gradual repayment of the principal. The portion representing repayment of principal (which is debited to the head "23. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt") will therefore increase in successive years to the same extent. The net betterment of Rs. 20·31 lakhs was due to a decrease in the payment to the Central Government

as a result of the consolidation of loans and also to the deduction of a larger sum on account of interest transferred to commercial departments.

Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.—The decrease of Rs. 22·89 lakhs in the expenditure in 1937–38 under the head "Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt" was due to the smaller repayment of principal to the Central Government on account of the consolidation of the debt to the Central Government into a single loan, as already explained.

General Administration.—The chief factors contributing to the increase in expenditure by Rs. 3·88 lakhs under the head "General Administration" were an increase in the Governor's secretarial staff, additions to establishments under "District Administration," the introduction of the rural debt redemption scheme into more districts, the constitution of more debt conciliation boards and increased expenditure from the Central Government's grants for rural development.

Education.—The expenditure on education increased from Rs. 256·32 lakhs in 1936–37 to Rs. 257·95 lakhs in 1937–38. The largest increase occurred under "Primary Education" (Rs. 3·12 lakhs), "European Education" (Rs. 0·65 lakh), and "General" (Rs. 0·94 lakh). The increase under the head would have been greater but for decreases under "University Education" (Rs. 2·17 lakhs) and "Secondary Education" (Rs. 0·88 lakh). The increase under "Primary Education" was mainly due to the payment of the Government contribution under section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, in respect of the proceeds of the education tax levied by local bodies and the payment of increased teaching grants to District Educational Councils, while the increase under "European Education" was under teaching, boarding and building grants. Additional expenditure due to the appointment of four Divisional Inspectors and their establishments contributed to the increase of expenditure under "General." There was also increased expenditure on account of new schemes such as—

(1) the appointment of additional subordinate inspecting officers with staff in both the men's and the women's branches;

(2) teaching grants to secondary schools newly admitted to aid;

(3) the opening of a hostel attached to the Government Secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram; and

(4) the purchase of a bus for the conveyance of gosha girls of the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Royapetta.

The decrease under "University Education" and "Secondary Education" was due to smaller expenditure by about Rs. 2·67 lakhs under "Building and Equipment Grants" and by Rs. 0·51 lakh under laboratory stores, etc., for Government Arts and Professional Colleges.

Medical.—The increase of Rs. 1·74 lakhs was due partly to an increase in the number of patients in the City and mufassal hospitals, and partly to new schemes of expenditure such as—

(1) the installing of an X-ray apparatus in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Kurnool;

(2) an increase in the bed strength and the employment of additional staff in the Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore;

(3) the opening of more rural dispensaries and the consequent payment of more subsidies; and

(4) building grants to private leper and tuberculosis hospitals and also to certain local and municipal hospitals.

There was also an increase under expenditure in England.

Public Health.—The expenditure under "Public Health" rose from Rs. 24·37 lakhs in 1936–37 to Rs. 44·07 lakhs in 1937–38. The increase was mainly due to larger grants to local bodies for public health purposes, extra expenditure on more extensive anti-plague measures and on the free distribution of quinine, and the constitution of a separate fund for the improvement of rural water supply (Rs. 18 lakhs).

Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative Credit.—Before the 1st April 1937 the expenditure of the Agricultural, Veterinary and Co-operative departments was all debited to the same major head "Agriculture," but under different sub-major heads for each department. From 1937–38, however, the expenditure of these departments is debited under three separate major heads. There was an expenditure of Rs. 46·87 lakhs in 1937–38 under the above three

heads as against Rs. 42·52 lakhs in 1936–37. The increase was mainly due to the change in classification according to which expenditure from grants from the Central Government, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is shown under this head, increased establishments in the departments and the special provision for equipment of depots in the Agricultural Department.

Industries.—The increase of expenditure by Rs. 2·58 lakhs under the head "Industries" was mainly due to the payment of a grant and subsidy (Rs. 0·90 lakh) to the All-India Spinners' Association in connection with the development of the hand spinning movement in this Province, the purchase of machinery and raw materials for the Industrial Schools and the Kerala Soap Institute, the demonstration of the preparation of coconut and palmyra jaggery in Salem district and the conduct of factory tests in regard to the suitability for refining purposes of jaggery manufactured from sweet coconut toddy, and the introduction of experiments on coir retting, courses of instruction in the manufacture of leather goods, metal work and pottery and the scheme for developing the small scale woollen industries of the Province.

Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes.—The increase in expenditure under the head "Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes" was due to the large increase in the capital outlay on hydro-electric schemes.

Famine.—The expenditure under "Famine" fell from Rs. 17·21 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 3·50 lakhs in 1937–38 for the reasons explained below :—

The major head "Famine" is divided into two sub-major heads, "Famine Relief" and "Transfers to Famine Relief Fund."

In 1936–37 Rs. 0·21 lakh was debited under the head "Famine Relief". In 1937–38 there was famine in Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool districts and relief operations were started on a large scale in all the three districts and the entire expenditure in 1937–38 was incurred for this purpose.

In 1936–37 a sum of Rs. 17 lakhs was transferred from revenues to the Famine Relief Fund for investment with a view to raising the Famine Relief Fund to the statutory minimum of Rs. 60

lakhs. There was no such transfer in 1937–38. This accounts for the decrease in expenditure under the head " Famine " as a whole.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.—The expenditure on " Superannuation Allowances and Pensions " increased by Rs. 4·49 lakhs on account of the growth in the pension list.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase of Rs. 2·91 lakhs under " Stationery and Printing " was mainly due to the larger amount of stationery purchased during the year and the higher prices that had to be paid.

Commuted Value of Pensions.—The increase in expenditure under " Commuted Value of Pensions " by Rs. 2·64 lakhs was due to more applications being made for commutation during the year.

Capital Expenditure.

Capital Outlay on Irrigation, etc., Works.—There was a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 16·24 lakhs under the head " Capital Outlay on Irrigation, etc., Works " due to smaller expenditure on the Cauvery-Mettur project, the Peddalanka channel and the Kistna East Bank Canal, which were nearing completion and to the large amounts surrendered from the funds provided for the Appapuram project and Kistna High Level Channel.

Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.—The expenditure under the head " Capital Outlay on Industrial Development " relates to the cinchona plantations in the Anamalais. The new capital outlay in the year is at present usually smaller than the credit for the bark harvested from the plantations. Consequently the transactions under this capital head usually result in a net minus figure.

Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes.—The expenditure under " Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes " was Rs. 102·73 lakhs in 1937–38 against Rs. 70·40 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 32·33 lakhs is explained below :—

I. Hydro-Electric Schemes—A. Pykara Hydro-Electric Project.—The net increase of Rs. 31·59 lakhs under this project was due to increased expenditure on the purchase of pipe line and other materials

for the additional generating machinery at Pykara, the construction of a larger number of extensions in the Pykara system in order to increase the area supplied, and the supply of power to Virudhunagar, Rajapalaiyam and Madura. The increase would have been greater but for the transfer of the capital cost of the Erode sub-station to the Mettur system and the decrease in expenditure on the Mukurti Dam, which was nearing completion by the beginning of the year 1937–38.

B. Mettur Hydro-Electric Project.—A net decrease of Rs. 24·77 lakhs occurred under this project in 1937–38 due to smaller expenditure under the Mettur Main scheme as the major part of the expenditure on civil works and power station transmission lines and sub-station equipment was incurred in 1936–37. There was also decreased expenditure under the Trichinopoly-Negapatam extension scheme. The decrease was off-set to some extent by increased expenditure due to extension of supply to Ranipet, Kaveripakkam and Conjeeveram, and to the construction of a larger number of extensions in the Mettur system.

II. Thermo-Electric Schemes.—There was an increase in expenditure by Rs. 21·59 lakhs under the Vizagapatam and Bezwada Thermo-Electric schemes which were started in 1936–37, as considerable progress was made with them in 1937–38. Expenditure was also incurred on the supply of electric power to Bobbili.

Capital Outlay on Civil Works.—The increase of Rs. 4·74 lakhs in Capital Outlay on Civil Works was mainly on account of the construction of quarters for the Police staff in different parts of the Presidency.

Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads.

Before the 1st April 1937 the Government of India held, and were liable to repay, various deposits (including interest-bearing State Provident Fund deposits, interest-free balances of municipal and other local authorities, departmental and judicial deposits, etc.), which are of an intrinsically local nature or definitely associated with Provincial functions. The balances at the credit of these

deposit accounts pertaining to the Madras Presidency on the 31st March 1937 amounted to Rs. 7,71·75 lakhs.

The liabilities attached to these balances were transferred to the Provincial Government as from the closing of accounts on the 31st March 1937. The balances themselves on that date were not handed over to them in cash, but were adjusted in reduction of their pre-1921 irrigation debt to the Government of India of Rs. 8,28·19 lakhs, leaving an amount of Rs. 56·44 lakhs still outstanding on that account.

The figures relating to the various debt, deposit and remittance transactions are given in the accounts for 1937–38.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The Madras Presidency owned assets valued at Rs. 30,96·32 lakhs, excluding the value of securities held in the Famine Relief Fund, and its liabilities amounted to Rs. 18,25·20 lakhs, on the 31st March 1938.

The chief assets were the remunerative irrigation and electric works (Rs. 18,51·72 lakhs), the outstanding loans due to the Government from local bodies, agriculturists, etc. (Rs. 4,54·01 lakhs), the unproductive irrigation and navigation works (Rs. 4,64·70 lakhs), and the capital outlay on Civil Works (Rs. 85·76 lakhs) and on Cinchona plantations and Industries (Rs. 23·46 lakhs). In addition there was a closing balance of Rs. 2,16·58 lakhs on the 31st March 1938, of which Rs. 79·71 lakhs represented temporary investments in treasury bills of the Central Government.

The chief liabilities were the consolidated loan to be repaid to the Central Government (Rs. 7,49·94 lakhs), deposits, advances and remittances (Rs. 5,19·05 lakhs), the balances of members of the State Provident Funds (Rs. 3,74·50 lakhs), the loan raised in the open market in 1937–38 (Rs. 1,64·03 lakhs) and the depreciation reserve funds of Government Presses and commercial undertakings (Rs. 15·16 lakhs).

Provincial Borrowing.

From the 1st April 1937 the Provincial Government have full powers under section 163 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to borrow on the security of the revenues

of the Province. The Central Government's consent would however be required, if the Provincial Government wished to raise a loan outside India. So long as the Provincial Government have not fully repaid their debt to the Central Government, they have also to obtain the Central Government's consent before raising a loan in India. The Act provides that the Central Government shall not unreasonably withhold consent, and that, if any dispute arises as to whether a refusal of consent is justified, the decision of the Governor-General in his discretion shall be final.

A loan of Rs. 1,64·03 lakhs was accordingly raised by public subscription in 1937–38. The loan bears interest at 3 per cent per annum on the face value and the issue price was Rs. 99 per cent. It is repayable at par in 1953, fifteen years after the date of issue. This was the first loan raised by the Government of Madras in the open market, and the flotation was considered very successful.

Loans and Advances.

The total balances outstanding under loans and advances by the Provincial Government, including loans to local bodies for railway construction amounted to Rs. 4,28·71 lakhs at the beginning of the year 1937–38 and Rs. 4,51·51 lakhs at the end of the year.

The loans advanced to the Madras Corporation in 1937–38 amounted to Rs. 5·95 lakhs. The loans disbursed to mufassal municipalities and local boards for the construction of roads and bridges and the like amounted to Rs. 19·20 lakhs. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits amounted to Rs. 3·99 lakhs.

Advances to cultivators amounting to Rs. 20·52 lakhs were disbursed in 1937–38 against Rs. 26·26 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the fact that the scheme for making advances to enable agriculturists to pay off their debts was held in abeyance during 1937–38 pending the passing of the Agriculturists Relief Act. A sum of Rs. 0·02 lakh was advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act. Advances to Kallar Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 0·30 lakh, and advances to Co-operative Building Societies and Co-operative Sale Societies amounted to Rs. 4·74 lakhs and Rs. 0·50 lakh respectively. A sum of Rs. 0·25 lakh was also advanced to the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Government of India Act, 1935, did not provide for the continuance of the Famine Relief Fund established under the Devolution Rules, but the Madras Government considered it essential to set up a statutory fund on the same lines. The Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, accordingly provides for the establishment and maintenance of the Madras Famine Relief Fund. The Fund constituted under the Devolution Rules was wound up and its closing balance formed the nucleus of the new Fund and was invested in securities of the Government of India.

The position of the Fund during 1937–38 was as follows :—

The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1·37 lakhs and the market value of the securities on the 31st March 1937 was Rs. 58·59 lakhs. The receipts of the Fund amounted to Rs. 2·34 lakhs, consisting of transfers from revenue account (Rs. 0·04 lakh), interest receipts (Rs. 2·19 lakhs) and recoveries of famine expenditure (Rs. 0·11 lakh). A sum of Rs. 2·17 lakhs was spent on the purchase of Government of India securities during the year. At the end of the year, there was a cash balance of Rs. 1·54 lakhs and the market value of securities on the 31st March 1938 was Rs. 63·00 lakhs. The total assets at the end of the year including the cash balance, thus amounted to Rs. 64·54 lakhs.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The table below gives a summary of the transactions in 1937–38 of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Provincial Government and of the University Fee Funds of the three universities in the Province.

Statement of the Transactions of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Government of Madras and the University Fee Funds for the year 1937–38.

Name of fund.	Opening balance.		Receipts.					
	Cash.	Government securities.	Ordinary receipts.	Loans repaid.	Total of columns. (4) and (5).	Sale of securities.	Face value of securities purchased.	Total of columns (6) and (7).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Minor Ports Fund	6,24,293 8 1	55,71,240 0 0	7,21,654 2 5	48,717 0 0	7,70,371 2 5	..	3,36,100 0 0	7,70,371 2 5
Minor Pilotage Funds	* 2,410 15 2	* 1,74,000 0 0	10,162 8 0	..	10,162 8 0	6,250 0 0	11,400 0 0	16,412 8 0
Tuticorin Port Fund	46,036 14 10	..	1,56,186 14 2	..	1,56,186 14 2	..	1,00,300 0 0	1,56,186 14 2
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund ..	2,87,458 5 6	41,200 0 0	4,12,706 5 8	..	4,12,706 5 8	..	1,37,400 0 0	4,12,706 5 8
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund	1,259 6 6	15,120 0 0	3,567 5 9	..	3,567 5 9	2,581 6 0	2,000 0 0	6,148 11 9
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds	* 6,72,216 14 3	*19,26,020 0 0	7,08,115 2 1	..	7,08,115 2 1	62,182 6 4	2,46,900 0 0	7,70,297 8 5
Madras University Fee Fund ..	3,47,257 5 2	† 19,44,000 0 0	6,85,046 6 2	..	6,85,046 6 2	..	..	6,85,046 6 2
Andhra University Fee Fund ..	9,249 3 0	† 46,58,032 10 10	3,55,591 11 3	..	3,55,591 11 3	..	† 2,38,367 7 4	3,55,591 11 3
Annamalai University Fee Fund.	17,378 9 1	† 6,67,600 0 0	5,42,986 12 10	..	5,42,986 12 10	† 1,59,330 5 8	† 81,700 0 0	7,02,317 2 6

Name of fund.	Charges.				Closing balance.	
	Ordinary charges.	Loans repaid.	Total of columns. (10) and (11).	Purchase of securities.	Face value of securities sold.	Total of columns (12) and (13).	Cash.	Securities.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Minor Ports Fund	5,30,522 15 4	..	5,30,522 15 4	3,80,194 11 0	..	9,10,717 10 4	4,83,947 0 2	59,07,340 0 0
Minor Pilotage Funds	4,671 14 0	..	4,671 14 0	11,379 2 4	6,250 0 0	16,057 0 4	2,772 6 10	1,79,150 0 0
Tuticorin Port Fund	50,481 7 2	..	50,481 7 2	99,961 2 4	..	1,50,442 9 6	51,781 3 6	1,00,300 0 0
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund ..	1,45,760 1 3	1,89,931 7 0	3,35,691 8 3	1,37,182 3 11	..	4,72,873 12 2	2,27,290 15 0	1,78,600 0 0
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund	3,541 9 3	..	3,541 9 3	2,237 0 4	1,930 0 0	5,778 9 7	1,629 8 8	15,190 0 0
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds	5,89,874 6 10	48,717 0 0	6,38,591 6 10	4,34,308 4 4	51,130 0 0	10,72,889 11 2	3,69,658 11 6	21,21,790 0 0
Madras University Fee Fund ..	6,17,797 10 7	..	6,17,797 10 7	..	..	6,17,797 10 7	4,14,506 0 9	† 19,44,000 0 0
Andhra University Fee Fund ..	1,92,967 8 3	..	1,92,967 8 3	† 1,54,210 8 0	† 84,932 10 10	3,47,178 0 3	17,662 14 0	† 48,11,467 7 4
Annamalai University Fee Fund	6,12,301 8 0	..	6,12,301 8 0	† 86,100 0 0	† 3,43,800 0 0	6,98,401 8 0	21,294 3 7	† 4,05,500 0 0

* The figures relating to the port of Cochin, which is now under the control of the Government of India, are excluded.

† These figures were furnished by the Registrars of the Universities concerned.

CENTRAL REVENUE

INCOME-TAX.

Administrative Changes.—Owing to the large increase of work in the Chettinad Circles it was found necessary to form an additional Circle at Karaikudi the existing III Circle being renamed the Devakottai Circle and its headquarters shifted to Devakottai. The Kumbakonam Circle was abolished and the area covered by it distributed between the Negapatam and Tanjore Circles. The changes took effect from 1st May 1937.

Trade Conditions.—In the year 1936–37, on the income of which the assessments of 1937–38 were based, there was a general improvement in industrial production which brought about an increase in the consumption of raw materials and consequent improvement in the price levels. This improvement however was not universal, but was confined to certain commodities, and some in which this province is interested failed to respond to the general improvement of world conditions and even declined. The price of paddy, rice, and groundnut remained low. The scaling down of agriculturists' debts as a result of the operation of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938, has not actually affected the assessments of the year under report. Tea and coffee yielded poor results, although the profits on tea were better than in the previous years. The tile industry on the West Coast was not able to regain its lost position. The prices of coconuts, pepper and copra continued to be low. On the other hand certain industries did quite well. Cotton was much in demand, especially by Japan, and dealers in the commodity did very well. Some new cotton mills were opened in the Coimbatore district which is the principal cotton district of the province. Business in hardware, and skins and hides continued to thrive ; *beedi* merchants made good profits and dealers in tobacco fared equally well. The motor car business was prosperous and the film industry showed considerable advance. This industry is becoming increasingly popular in South India and local " stars " are now shooting into sufficient prominence to attract the attention of the Department. Failures in individual concerns are not however uncommon, the principal cause being lack of experience. In contrast to the poor plight of the rural money-lenders, the professional money-lenders

of this province, viz., the Marwaris of Madras (who are mostly pawn brokers) and the Nattukottai Chettiars of Chettinad (who have most of their business outside British India) appear to have met with no reverses worth mention. There was, however, a distinct tendency among the Nattukottai Chettiars to sever their connection with Burma and to bring back their capital to British India. Demand for rosewood from England and elsewhere and for timber in general for the manufacture of railway sleepers and other purposes brought good profits to timber merchants in the Western districts and in the Northern Circars. Cashewnuts and cardamoms did well in the year. Business conditions as a whole were more favourable in the year under report than in the preceding year, and the result was a better yield of revenue.

Financial Results.—Out of 58,343 persons in the register of assessees only 36,008 were actually found liable to tax during the year. The net demand (deducting refunds) rose to Rs. 130·82 lakhs against Rs. 112·17 lakhs under "Income-tax" and to Rs. 17·47 lakhs against Rs. 9·18 lakhs under "Super-tax". The net collections were Rs. 120·91 lakhs under "Income-tax" and Rs. 15·19 lakhs under "Super-tax" against Rs. 107·08 lakhs and Rs. 8·79 lakhs respectively. The increase in demand is attributable to the favourable economic conditions. The total income brought under assessment rose from Rs. 17·35 crores to Rs. 18·46 crores. Refunds under "Income-tax and Super-tax" rose to Rs. 29·47 lakhs and Rs. 0·78 lakh against Rs. 26·23 lakhs and Rs. 0·68 lakh respectively in 1936–37. The expenditure fell to Rs. 11·38 lakhs against Rs. 11·77 lakhs in 1936–37. The Local Government's share of the net proceeds assigned to the provinces was Rs. 20·64 lakhs.

CUSTOMS.

The total customs revenue including duty on imports from Burma amounted to Rs. 651·31 lakhs. Excluding the duty on imports of kerosene and motor spirits from Burma, viz., Rs. 170·14 lakhs the receipts increased by Rs. 77·77 lakhs to Rs. 481·17 lakhs. Import duty accounted for Rs. 463·46 lakhs compared with Rs. 384·86 lakhs in 1936–37. Export duty increased by Rs. 0·13 lakh to Rs. 3·59 lakhs. The total expenditure of the Customs

department throughout the Province inclusive of the contribution to the Travancore and Cochin Durbars amounted to Rs. 28·79 lakhs. Of the offences detected by the department 438 cases infringed the Indian Merchandise Marks Act and 1,641 cases related to the Sea Customs Act.

SALT.

The administration of the Madras Salt Revenue Department continued in combination with the Madras Land Customs and Outports Departments.

TRANSACTIONS.

Manufacture.—As in the previous year, manufacture of salt was seriously retarded in the factories north of Madras by heavy intermittent rains throughout the greater part of the 1937 season, but this was off-set by the early commencement and excellent progress of manufacture, aided by favourable weather, in the 1938 season. The output of salt was 121·13 lakhs of maunds made up of 119·61 lakhs of excise salt and 1·52 lakhs of Government salt. Including 48·64 lakhs in stock at the beginning of the year and 17·44 lakhs imported during the year mainly from Bombay, the total stocks amounted to 187·21 lakhs of maunds.

Issues.—The total issues amounted to 135·37 lakhs of maunds as compared with 138·93 lakhs in 1936–37, giving a net closing balance of 47·31 lakhs on the 31st March 1938 after deducting wastages. The decrease in issues during the year was chiefly due to the low stocks in many of the northern factories. The quantity exported to Calcutta was 83,240 maunds against 25,200 maunds in 1936–37.

Prices.—The average wholesale price per maund of 82-2/7 lb. at the excise factories throughout the presidency was 4 annas, exclusive of duty, as compared with 2 annas 11 pies in 1936–37; the average price of salt sold by Government was 5 annas 6 pies, as compared with 2 annas 10 pies in 1936–37. The increase in excise prices was due to shortage of stocks in Northern Division where prices ruled very high for some months. Stocks of Government reserve salt in the area were sold to retail dealers in limited quantities at a moderate price until the general price level returned to

normal. The average retail price of salt, inclusive of duty, at headquarter stations varied from Rs. 2–1–1 to Rs. 3–4–11 per maund of 3,200 tolas.

Finance.—The total receipts were Rs. 178·73 lakhs as against Rs. 183·07 lakhs in 1936–37, the decrease being attributable to restricted removals of salt for consumption because of low stocks. The charges were Rs. 15·40 lakhs against Rs. 15·89 lakhs in the previous year.

Concessions.—The concession under the Delhi Pact permitting the residents of villages immediately adjoining saliferous areas to collect or make salt for local consumption free of duty had been withdrawn in some areas owing to serious abuse, but was restored by the Central Government throughout the province in September 1937.

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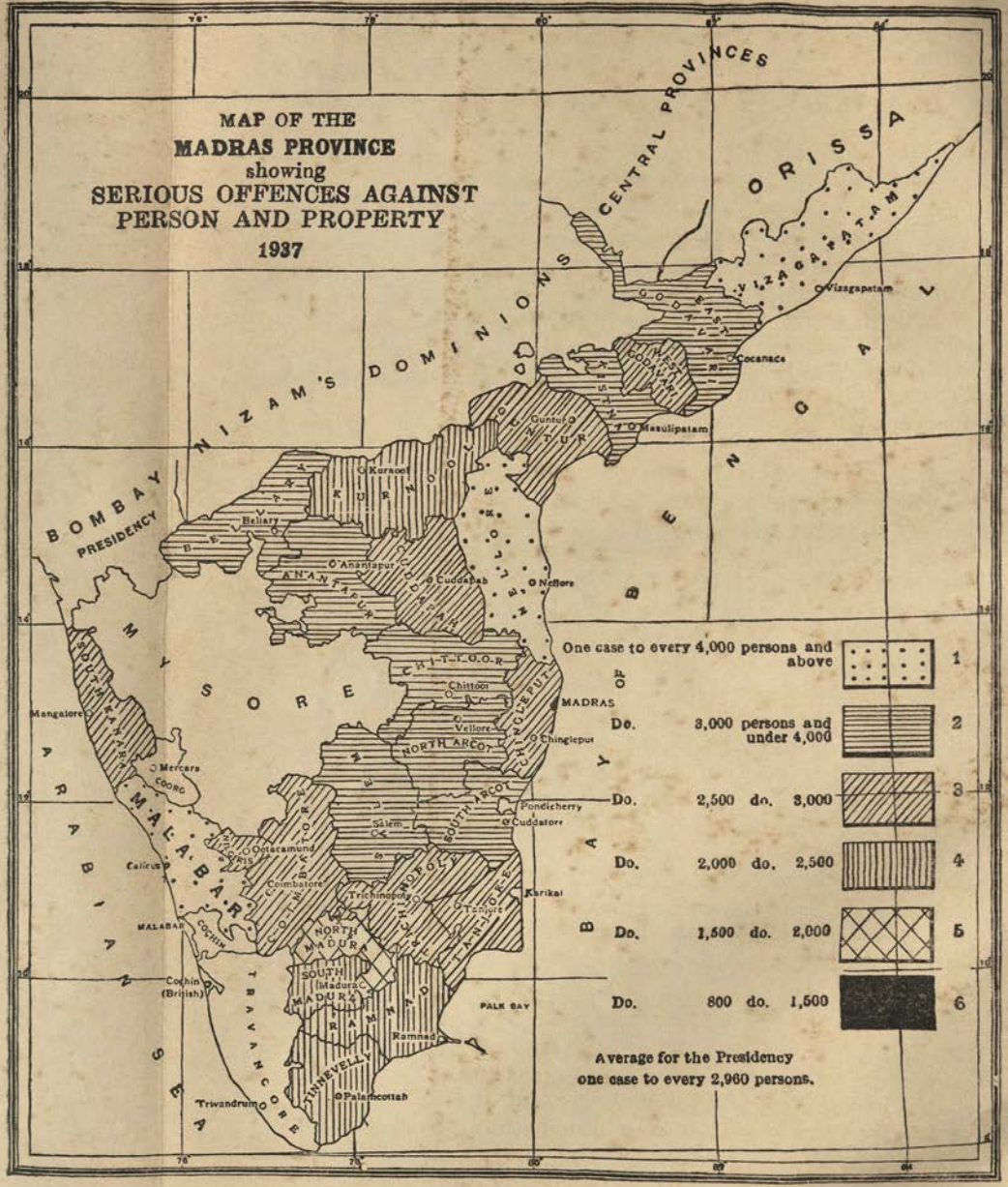
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY


MAP OF THE
MADRAS PROVINCE
showing
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON AND PROPERTY
1937
CENTRAL PROVINCES
ORISSA
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MYSORE
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Vizagapatam
Cocanada
Masulipatam
Guntur
Kurnool
Bellary
Anantapur
Cuddapah
Nellore
Chittoor
MADRAS
Vellore
Chingleput
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
Salem
Mangalore
Mercara
COORG
Ootacamund
Calicut
Coimbatore
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
Karikal
MALABAR
Cochin
Cochin (British)
NORTH MADURA
SOUTH (Madura) MADURA
RAMNAD
TINNEVELLY
PALK BAY
Palamcottah
Travancore
Triwandrum
One case to every 4,000 persons and above 1
Do. 3,000 persons and under 4,000 2
Do. 2,500 do. 3,000 3
Do. 2,000 do. 2,500 4
Do. 1,500 do. 2,000 5
Do. 800 do. 1,500 6
Average for the Presidency
one case to every 2,960 persons.

CHAPTER V.—LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE.

POLICE (1937).

The year 1937 was comparatively peaceful but by no means uneventful. The General Elections of February 1937 owing to a vastly increased electorate involved elaborate police arrangements but passed off without trouble except for some minor disturbances. Communal tension gave cause for anxiety in some districts, and in the Perambur area of Madras City Hindu-Muslim friction necessitated constant attention for some considerable time. Labour troubles increased, notably in Madras and Coimbatore, but disturbances were reduced to a minimum. There was little improvement in economic conditions and the rainfall in large areas was defective. Despite these difficulties, there was in the year a continuance of the progress of the last ten years in the detection of crime. The previous year's percentage of detection of total cognizable crime was maintained and the percentage of detection of grave crime achieved a new high record of 46 per cent. The last three years showed a steady decline in murders as a whole, but there was in 1937 a marked increase in murders due to local factions. There was also an increase in cases of rioting and unlawful assembly. The Police Department received increasing co-operation from the public. Village Vigilance Committees were firmly established in most villages except those where local factions made their formation undesirable. The enforcement of the Prohibition Act in Salem district from 1st October 1937 involved novel duties which the department successfully tackled with initiative and vigour.

POLICE FORCE.

Strength and Cost.—The total strength of the permanent police force in the Presidency (excluding the Malabar Special Police) was 26,952 at the end of 1937, an increase of 77 over the previous year due mainly to reorganization of the Traffic department of the City Police. The force represents a ratio of 0·6 per thousand of the population.

The total cost of the department for 1937–38 excluding the final accounts for March 1938 rose slightly from Rs. 1,56,51,096 to Rs. 1,57,71,749 or approximately 5 annas 10 pies per head of the population.

Recruits and Training.—There was no difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits except in Madras City, where steps were taken to remedy the defect. The Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, for officers and the three central recruits schools for constables at Vellore, Anantapur and Coimbatore continued to work efficiently. The health of the force was generally satisfactory, the percentage of absence from duty on grounds of sickness being 3·7. Government quarters were available for 71·2 per cent of sergeants, 34·2 per cent of sub-inspectors, 67·7 per cent of head constables and 67·2 per cent of police constables. The lack of quarters is chiefly felt in Madras City. Illiterates are being steadily eliminated and their numbers fell from 4 to 3 among head constables and 665 (3 per cent) to 593 (2·7 per cent) among constables.

Discipline.—The discipline of the force was well maintained; the percentage of punishments to the force falling from 3·3 to 2·7; there was also a fall in the percentage of punishments cancelled or modified on appeal; but there was an increase in dismissals.

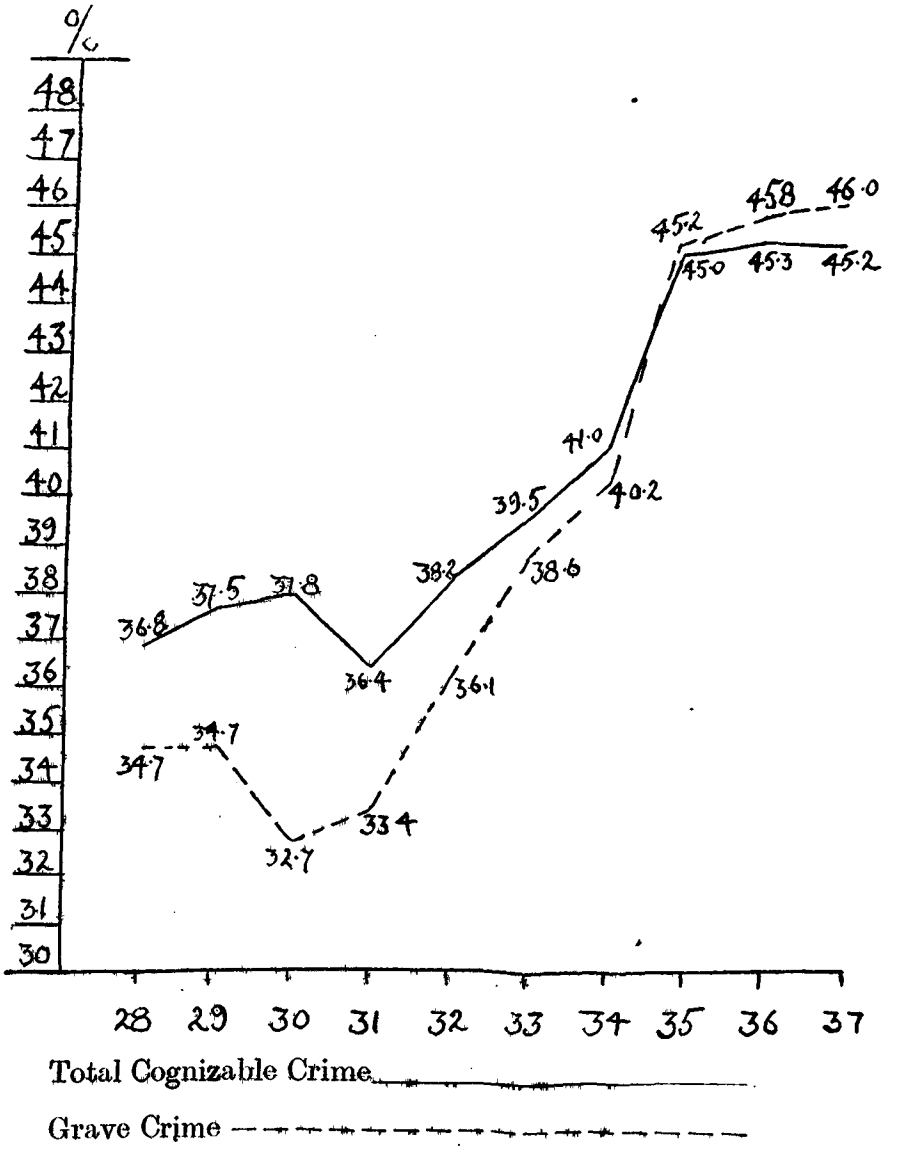
Rewards.—The number of rewards granted to private individuals outside Madras City showed a further increase from 6,661 to 6,828, indicating improved co-operation between the public and the police.

Crime.

There was a further fall in both total cognizable and grave crime.

Cognizable Crime.—The number of true cases of cognizable crime (other than offences under the Special and Local Laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code) fell from 39,457 to 38,422. The fall was attributed to more effective control over criminal organizations, to increased co-operation from Village Vigilance Committees and the public, to the intelligent application of the abeyance system of control over Criminal Tribes members, and to efficient work in intelligence bureau and by the district police. The number of cases under Special and

Detection of Crime, 1928—1937.



Local Laws increased by 8,807 or 25·6 per cent and of nuisance offences by 30,806 or 16·3 per cent. The policy of prevention by warning and advice tried in Madras City in 1936 did not prove successful and it was necessary to revert to prosecution.

Grave Crime.—Cases of grave crime showed a further decrease of 992 cases or 4·0 per cent to 23,770. There was a further striking decrease in dacoities from 139 to 71 or 48·9 per cent and in robberies from 557 to 372 or 33·2 per cent. Murders as a whole decreased again from 1,075 to 1,056 but murders due to faction rose from 106 to 155. There was an increase in cases of rioting and unlawful assembly from 622 to 674. Generally, however, the public peace was well maintained. The police had to resort to firearms to restore order only on two occasions. There were eight cases of bombs being used with criminal intent, all the bombs being of the usual crude type. There were nine deaths treated as justifiable homicide.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime was 45·2 substantially maintaining the previous year's record figure of 45·3 per cent, while detection of grave crime rose from 45·8 per cent to a new record of 46 per cent. The detection in both classes has steadily progressed since 1931. In house-breaking, which, of all forms of crime, offers the biggest challenge to police efficiency, detection in Madras in 1936 (35·5 per cent) was higher than in any other province, the next best being Bombay (27·3 per cent). In 1937 a new record of 36·8 per cent was achieved. The Presidency also obtained considerably more crime work from its police than other Provinces in India. In 1936 the proportion of crime investigated to the strength of the Police Force was 9·4 in Madras, the next highest figure being 3·9 in the United Provinces. The percentage of property recovered to property lost has risen steadily from 22·6 per cent in 1935 to 29·5 per cent in 1936 and 34·7 per cent in 1937. The Police prosecuted 17,081 cases under the Penal Code, and of these 75·3 per cent ended in conviction, against 75·7 per cent in 1936. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused fell from 4·8 per cent to 4·3 per cent (1,666).

Labour Disputes.

The number of strikes more than trebled from 22 in 1936 to 68 in 1937. The strikes were chiefly in Madras and Coimbatore. In about one third of the strikes the workers' demands were conceded, in another third the workers resumed work on assurances that their grievances would be considered and the remainder proved abortive. The conduct of the strikers was on the whole good and very few disturbances occurred but the situation required close attention.

Communal Disturbances.

There was prolonged communal trouble between Hindus and Muhammadans in Perambur area from April to October 1937. The trouble started from a trivial incident and resulted in 5 murders, 20 riotings, 47 stabbings and 64 incendiarism cases as well as other offences. The whole area had to be heavily patrolled and picketed for 3½ months to combat the guerilla tactics adopted by both communities. There was also communal tension in a number of districts, but only one minor disturbance. Bombs were used in a factious riot in Ramnad and much vigilance was necessary in the Nadar and non-Nadar faction in Kallurani in the same district. The anti-untouchability movement continued to grow in Malabar.

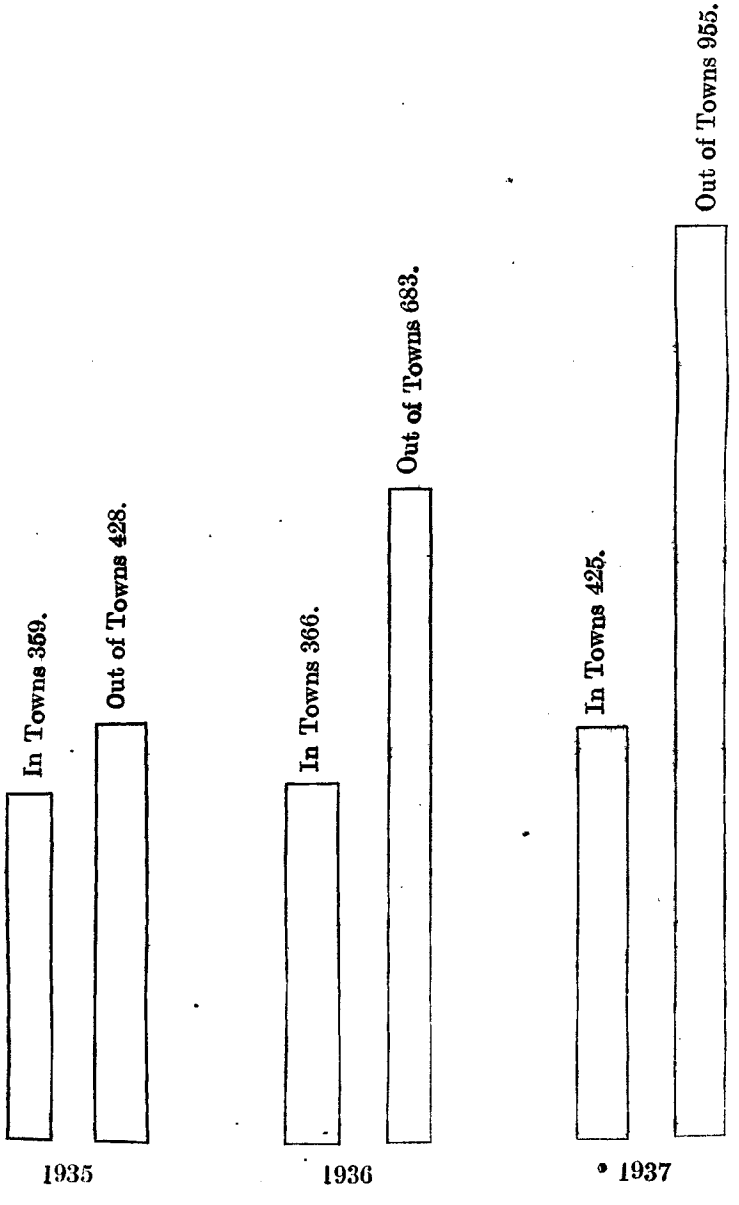
Agrarian Movements.

There was a propaganda march of Andhra peasants through certain villages of the Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts, advocating the abolition of the zamindari system. There was some agrarian trouble in the Venkatagiri estate, and some attempt to launch a no-tax campaign. There was anti-zamindari agitation in parts of Chittoor district and some Peasants' Associations were formed in Malabar district.

Traffic.

There were estimated to be 21,466 motor vehicles in use in the mufassal at the end of the year, an increase of over 2,000 over the 1936 figure of 19,434 vehicles. Of these 4,456 were buses plying for hire. The total number of accidents and deaths due to motor vehicles has risen in

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS.
1935–1937.



the last three years. The increase is chiefly outside towns where systematic and sustained control cannot be exercised over traffic. The percentage of accidents and deaths has fallen in towns where control is possible. Pedestrians and pedal cyclists were responsible for nearly 50 per cent of the accidents.

Prohibition Act.

The enforcement of the Prohibition Act in Salem district from 1st October 1937 was entrusted to the district police with additional staff. These novel duties were successfully tackled with co-operation from officials and non-officials. Four hundred and thirteen cases involving 485 persons were charged under the Act up to the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.

Criminal Investigation Department.—The crime section of the Criminal Investigation Department made steady progress in dealing with organized cheating and theft, counterfeiting and conspiracy. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau continued to function efficiently in liaison with the District Intelligence Bureau. One sub-inspector has been trained as a fire-arms expert.

Finger-print Bureau.—The Finger-print Bureau received 16,053 finger-print slips and after eliminations had a total of 265,507 slips on record. Twenty-one thousand and two slips were sent for search including 15,839 relating to cases in the Presidency and 5,041 were traced. Expert finger-print evidence was given on 309 occasions.

Shorthand Bureau.—The shorthand staff attended 139 conferences and 1,640 meetings the former figure being a decrease and the latter an increase. One Tamil and one Telugu Shorthand Sub-Inspector attended the September and December Sessions of the Legislature.

Armed Reserves.—The District Armed Reserves and Presidency General Reserves maintained their standards of efficiency and discipline. In their usual tours of the Vizagapatam and East Godavari agencies systematic prophylactic measures were extremely successful in preventing malaria. The Temporary East Coast Special Police Force, raised in 1936 to assist the customs authorities in stamping out smuggling on the French frontiers in the South Arcot and Tanjore districts, was disbanded in the year.

Malabar Special Police.—The Malabar Special Police was reorganized and stationed in four posts, its strength being altered from 28 to 27 Indian officers and from 736 to 737 other ranks. Service in the force was as popular as ever. Efficiency and discipline were maintained at the usual high level and there was an improvement in tactics and work off the parade ground; signalling also maintained the usual high standard. One Indian officer and nine petty officers attended courses at different army schools and all qualified with merit.

Railway Police.—The Railway Police were as usual organized in two districts of which one policed part of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line in the Orissa Province. There was an increase in thefts, which received attention. There were nine attempts to wreck trains of which three resulted in derailment but not loss of life, a small boy being responsible in one case and a lunatic in another. There were two train collisions in one of which the Railway Company dealt with the driver at fault while in the other the cabin man responsible was sentenced to imprisonment. The number of persons killed by trains rose from 418 to 451 of whom 110 were cases of suicide, the remainder being trespassers.

Port Police.—The Harbour Police Establishments at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Cuddalore, Mangalore and Cochin continued to work well.

Village Police and Village Vigilance Committees.—There was a further improvement in co-operation between Village officers and the police in combating crime and maintaining law and order. Village Vigilance Committees numbered over 20,000 or over 3,000 more than the previous year and rendered invaluable public service. They were responsible for the arrest of accused with property in 1,357 Penal Code cases (of which 322 were cattle theft cases) for the tracing or arrest of a number of bad characters, warrantees and criminal tribe members, and for putting up 887 gambling cases. Village headmen are ex-officio members of these committees.

Madras City Police.

Strength and Cost.—The sanctioned strength of the Madras City Police Force excluding Gazetted officers was increased by 58 to 2,265 owing to the reorganization

of the Traffic department. Of 201 recruits enlisted in the year, 159 came from the mufassal owing to a dearth of suitable recruits in the city. The cost of the force rose from Rs. 14·03 lakhs to Rs. 14·38 lakhs.

Health and Accommodation.—There was some deterioration in the health of the force, admissions to hospitals rising from 159 per cent to 170 per cent. Accommodation was constructed for 97 men leaving 839 officers and men without Government quarters.

Armed Reserve.—The Armed reserve was in daily use for nearly five months during the communal troubles in Perambur, and also rendered useful service in extricating persons buried under the debris of the class rooms which collapsed at the Government School of Technology. The force also carried out its usual training.

Crime.—The total cognizable crime (excluding nuisance cases) remained practically unchanged at 3,018 and grave crime fell from 2,191 to 2,141. One thousand and fifty-seven cases were brought to trial and 911 or 86 per cent ended in conviction. Investigation was refused in 6·6 per cent of the cases reported. Murders rose from 10 to 17 mainly owing to the communal friction and there was an increase in criminal breach of trust from 147 to 173. Cheating and theft cases decreased and house-breaking remained practically unchanged. The percentage of property recovered rose from 24·3 to 32·8. In nuisance and obstruction cases the policy of warning started in 1935 proved ineffective and there was a large increase in prosecutions. The total number of prosecutions including those under the Indian Penal Code and special and local laws increased from 55,188 to 85,254 of which 85,003 or 99·7 per cent ended in conviction.

Traffic.—The number of motor vehicles newly registered increased again from 1,517 to 1,716. Two roundabouts were tried experimentally in Mount Road, where most accidents occur. The number of motor vehicle accidents remained practically the same at 305 (303), fatal accidents rising from 22 to 25. Of the 77 fatal or serious accidents, which involved all kinds of vehicles 53 per cent occurred at speeds between 10 and 20 m.p.h. and 58 per cent were due to pedestrians. Accidents are attributed mainly to lack of satisfactory pavements for pedestrians and to the deterioration of road surfaces at the margins which drives slow moving traffic to the centre of the road.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Kallar Reclamation.

Kallar reclamation carried on in Madura and Ramnad districts followed the usual lines, being confined in Ramnad to educational work in two schools. There were 255 Kallar elementary schools in Madura, of which 208 were made complete during the year by the opening of the fifth standard. The strength of the schools rose by nearly 2,000 to over 14,000 and attendance was satisfactory. Night schools were held in most of the schools for adults. Scouting continued to be popular and the work was commended by the Boy Scouts' Association of India. Facilities were given by scholarships and stipends for higher education.

There were 257 co-operative societies. Those in North Madura worked satisfactorily and collected dues promptly. Those in South Madura improved their collection of short-term loans but had large longstanding arrears. A labour society was formed to provide work by undertaking contracts.

The number of registered Kallars was 37,755. Of these 8,633 were under orders to report at intervals but all except 202 of these orders were in abeyance on condition of good conduct. The policy of trusting the Kallars was welcomed by the community and worked satisfactorily. Panchayats continued to render assistance in the detection and prevention of Kallar crime, which showed a further fall of 10 per cent during the year. There was a decrease in the number of Kallars on the register and in the number registered during the year. A Kallar Employment Bureau was formed and found work for 36 educated and 500 uneducated Kallars during the year.

Koravar Reclamation.

Koravar Reclamation in Salem district was confined to education. There were five Koravar reclamation schools (of which four were managed by the London Mission) and two Boarding Homes, one for boys and the other for girls, with a total strength of 180. The Boys' Boarding Home also conducted a farm. Nine pupils were given boarding grants for higher education. All the institutions worked satisfactorily.

Tribe Settlements.

The object of the settlements is to reform members of so called criminal tribes by providing them with the means, under supervision, of earning an honest livelihood. There were six settlements including a new one opened at Chintaladevi in Nellore district for Kanjar Bhats, which contributed to an increase in the population of the settlements by nearly 200 to 3,460. One settlement (Stuartpuram) was managed by the Salvation Army and the rest by the Government. Three of the settlements fulfilled their purpose satisfactorily; a fourth suffered from a lack of remunerative labour; steps were taken to improve a fifth; and the new settlement promised to be successful.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1937).

Courts.

At the end of 1937 there were the following Criminal Courts in the Presidency: The High Court, 27 Sessions Judges, 2 Additional Sessions Judges, 22 Assistant Sessions Judges, 24 District Magistrates, 5 Additional District Magistrates, 3 Presidency Magistrates, 94 Subdivisional Magistrates, 13 Joint and Deputy Magistrates without divisional charges, 475 Subordinate Magistrates, 62 Special Magistrates, 44 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 218 benches comprised of 1,712 Honorary Magistrates, 1,085 Village Magistrates and 3,555 Panchayat Courts.

Original Cases.

The total number of cases instituted rose from 473,443 to 505,780. The chief increase was in Madras City (29,473) where the policy of prevention and warning in nuisance and obstruction cases tried in 1936 proved a failure, and the normal policy of prosecution was resumed. There was also a noteworthy increase in South Arcot. Twelve districts in the mufassal showed an increase and the remaining twelve a fall.

Village Magistrates' Courts.—The number of cases for disposal in Village Magistrates' Courts rose to 3,210, of which 2,974 were disposed of, and 1,241 persons convicted representing an increase in convictions from 9·46 per cent to 26·59 per cent.

Village Panchayat Courts.—In Village Panchayat Courts there were 43,765 cases for disposal; of these 36,445 were disposed of, both figures representing falls from the previous year. The percentage of convictions fell from 26·32 to 24·24.

Bench Courts.—Bench Courts afforded considerable assistance to stipendiary magistrates by disposing of 184,692 cases. The "Animal Court" and "Juvenile Court" in Madras City continued to function and a Special Court was started at Madras Central Station to try cases under the Indian Railways Act. The average duration of cases in Bench Courts was two days.

Regular Magistrates' Courts.—There were 360,812 cases instituted in Regular Magistrates' Courts, the pendency at the end of the year being 6,682. The average duration of cases in Subdivisional Magistrates' Courts was 35 days and in Sub-Magistrates' Courts 11·11 days.

Presidency Magistrates' Courts.—The number of cases instituted in the Courts of Presidency Magistrates rose from 75,598 to 105,071 owing to the resumption of the policy of prosecution. 450 cases were pending at the end of the year. The average duration of cases was 1·8 days.

Sessions Courts.—The total number of cases for trial in mufassal Sessions Courts fell from 1,998 to 1,859. Coimbatore and Madura, as usual, contributed the largest number. Of 4,558 persons under trial, 2,174 were acquitted or discharged, 1,620 convicted and the cases of 246 referred to the High Court. The average duration of cases was 57 days from the date of commitment to disposal.

High Court Criminal Sessions.—There were 34 cases for disposal; all were disposed of and 46·34 per cent of them ended in conviction, the average duration being 47 days.

Appeals.

Magistrates' Courts.—Nine thousand eight hundred and twenty (8,825) persons convicted by Second and Third-class Magistrates appealed to First-Class Magistrates, and 37·62 (36·5) per cent of them were successful; the average duration of appeals was 28 days in the Courts of District Magistrates and 21 days in the Courts of other First-Class Magistrates.

Sessions Courts.—Three thousand and ninety-seven (2,951) persons appealed to Sessions Courts and 28·58 (30·72) per cent of them were successful; the average duration of appeals being 33 (34) days.

High Court.—Including the balance of the previous year there were appeals of 1,104 persons for disposal. The results in terms of persons concerned were: rejected *in limine* 74, sentences upheld 426, sentences modified or reduced 159, convictions reversed 82, sentences enhanced 5, and pending 358. No fresh trial or further enquiry was ordered. The percentage of entirely successful appellants fell from 15·83 to 11. The Government appealed against the acquittal of 130 persons; the acquittals of 22 were set aside and convictions recorded and cases of 59 were pending.

Revision.

Seven hundred and forty-one petitions for revision were presented before District Magistrates and 2 cases taken up *suo motu* or on reference from Subdivisional Magistrates. Six hundred and eight petitions were filed in Sessions Courts and 13 cases taken up *suo motu* by Sessions Judges. There were in all 1,220 revision petitions for disposal in the High Court and the Court disposed of 915 of them.

Reference.

The High Court disposed of references under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, in the case of 207 persons sentenced to death in mufassal Sessions Courts, the results being in terms of persons: sentences confirmed 142, commuted to transportation for life 33, commuted to rigorous imprisonment 5, and acquitted 24. The High Court also disposed of 10 references involving 38 persons under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and upheld the verdict of the Jury in the case of 11 persons, set it aside in the case of 11 persons and directed new trial in the case of 16 persons.

Trials by Jury and with Assessors.

Of 881 persons tried by jury in mufassal Sessions Courts the verdict of the jury was accepted in the case of 849 persons. Two thousand six hundred and forty-two persons were tried with the aid of assessors. The Judges

agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,169 persons, differed from one or more of them in the case of 1,009 persons, and differed from all of them in the case of 464 persons.

Punishments.

The sentences passed by Courts other than Village and Panchayat Courts were: death 143, transportation 238, penal servitude *nil*, rigorous imprisonment 22,294, simple imprisonment 2,393, forfeiture of property 29, fine 413,837, and whipping 60. The total amount of fines imposed rose from Rs. 13·46 lakhs to Rs. 14·50 lakhs of which Rs. 31,228 was paid to complainants as compensation. There were 2,629 persons ordered to furnish security to keep the peace and 1,209 for good behaviour. Two thousand six hundred and seventy-four persons were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen days or less fell from 5,646 to 4,987. Proceedings were taken against 156 persons under section 563, Criminal Procedure Code, for failure to observe the conditions of their recognizances and 149 of them were convicted.

Juveniles.

The number of juveniles convicted fell from 3,439 to 3,275 (2,927 boys and 348 girls). Of these 984 were involved in offences under the Indian Penal Code, 307 were discharged after admonition and 374 delivered over to their parents or guardians.

Miscellaneous.

There was an increase in reported offences under the Indian Penal Code from 87,170 to 90,473. There were noticeable increases in offences affecting public health, the human body, public tranquility, criminal intimidation, insult, annoyance and contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, and noticeable decreases in offences against property, against public justice and false evidence. Nine thousand two hundred and fifty-nine complaints were rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Three hundred and ninety-six persons were directed to pay compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

PRISONS (1937).

There was a further fall in the average number of prisoners in criminal jails by 8 per cent and in civil jails by 74 per cent, the latter decrease being mainly due to the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code in respect of the arrest of judgment-debtors. There was, on the whole, a fall in the number of children, young persons and adolescents admitted to jails. The percentage of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment almost doubled between 1932 and 1937. There was a fall in short term imprisonments for one month and less, and the Madras Probation of Offenders Act is expected to reduce the number still further. The health of prisoners improved, and as usual the majority of prisoners discharged had gained weight. Under the orders of the Government buttermilk was supplied to all prisoners and the issue of salt increased. There was a noticeable fall in prison offences. A number of members of the public evinced keen interest in the welfare of prisoners and in particular the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society greatly extended its useful work.

Accommodation and Prisoners.

The number of Central Jails (9), District Jails (2) and Special Jails (3) remained unchanged; 2 new sub-jails were opened raising the total to 288.

Prisoners of all Classes.

The number of prisoners fell from 15,743 at the beginning of 1937 to 14,070 at the end of the year; the daily average also fell from 15,967 to 14,718.

Health.—The daily average number of sick prisoners decreased from 250 to 200. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from 149 to 146 but this represents a slight increase in the ratio per thousand from 9·39 to 9·92. Of the prisoners discharged 63·18 (64·02) per cent had gained weight.

Convicts.—The convict population at the beginning of the year was 12,420 males and 273 females. The admissions fell from 34,923 to 32,492 males and from 2,251 to 1,893 females. Of the convicts 2,624 were released on appeal, 26,492 on expiry of sentences and 6,376 under remission rules. The number of convicts released

by order of the Government increased from 278 to 478. Of these 320 were released on the recommendation of Advisory Boards. The number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment of one month and less fell from 17,886 to 15,471. The percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment rose progressively from 14·06 in 1932 to 28·10 in 1937. The reason for the increase is being examined.

Religions.—87·78 per cent of the convicts admitted were Hindus (including Sikhs), 8·31 per cent Muhammadans and 3·77 per cent Christians.

Under-trial Prisoners.—There were 2,506 under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year; 43,032 were received and 43,282 discharged, leaving a reduced population of 2,256. The daily average decreased from 2,749 to 2,487. Of the prisoners, 10,338 or 37·06 per cent were convicted and 17,511 or 62·78 per cent acquitted. There were 19 escapes and 24 deaths of which latter 20 occurred in sub-jails. The average period of detention of prisoners before Sessions Courts fell from 38·40 days to 35·42 days and before Magistrates from 17·42 days to 17·32 days.

Civil Prisoners.—Owing to the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code the daily average of civil prisoners fell from 543·90 to 143·24. There were 544 civil prisoners at the beginning of the year including State prisoners; 1,133 were admitted and 1,504 released leaving 154 at the end of the year.

State Prisoners.—There were six State prisoners at the beginning of the year, all of whom were transferred during the year outside the Presidency.

Star Class Prisoners.—Star class prisoners who are so called because of the red star mark stitched to their dress are housed apart from others at night and permitted to enjoy certain privileges. There were 416 of them at the beginning of the year, 647 were so classified during the year, and 758 were discharged leaving 305 at the close of the year.

Special Classification.—There were no "A" Class prisoners at the beginning or end of the year. Three "A" Class prisoners were admitted and released during the year. The number of "B" Class prisoners fell from 58 to 42.

Habituals.—Habituals formed 15·52 per cent of the convict population and their number at the beginning of the year was 3,289 against 3,120 in 1936. Their conduct was on the whole satisfactory, no habitual being awarded corporal punishment.

Youthful Offenders.—Eighteen youthful offenders under 15 years of age were committed to jails, 17 being for nuisance offences.

Mental Defectives, Leper and Tubercular Convicts.—As usual mental defectives, recovered criminal lunatics and epileptics were concentrated in Cuddalore District Jail; their numbers fell from 59 to 55. There were 114 lepers in the Leper Annexes at Salem and Trichinopoly at the beginning of the year and 104 at the end. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, had 77 inmates at the beginning of the year and 57 at the end.

Escapes and Offences.

Nine convicts escaped, 5 from intramural and 4 from extramural custody and 5 were recaptured. There was a fall in the number of offences from 1,246 to 1,122 (including 3 dealt with by criminal courts) and in the ratio of offences to average strength from 9·83 to 9·27. The number of corporal punishments fell from 6 to 2, one for assault on a warder and the other for refusal to work and hunger striking.

Education and Reform.

Education was as usual compulsory for all prisoners under 30 years of age and optional to others. Eighty-four per cent of the convicts admitted were illiterate. Each jail had a library. A radio set was presented to the Vellore Central Jail. Among the efforts made to reform convicts may be mentioned the restoration of conveyance allowances for religious and moral lectures, the extension of the Advisory Board scheme to habituals and old and decrepit convicts and the initiation of a scheme of premature release of convicts in batches. Advisory Boards held 26 meetings, considered 941 cases and recommended 401 of them for release. Of this number the Government rejected 35, and ordered the release of 291, while 4 were released in the ordinary course, and 71 pending orders.

6,377 (6,437) convicts came under the remission system; 2,663 (2,913) were awarded special remission for continuous good conduct and 1,176 (1,544) were granted extra remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

Several branches of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society were able to obtain employment for a greater number of discharged prisoners than in 1936. The Government, in reviewing the work done, observed "The Government note with pleasure the useful work done by the Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the various District Committees and hope that they will receive increasing support from the general public."

Jail Visitors and Inspections.

The number of visits paid to Central and District Jails by official and non-official visitors rose from 798 to 896 and of inspections and visits to sub-jails from 2,724 to 3,823.

Finance and Jail Industries.

The total expenditure fell from Rs. 16·81 lakhs to Rs. 16·70 lakhs. The cost per head increased from Rs. 105–4–10 to Rs. 113–7–10 and the dietary charges from Rs. 39–6–5 per head to Rs. 40–1–5. The total value of articles manufactured in jails fell from Rs. 9·28 lakhs to Rs. 9·16 lakhs and the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures increased from 33 to 36. The value of supplies made to Police, Stationery, Postal and Military departments declined. Efforts were made to secure more orders from Government departments and to increase the number of prisoners employed on industries which are profitable or have vocational value. The Coimbatore Central Jail continued to be self-supporting.

BORSTAL SCHOOLS.

Accommodation and Inmates.—There were as in the previous year two Borstal Schools established under the Madras Borstal Schools Act for the detention and reform of adolescent offenders between the ages of 16 and 21;

the time of admission. The minimum period of detention is normally two years. There was in 1937 an increase in the total population of the schools from 835 at the beginning of the year to 849 at the end; 437 inmates were discharged. While the health of the inmates was generally satisfactory there was an increase in the daily average number of sick from 6·15 to 8·31 and there were 4 deaths. Buttermilk was introduced as a new item of diet and the salt rations were increased.

Offences and Punishments.—There was a decrease in escapes from 4 to 1 and in offences against school discipline from 70 to 57.

Education and Reform.—Education was, as usual, given in literary subjects up to the fifth standard and the inmates were also given instruction by qualified instructors in various trades and industries which they could follow on their release such as carpentry, cotton weaving, masonry, tailoring, bookbinding, agriculture, oil pressing, rattan work and blacksmithy. Sixty-six per cent of the inmates admitted in 1937 were illiterate, while the figure among those discharged was 4 per cent. The Committees of visitors met five times and considered 27 cases, of which 19 were released under licence before the expiry of their terms of detention. Probation officers were appointed for 95·81 per cent of all the inmates discharged. The percentage of reversion to crime fell from 2·12 to 1·96.

Finance.—The total cost of the Borstal Schools rose from Rs. 1·28 lakhs to Rs. 1·37 lakhs.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS (1937).

Accommodation and Pupils.—There were as usual six certified schools established under the Madras Children's Act for the custody and reform of juvenile offenders and uncontrollable or destitute children under the age of 16. Three of the schools were conducted by the Government and three by private bodies with Government aid. The total strength of the schools rose from 1,013 (909 boys and 104 girls) at the beginning of 1937 to 1,163 (1,054 boys and 109 girls) at the end of the year. The health and conduct of the pupils were generally satisfactory.

Education and Reform.—Literary, educational and industrial training were given, as usual, and girl guide

training was included in the curriculum. Seventy-three per cent of the pupils admitted were illiterate; the figure amongst those discharged was 2·4 per cent. Of the 210 pupils discharged 11 were not traceable, 52 were in charge of their parents, 7 under probation officers, 69 employed and well-behaved, 8 unemployed, 3 behaving indifferently, 3 were re-admitted, 3 joined ordinary schools, 2 were again convicted and reports about 52 were not received.

Finance.—The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1·17 lakhs to Rs. 1·33 lakhs and grants made to private certified schools increased from Rs. 0·39 lakh to Rs. 0·48 lakh.

ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND SULPHUR LICENCES (1937).

Arms Act.

The number of licences in force under the Arms Act fell by 402 to 64,255 (64,657) covering 63,848 weapons. Most of the licences were for self-protection, sport or display (49,182) and for crop protection (14,287). Five hundred cases under the Act were tried during the year involving 522 persons, of whom 447 were convicted.

Explosives Act.

The number of licences for import and transport under the Indian Explosives Act fell sharply to 154 (263), but there was a considerable rise in the number of dealers and possession licences to 9,174 (6,704). The increase was chiefly under blasting licences which rose to 5,335 (3,147). One hundred and sixty-four persons were tried during the year in 139 cases under the Act and 134 of them were convicted.

Sulphur licences.

The number of licences rose slightly to 313 (297) of which 35 were new; the quantity of sulphur covered rose to nearly 1,700 tons (1,350 tons).

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT (1937).

There was a slight increase in the work of the department from 1,601 cases with 7,744 articles to 1,670 cases with 8,227 articles.

Human Poisoning.—Four hundred and twenty-six human poisoning cases were examined and poison detected in 255 cases or 59·9 per cent. Opium poisoning with 38 cases headed the list as in the previous year closely followed by oleander poisoning with 33 cases while datura or mydriatic alkaloid poisoning increased from 11 to 28 cases. Analyses of oleander poisons gave reason to suppose that three poisonous extracts which oleander (*nerium odorum*) was previously believed to yield are one poisonous principle in different degrees of purity.

Animal Poisoning.—Twenty-four cases of animal poisoning were examined and poison detected in 15 or 62·5 per cent. The chief poisons used were arsenic and oleander.

Stain Cases.—Nine hundred and sixty stain cases (5,023 articles) were examined of which 870 were for blood and 90 for semen stains. Blood was detected in 812 or 93·3 per cent of the blood stain cases and semen in 70 or 77·8 per cent of the semen stain cases. Four thousand and twenty-five detected blood stains were sent to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta and he detected human blood in 3,815 of them.

Miscellaneous.—There were 84 miscellaneous medico-legal cases examined of which the chief were fire-arms and ammunition (19 cases) and other explosives (16 cases). Bomb cases fell from 44 in 1933 to 9 in 1937. Stolen wire such as telephone wire was identified with a comparison microscope by means of minute grooves and lands similar to the rifling marks on a bullet caused by imperfection in the dies through which the wire was drawn in manufacture. A sealed insured parcel of currency notes valued at Rs. 25,000 was found on receipt to contain only Rs. 100 in currency notes. With a comparison microscope and chemical tests of the seals and thread of the parcel, it was proved that the original sealed parcel had been opened, stitched and sealed again at the source.

One hundred and seventy-six articles were received for general analysis, the majority being for Government departments.

CIVIL JUSTICE (1937).

Courts.

The permanent Civil Courts in the Presidency were the High Court, the Court of Small Causes, Madras, the City Civil Court, 27 District Courts (including 2 for Agency tracts), 1 additional District Court, 45 Subordinate Judges' (including 1 Provincial Small Cause Court Judge, 6 for Agency tracts and 1 Revenue Divisional Officer), 157 District Munsifs (including 12 for Agency tracts and 4 Revenue Officers), 78 Revenue Courts, 6,407 Village Munsifs' and 4,169 Presidents of Panchayat Courts. There were also 3 temporary Additional District Judges, 1 Judge of the Civil Court, 13 Subordinate Judges and 17 District Munsifs for the whole or part of the year.

Litigation.

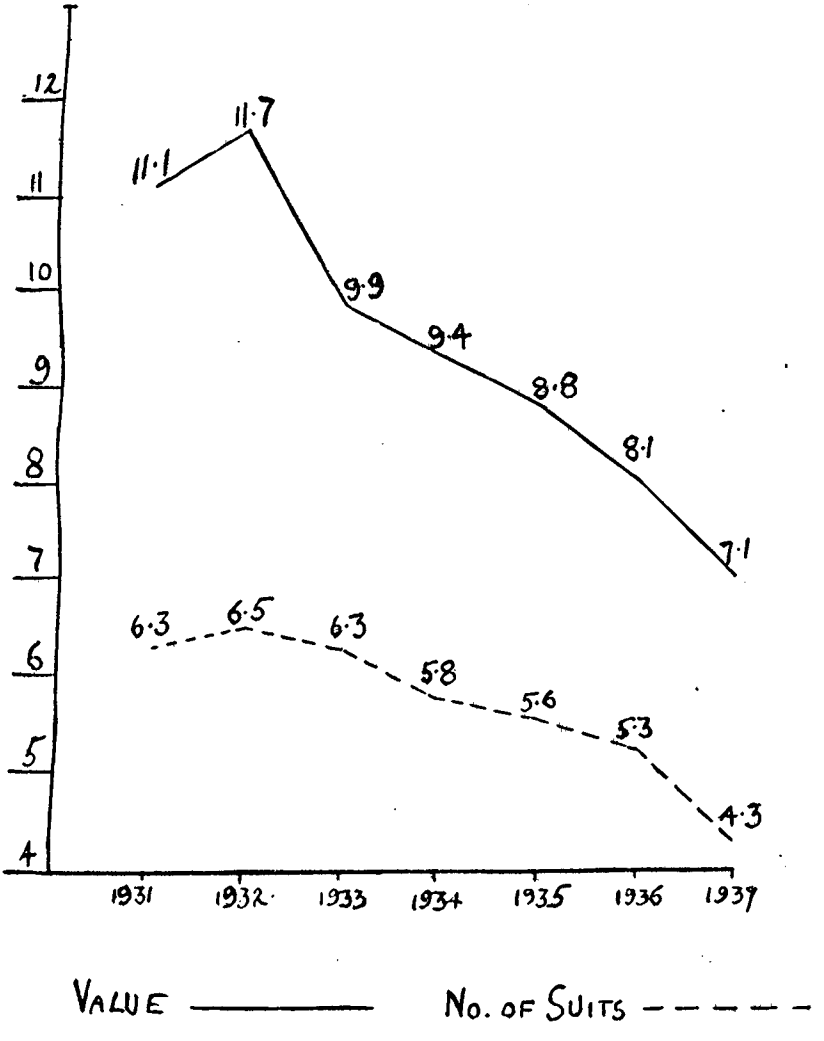
The total number of suits instituted fell from 532,457 to 430,913. This represents one suit for every 102 (83) persons of the population, 36 (34) in the Presidency town and 105 (85) in the mufassal. There was a fall in all districts and all classes of Courts except the City Civil Court. The fall exceeded 8,000 in North Malabar, South Malabar, and Tinnevelly. Excluding the Agency tracts, North Malabar had the highest proportion of suits (1 suit to every 47 persons) and Bellary the lowest (1 suit to every 237 persons). The following table gives comparative figures of suits of different kinds :—

	1936.	1937.
Suits for money and movable property	461,773	360,548
Suits for immovable property other than mortgage suits	15,167	16,345
Suits on mortgages	21,326	20,585
Suits for specific relief	3,491	3,400
Suits in revenue courts	28,735	27,856

Value of Suits.—The total value of suits (excluding Revenue Courts) fell from Rs. 8·05 crores to Rs. 7·08 crores. 30·05 (31·30) per cent of the suits were of a value

Civil Suits, 1931—1937.

(Value in Crores of rupees No. of Suits in Lakhs.)



not exceeding Rs. 20; 30·15 (30·66) per cent were between Rs. 21 and Rs. 50; 34·38 (33·24) per cent were between Rs. 51 and Rs. 500; and 5·29 (4·67) per cent above Rs. 500. In 498 (642) suits the value could not be estimated in money.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Statistics of suits instituted and disposed of in different Courts in 1936 and 1937 are given below. Most courts show a decrease both in the receipts and disposals and an increase in the duration of suits disposed of after full trial.

Courts.	Number instituted.		Number disposed of		Number pending at close of year.		Duration in days of suits disposed of after full trial.	
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.
1. Village Munsifs' Courts.	81,830	62,916	81,810	63,567	8,798	8,192	..	..
2. Village Panchayat Courts.	193,957	146,129	197,266	151,518	40,922	35,623	..	..
3. Revenue Courts (excluding Agency tracts).	28,735	27,856	28,605	24,737	6,656	9,136	320	211
4. Agency Courts	661	618	695	686	324	255	356	369
5. District Munsifs' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—								
(a) Original Suits.	72,878	67,984	79,736	72,575	41,984	41,013	348	365
(b) Small Cause Suits.	115,083	92,233	115,523	94,230	20,878	18,031	131	150
6. Special Small Cause Court (Trichinopoly) ..	4,321	3,543	4,202	3,749	649	504	..	..
7. Subordinate Judges' Courts—								
(a) Original Suits.	2,652	2,430	3,112	2,991	3,245	3,006	471	509
(b) Small Cause Suits.	12,860	8,728	13,951	9,681	3,572	2,655	238	234
8. District Courts (excluding Agency tracts) ..	412	361	332	288	491	558	455	603
9. City Civil Court	1,060	1,145	1,081	995	739	936	328	345
10. Presidency Small Cause Court	17,663	16,706	17,882	16,815	2,315	2,376	87	95
11. High Court, Original Side.	345	264	410	385	663	542	993	978

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

The number of insolvency petitions in mufassal courts under the Provincial Insolvency Act fell from 4,423 to 1,711 and those in the High Court under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act from 590 to 444.

APPELLATE COURTS.

Agency Tracts.—There were 32 regular appeals filed in Agency Courts, 30 disposed of and 6 pending. There was also 1 miscellaneous appeal filed and disposed of.

District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.—Eight thousand seven hundred and seventy four (8,053) appeals were preferred in District and Subordinate Judges' Courts

and 7,978 (7,726) disposed of leaving 9,062 (8,216) pending. Two thousand two hundred and twenty-four (2,207) miscellaneous appeals were instituted, 2,170 (2,081) disposed of and 1,594 (1,526) pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals other than those dismissed for default or not prosecuted was in District Judges' Courts (358 days), in Subordinate Judges' Courts (273 days) and in the Special Small Cause Court, Trichinopoly (1[illegible]8 days). The statistics of appeals to the High Court are as follows :—

Kind of appeals.	Appeals preferred in		Appeals disposed of in		Pending at the end of	
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.
From original decrees of mufassal courts	345	362	358	826	2,014	1,550
From orders of mufassal courts.	506	487	480	409	880	958
From decrees passed on Original Side of High Court ..	81	84	46	48	71	107
From decrees of City Civil Court	55	68	54	24	113	157
Letters Patent appeals (other than Original Sides) ..	117	119	71	115	168	172
Against appellate decrees of mufassal courts	1,247	1,138	1,616	1,049	3,521	3,610
Against appellate orders (of mufassal courts)	172	148	239	69	360	439

Appeals to the Privy Council.—Thirty-three applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council were filed during the year, making a total of 64 for disposal. Thirty-three were dismissed, 15 allowed and 16 pending at the end of the year. The Privy Council allowed 2 appeals and dismissed 7 appeals.

Reference and Revision.

Including 571 (564) Revision petitions against decisions in Small Cause suits, 1,737 (1,579) Revision petitions were filed making 3,511 (4,034) for disposal. One thousand six hundred and nineteen (2,260) were disposed of, of which 77·7 (75) per cent were dismissed. Ten (5) references were received, 1 from the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and 9 from lower courts, making 20 for disposal. The High Court decided 5 references under the Indian Divorce Act, 5 under the Indian Stamp Act, 4 under the Civil Procedure Code and 1 each under the Madras City Municipal Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

EXECUTION PROCEEDINGS.

The number of applications for execution in mufassal courts (except Village and Panchayat Courts) fell from 359,320 to 280,271, and 280,108 (363,023) were disposed of, full satisfaction being obtained in 11·89 per cent and partial satisfaction in 13·88 per cent while 74·23 per cent were wholly infructuous. The amount realized in execution fell from Rs. 2·04 crores to Rs. 2·01 crores. Owing mainly to the amendment to section 51 of the Civil Procedure Code there was a decrease of 77 per cent in the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned from 4,006 to 915. In the Courts of the Presidency town the number of applications fell from 19,722 to 18,003 and 18,178 (19,697) were disposed of, full satisfaction being obtained in 10·55 per cent and part satisfaction in 7·55 per cent while the balance were wholly infructuous. The amount realized in execution fell from Rs. 8·67 lakhs to Rs. 6·95 lakhs and the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned from 326 to 172.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

Two hundred and twenty-five Advocates were enrolled during the year. Three thousand nine hundred and forty-seven first-grade pleaders and 389 second-grade pleaders renewed their sanads.

REGISTRATION AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.

There was no change in 1937 in the number (23) of registration districts. The number of sub-registry offices was reduced from 568 to 566. The two experimental systems of photo-copying by cine film and photostat were continued.

Registration of Documents.—There was an increase in the number of documents registered from 12·96 lakhs to 13·51 lakhs or 4 per cent. One-fifth of this increase was due to the registration of documents relating to co-operative societies and land mortgage banks. The aggregate value of registered transactions increased from Rs. 50·36 crores to Rs. 50·51 crores. The average value of all documents fell from Rs. 392 to Rs. 373. Over 99 per cent of the documents were transcribed within two days of registration.

Encumbrance Certificates.—There was an increase in applications for encumbrance certificates from 124,839 to 129,826. The increase was due to applications from special Loans Officers appointed to advance loans for the relief of agricultural indebtedness, to applications for searches on behalf of co-operative societies and land mortgage banks, and to an increasing appreciation by the public of the need for ascertaining prior encumbrances on and title to immovable property in order to avoid subsequent litigation. Over 99 per cent of the encumbrance certificates were ready within four days of the applications.

Prosecutions.—The department instituted 9 prosecutions for offences under the Registration Act during the year and including 3 previously pending, 7 ended in conviction and 1 in acquittal.

Finance.—Enhanced scales of fees recently imposed are expected to yield Rs. 5 lakhs additional revenue a year. The department registered documents free or at reduced fees for co-operative societies and land mortgage banks. The concessions represented a loss of Rs. 2·20 lakhs in fees in 1937 against Rs. 2·27 lakhs in the previous year. The income excluding fees foregone in favour of co-operative societies increased from Rs. 31·01 lakhs to Rs. 32·22 lakhs. The expenditure rose from Rs. 29·96 lakhs to Rs. 30·43 lakhs.

Notaries Public.

Officers of the Registration department also act in certain cases in other capacities such as in charge of subtreasuries, as Special Magistrates, Notaries Public, and Rain Registering Officers. In 1937–38 there were 78 officers acting as Notaries Public. There was an abnormal increase in bills of exchange from 82 (Rs. 89,118) to 232 (Rs. 3,38,447). The increase, which was marked in Coimbatore, Madura and Calicut, was ascribed to the inability of drawees to make payment immediately owing to the fall in prices of commodities and failure of business, and to the shipment of goods earlier than the stipulated time.

MILITARY—AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES.

Auxiliary Force of India.—The total strength of all ranks of the Force fell by 73 to 4,956. There was a shortage of officers in the East Coast Battalion. Apart from normal drills and tactical exercises without troops, training in camps was mainly concentrated on demonstration and practice in quelling mobs. The standard of training and discipline was well maintained. The 1st Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, won two events in musketry competitions.

Indian Territorial Force.—The strength of all ranks fell by 70 to 2,877. There was no lack of applicants but every endeavour was made to maintain a high physical standard. The annual training in camp yielded satisfactory results. The disbandment of the 3rd (Madras Presidency) Battalion, Urban Infantry, was completed during the year.

CHAPTER VI.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

LOCAL BOARDS.

District Boards.

The number of district boards decreased from 39 to 35 consequent on the amalgamation of the local fund districts of Tiruvannamalai and Vellore, of North Trichinopoly and South Trichinopoly and of Bobbili, Chicacole and Vizagapatam. All the district boards except the newly amalgamated North Arcot and Vizagapatam boards had elected non-official Presidents. The total sanctioned number of seats on the district boards was 1,299 of which 1,240 were occupied at the end of the year. The district boards held 537 meetings during the year of which one was adjourned for want of quorum and 32 for want of time or other reasons. The total number of elections held during the year was 70 of which 17 were contested. As far as information is available 30 per cent of the electorate voted in contested elections.

Panchayat Boards.

There were 435 ex-union panchayat boards and 5,812 non-union panchayat boards at the end of the year.

Under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, land cess continued to be levied at the rate of one anna and a half in the rupee of the annual rental value of all occupied lands. Two-thirds of the entire land cess collected was credited to the district boards and one-third to the panchayat boards. In the areas where there were no panchayats the district boards were credited with the amounts which would have been due to the panchayats if they had been formed. Profession tax was collected by eight district boards.

Finance.

Receipts.—The aggregate balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 83·13 lakhs. The total receipts (ordinary

and capital) amounted to Rs. 440 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. 134 lakhs were given by the Government. Of this sum Rs. 0·87 lakh were in aid of the general resources of the Nilgiri District Board, Rs. 24·72 lakhs for the up-keep and construction of trunk roads, Rs. 24·41 lakhs for the up-keep and construction of important marketing roads, Rs. 72·84 lakhs for elementary education, Rs. 7·24 lakhs for education other than elementary and Rs. 1·26 lakhs for the maintenance and construction of hospitals and dispensaries. A sum of Rs. 2·18 lakhs was also given for the improvement of other roads. The policy of giving grants to local boards for rural water-supply was given up during the year.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 442 lakhs. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 81·4 lakhs.

Communications.

The total amount spent on communications was Rs. 138·52 lakhs of which Rs. 51·36 lakhs were met from Provincial grants. About 145 miles of new roads were constructed during the year. The total length of roads maintained by the district boards at the close of the year was 35,620 miles of which 3,033 miles were trunk roads.

Education.

Local boards maintained 203 secondary schools and 16,373 elementary schools of which a total of 2,626 were for girls. The number of pupils in the elementary schools was 1,059,370. In addition, there were 16,689 pupils in the elementary departments of secondary schools and 39,697 pupils in the secondary sections. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 143·57 lakhs to which the Government contributed Rs. 80 lakhs while the income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 31·89 lakhs.

Medical Relief.

Sixty-six hospitals and 1,066 dispensaries including 268 of Indian medicine were maintained by the local boards. These institutions afforded relief to 18,567 in-patients and 12,795,697 out-patients. The total cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 19·39 lakhs.

VACCINATION.

The number of successful operations performed during the year (both primary and secondary) was 1,226,161. The total expenditure on preventive medicine including water-supply and sanitation was Rs. 13 lakhs.

RAILWAYS.

Railways owned by district boards were at work in three districts only, the Masulipatam-Bezwada Railway owned by the Kistna and Bezwada District Boards having been taken over by the Railway Board from 4th February 1938.

Guntur.—The gross earnings of the Tenali-Repalli Railway (21 miles) in the Guntur district amounted to Rs. 1·78 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 0·90 lakh there being a net return of 5·5 per cent on the capital outlay as against 7·02 per cent in 1936–37.

Coimbatore.—The gross earnings of the Podanur-Pollachi Railway (25 miles) in the Coimbatore district were Rs. 2·16 lakhs and the working expenses were Rs. 1·48 lakhs and there was a net return of 4·55 per cent on the capital outlay as against 3·88 per cent in the previous year.

Tinnevelly.—The gross earnings of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway (38 miles) amounted to Rs. 4·34 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 3·20 lakhs there being a return of 4·23 per cent on the capital outlay as against 3·3 per cent in 1936–37.

CITY OF MADRAS (1937–38).

FINANCE.

The total receipts for the year including the opening balance rose from Rs. 198·91 lakhs to Rs. 211·85 lakhs. The revenue from all sources rose from Rs. 66·32 lakhs to Rs. 67·75 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of the population rose from Rs. 7–6–2 to Rs. 7–12–3.

The debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 176·96 lakhs and the sinking fund relating to the

various loans, exclusive of the Government loans, repayable in instalments, was Rs. 65,85,400 in Government securities and Municipal debentures and Rs. 37,489-13-4 in cash. Payments amounting to Rs. 7,90,170 were also made during the year towards the repayment of principal and interest on the Government loans of Rs. 94 lakhs. The total expenditure under all accounts rose from Rs. 92·68 lakhs to Rs. 105·42 lakhs.

Communications.—A sum of Rs. 17,818 was spent on general improvements to communications. Three miles of roads were newly metalled.

The Council sanctioned Rs. 5,59,000 for maintenance of roads. The total length of the metalled roads in the city at the close of the year was 366 miles. Fifty miles of roads were newly tarred; re-tarring was done to a length of four miles and the total length of tarred roads at the end of the year was 190 miles.

Buildings.—The amount spent on the construction of new buildings and improvements to slums was Rs. 40,206 and that on repairs to buildings was Rs. 51,468. The work of constructing 72 tenements in the Harbour division was commenced and Rs. 11,000 spent on them. On the Mambalam Town-planning Scheme, a sum of Rs. 71,129 was spent during the year on items such as earthwork formation and metalling of new roads, extension of electric lighting, water-supply and construction of culverts. Six hundred and seventy-six grounds, 1,258 square feet of land were sold during the year for Rs. 2,72,337.

Water-supply.—The expenditure incurred on new water works during the year came to Rs. 1·43 lakhs and that on maintenance to Rs. 5·41 lakhs. The quantity of water supplied from the Red Hills lake during the year increased from 1,432 million cubic feet to 1,480 million cubic feet. The quantity of water pumped into the City during the year was 9,035·2 million gallons which is equivalent to nearly 33·65 gallons per head per day for an estimated population of 735,613. One thousand three hundred and nine new house-service connections were laid by licensed plumbers of which 66 were metered, bringing the total number of connections to 48,418 and that of meters to 2,575. Fifty-two meters were fixed and 12 were removed.

Drainage.—A sum of Rs. 3·00 lakhs was spent on new drainage works, besides Rs. 3·30 lakhs on maintenance.

The length of sewers laid during the year was 8·9 (5·52) miles and the number of house connections given was 644 (755). A sum of Rs. 0·16 lakh was spent on the construction of storm water drainage works. A scheme for the erection of an experimental sewage purification plant was under consideration.

The compulsory introduction of the scheme of flush-out latrines in private houses has been further extended. Fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty-seven flush-out latrines have been constructed up to 31st March 1938.

A first-class public convenience was constructed in Redoubt Road near the Egmore Railway Station at a cost of Rs. 3,471.

Street Lighting.—The total number of street lights was 12,746 electric and 32 oil lights. Sixty-seven and a quarter miles of low tension and five and a half miles of high tension cables were laid during the year, bringing the total length of mains laid by the Corporation for street lighting to 439·30 miles.

Nine out of 13 sub-stations contemplated in the scheme for the improvement of street lighting were in use. Two high tension bunks were erected to complete the high tension ring mains, so that all the sub-stations may have two sources of high tension supply to guard against any possible interruptions. The existing sub-stations of Rayapuram, Perambur and Thyagarayanagar were connected to the Street Lighting Improvement Scheme. The capacity of the Perambur Station was increased from 50 K.V.A. to 100 K.V.A. to meet the increased load conditions of the area.

Fire Engines.—The cost of maintaining the fire engines was Rs. 25,187 as compared with Rs. 24,050 in the previous year. The number of calls in which the fire engines worked rose from 37 to 40.

Parks.—Expenditure on public parks rose from Rs. 37,661 to Rs. 47,323.

Public Health.

The principal items of public health expenditure were medical relief Rs. 2·74 lakhs, preventive medicine Rs. 14·83 lakhs, public amenities Rs. 1·40 lakhs, sanitation and conservancy Rs. 11·60 lakhs, hospitals, dispensaries and

child welfare centres Rs. 4·26 lakhs and vaccination and registration of births and deaths Rs. 0·55 lakh. 25·03 lakhs of patients were treated in hospitals, dispensaries and child welfare centres; 1·51 lakhs of vaccinations were performed; 31,301 births were registered (16,109 males and 15,192 females) the infantile mortality rate being 224·7 per 1,000 births; and 26,739 deaths were registered giving a death-rate of 42·5 per thousand of the population. There were 93,250 skin cases registered at skin clinics including 1,338 leprosy cases. Twenty-seven of the leprosy cases became symptom-free, 288 showed improvement and 452 arrested. Eighteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine boys and 12,998 girls were medically examined in schools and 48·56 (51·13) per cent of the boys and 36·34 (35·87) per cent of the girls were found to require treatment. The general health and nutritional condition of the boys showed improvement. Five hundred and nine children were treated for leprosy.

Education.

The balance in the Elementary Education Fund account at the beginning of the year was Rs. 0·63 lakh. Rs. 2·80 lakhs was realized from education tax, Rs. 0·27 lakh received from the Government as the grant under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, Rs. 3·11 lakhs from Government as equivalent contribution in respect of education tax collected during the previous year, and Rs. 3·20 lakhs from the Revenue Funds of the Corporation bringing the total together with minor items to Rs. 10·04 lakhs. The expenditure on elementary education rose from Rs. 9·12 lakhs to Rs. 9·36 lakhs.

The total number of Corporation elementary schools rose from 134 to 136 and the number of children on their rolls from 35,520 (21,205 boys and 14,315 girls) to 37,208 (21,821 boys and 15,387 girls) or by 4·8 per cent.

There were 136 Head teachers, 1,041 assistants for secular instruction, 32 assistants for religious instruction, 15 music mistresses and 47 instructors for teaching crafts including one drill master and one drawing master for Muslim boys' schools. A mid-day meal was supplied as usual to 4,500 poor children at a total cost of Rs. 38,420. There were fourteen playgrounds maintained by the

Corporation for the use of school children. Two thousand and forty boys and girls took part in the inter-school sports. Sports were also held for Muslim girls.

Libraries and Reading Rooms.—In addition to the Civic Library, situated at the Ripon Buildings, thirteen free reading rooms and a free circulating library were maintained for the benefit of the public. The number of scout units attached to the Corporation schools fell from 90 to 72.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES, 1937–38.

There were 82 municipalities in the mufassal, two municipalities Devakottai and Gudivada having been newly constituted during the year. The Tadpatri Municipality was superseded during the year. The municipalities of Chirala, Peddapuram, Walajapet, Guntur, Chittoor and Hindupur were already under supersession. Including these and the newly constituted municipalities of Devakottai and Gudivada nine municipalities were under the administration of special officers during the year. The Tiruppattur Municipality was dissolved in the last month of the year. The sanctioned number of seats in all the municipal councils excluding those in charge of special officers was 1,685 of which 1,615 were occupied at the end of the year. All the councillors of whom 24 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians were elected. Of the 25 elections held during the year four only were contested. As far as statistics are available 72·3 per cent of the electorate voted in contested elections. The councils held 2,457 meetings of which 223 were adjourned for want of quorum and 120 for other reasons. The average attendance of members at meetings was highest in Ootacamund and Chingleput (75 per cent) and lowest in Masulipatam (26 per cent).

Finance.

Receipts.—The aggregate opening balance for the year amounted to Rs. 66·49 lakhs as against Rs. 53·06 lakhs. Receipts (ordinary and capital) rose from Rs. 221·33 lakhs to Rs. 251·23 lakhs. Of the receipts Rs. 89·81 lakhs were derived from taxes. The average incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 2–14–2. Grants given

by the Government for the maintenance of services amounted to Rs. 13·91 lakhs as against Rs. 12·82 lakhs in 1936–37. Of this Rs. 10·39 lakhs were paid for elementary education, Rs. 1·90 lakhs for education other than elementary, Rs. 1·50 lakhs for roads and Rs. 0·12 lakh for medical relief. In addition, grants amounting to Rs. 4·02 lakhs were paid by the Government towards the cost of capital works, Rs. 3·28 lakhs being for works connected with water-supply and drainage. Loans to the extent of Rs. 21·23 lakhs were advanced by the Government during the year, Rs. 5·47 lakhs for electric lighting, Rs. 3·08 lakhs for communications, Rs. 5·83 lakhs for water-supply and drainage, Rs. 1·86 lakhs for construction of markets, Rs. 0·35 lakh for office buildings, Rs. 0·75 lakh for construction of school buildings, Rs. 0·95 lakh for other purposes, and Rs. 2·94 lakhs as advances to cover deficits in the accounts of some municipal councils.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) was Rs. 236·26 lakhs as compared with Rs. 207·92 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 27·18 lakhs of which Rs. 13·99 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of roads and Rs. 9·19 lakhs on lighting.

Closing Balance and Debt.—The total closing balance of the year (both ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 81·42 lakhs as against 66·47 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The balance of provincial loans outstanding against municipal councils rose from Rs. 134·28 lakhs to Rs. 146·74 lakhs.

Medical Relief.

The number of medical institutions maintained by the municipal councils during the year was 120 against 119 in the previous year. These institutions afforded relief to 6,014 in-patients and 3,263,094 out-patients. The total expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 4·49 lakhs and on sanitation to Rs. 25·83 lakhs.

Education.

There were 1,275 elementary schools under the management of municipal councils as against 1,284 in 1936-37. A second grade college was maintained by the Salem Municipal Council. The number of secondary schools under the

management of municipal councils was 53 including the one attached to the Salem College. The total expenditure on elementary education amounted to Rs. 21·36 lakhs (excluding a capital expenditure of Rs. 2·05 lakhs) of which Rs. 10·38 lakhs were met from Government grants, and Rs. 7·23 lakhs from the general funds of municipal councils. The total expenditure on education other than elementary was Rs. 10·91 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 1·91 lakhs was covered by subsidies from the Government.

Water-supply and Drainage.

During the year under review the Saidapet Water Supply Scheme was brought into operation. Six main municipal water-supply schemes were under execution in addition to other improvement and extension schemes. The total number of municipalities provided with protected water-supply schemes at the end of 1937–38 was 42. Ootacamund, Vellore and Madura continued to have the benefit of scientific drainage schemes. Further progress was made in the execution of the Salem, Tirupati, Srirangam (main and extension), Negapatam, Coimbatore and Rajahmundry drainage schemes.

TOWN-PLANNING.

The Town-Planning Act was applicable to 139 towns as compared with 124 in the previous year. It was extended to 16 panchayats during the year.

Sixty-eight local bodies were operating 228 detailed town-planning schemes. There were detailed schemes in force in 53 out of the 83 municipal towns and 13 out of the 56 panchayats towns to which the Act applied. Most of the areas in 8 towns, and the developing areas in 12 towns were under town-planning control. Under section 11 of the Act nine schemes were published for criticism. The number of schemes sanctioned under section 14 (3) of the Act was increased by 1 to 38.

Although the Act requires Councils to maintain separate town-planning funds very few did so. Even some municipalities with sanctioned town-planning schemes had no such fund. A number of local bodies did not properly appreciate or enforce the provisions of the

Act. There was, however, good progress made in setting apart industrial areas. Additional or new areas were approved in fifteen towns. The Town-Planning department also dealt with 500 applications and references under the provisions of section 17 for interim control of development and approved or revised layouts in seventeen towns.

The total expenditure of the department of Town-Planning fell from Rs. 19,800 to Rs. 19,699.

CHAPTER VII.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The population of the Presidency at the Census of 1931 was 44,182,017 or 352 persons per square mile. On the assumption that the population has increased at the same rate as in the previous intercensal period 1921-31, the estimated population in the middle of 1937 was 47,000,390. During the past 37 years the birth rate has been steadily increasing at the rate of 0·10 per mille, and the death rate has been more or less stationary. The population has, therefore, been steadily increasing. The vital index which expresses the ratio of birth rate to death rate as a percentage showed a slight fall from 162 to 157.

Registration of Vital Statistics.

The registration of vital statistics is compulsory in all municipalities and in those villages where the Registration of Births and Deaths Act has been brought into force. The Act was extended to eight more villages in the year making a total of 14,125 villages out of the 38,435 villages in the Presidency (excluding the Agency Tracts). In villages where registration is compulsory or otherwise, the village headmen are generally the registrars. There were a number of omissions in the village registers, as the Health staff detected 41,019 unregistered births and 12,555 unregistered deaths. The experimental compiling of vital statistics in the office of the Director of Public Health was found to be more efficient and economical and the method was therefore adopted permanently.

Births.

The number of live births registered was 1,701,662 (870,240 males and 831,422 females), or a birth rate of

36·2 (35·7) per 1,000 of the estimated population. The ratio of male to female births was 105 : 100. The highest birth rate was recorded amongst Muhammadans. The number of still births per 1,000 live births was 46·57 in municipalities and 10·50 in non-municipal areas. The latter figure is probably inaccurate owing to defective registration.

Deaths.

There were 1,054,430 deaths registered, of which 534,349 were males and 520,081 females. The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population remained unchanged at 22. The highest rate was recorded in the Hindu community. The lowest mortality rate occurred in the age-group 10 to 15 years and subsequent age-groups showed a gradual increase. The mortality rates for all age-groups in rural areas were lower than those for urban areas except during the first month of life, in which the higher death rate in rural areas was mainly due to the inadequacy of maternity facilities. There were marked decreases in the mortality from cholera by 31 per cent and from small pox by 47 per cent and increases in mortality from plague by 85 per cent and from fevers, respiratory diseases and child birth. There were 288,920 infantile deaths giving an infantile mortality rate of 169·70 (164·04) per 1,000 live births. Infantile deaths accounted for 27 per cent of the total mortality, and 53 per cent of them occurred within one month after birth.

Other Registrations.

There were 186 (209) births and 75 (78) deaths relating to Europeans and European British subjects registered under special and local laws. The number of marriages of European Christians rose from 377 to 398 and of Indian Christians from 15,477 to 16,603. Reports of baptisms of Europeans and Anglo-Indians totalled 1,227 (1,190) and of burials 664 (659). Sixty-eight (50) marriages were registered under the Special Marriage Act, two (one) under the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act and nil under the Malabar Marriage Act.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION (1937).

Emigration.—Owing to an improvement in the rubber and tin industries in Malaya, there was a considerable demand for labour. The rates of wages in Malaya were 12½ annas per day for men and 10 annas a day for women. Over 55,000 workers emigrated under the Emigration Act through Madras and Negapatam including 7,400 returning to Malaya. Over 46,000 were estimated to have emigrated as deck passengers paying their own fares; they fall outside the scope of the Act. In addition, 229 skilled workers were registered as emigrants at Negapatam.

There was surplus labour in Ceylon on estates and the scheme of repatriation was in operation until about May 1937. Subsequently trade conditions improved and over 51,000 persons proceeded to Ceylon through Dhanushkodi including 38,000 persons returning to the country. The minimum wages in Ceylon estates varied from 6 annas 7 pies to 7 annas 10 pies for men and from 5 annas 3 pies to 6 annas 3 pies for women labourers. One hundred and twenty-four skilled workers were registered at Dhanushkodi as emigrants.

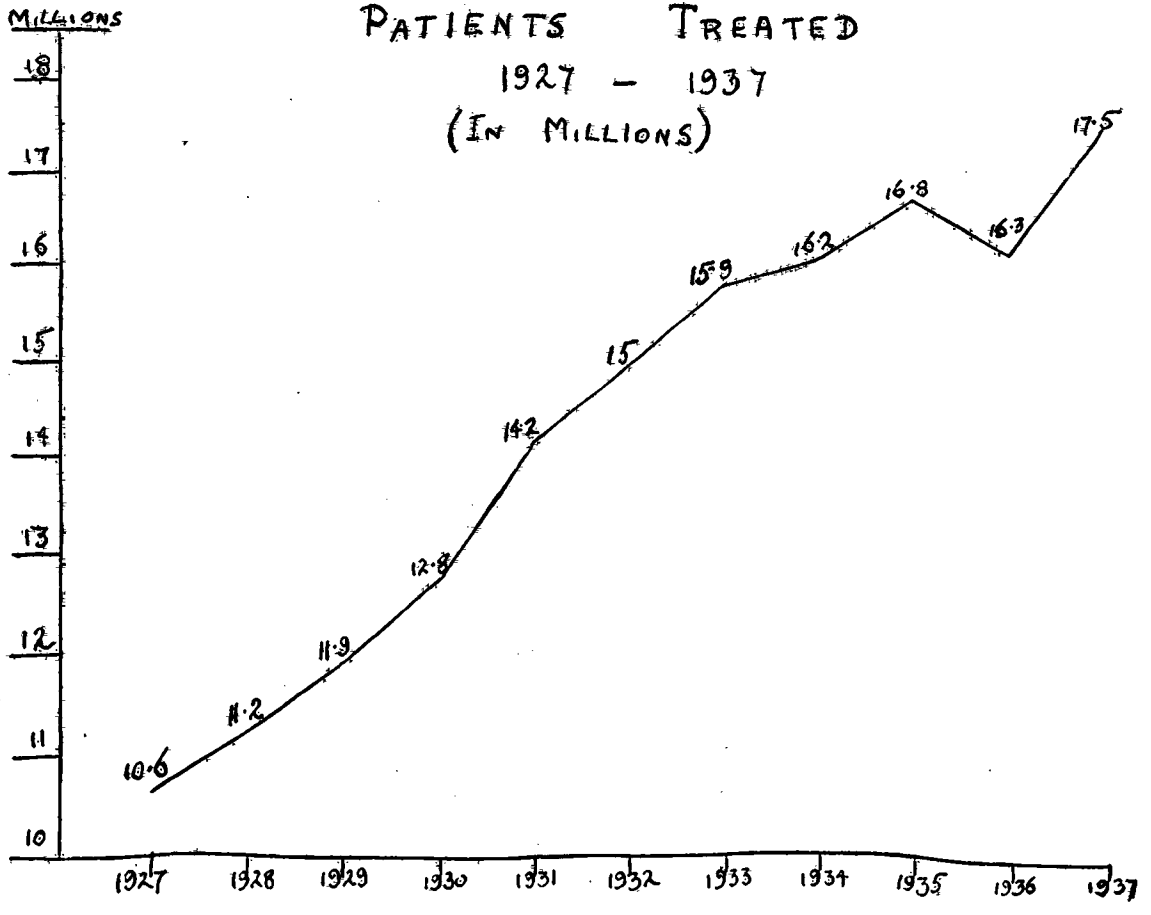
The health of emigrants and the arrangements at the depots were satisfactory.

Immigration.—Six thousand five hundred and seventy-one emigrants were repatriated and 5,900 were estimated to have returned at their own expense from Malaya; 10,322 were repatriated and 37,600 were estimated to have returned at their own expense from Ceylon. Nineteen emigrants returned from Mauritius, 66 from Fiji and 143 under the assisted emigration scheme from South Africa.

MEDICAL RELIEF (1937).

Medical Institutions.

The total number of medical institutions of all classes working in the Presidency at the end of the year 1937 was 1,283 (1,018 in rural and 265 in urban areas) as against 1,276 (1,013 in rural and 263 in urban areas) in 1936. There were 162 State-public, 31 State-special, 473 Local and Municipal Funds, 79 Private-aided, 85 Private non-aided, and 49 Railway medical institutions and 404 Subsidized rural dispensaries. The total number of in-and


PATIENTS TREATED
1927 – 1937
(IN MILLIONS)
MILLIONS
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
10·6
11·2
11·9
12·8
14·2
15
15·9
16·2
16·8
16·3
17·5
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937

out-door patients treated in State-public, Local Fund and Municipal and Private-aided medical institutions including subsidized rural dispensaries rose from 16·288 millions to 17·459 millions.

The number of in-door patients increased from 255,358 to 280,150. Of the in-door patients treated, 170,787 were cured, 62,586 relieved, 27,957 discharged otherwise and 13,410 died, the death-rate being 4·79 (4·77) per cent.

The commonest diseases in order of prevalence were, diseases of the digestive system (excluding diarrhoea, dysentery and tumours), diseases of the eye, diseases of the respiratory system (except pneumonia and tuberculosis of the lungs), ulcerative inflammation, diseases of the ear, and injuries (local and general).

The accommodation provided for in-patients in hospitals of classes I, III and IV was 10,670 (5,581 males and 5,089 females) as against 10,986 (6,205 males and 4,781 females) in 1936.

The total number of operations performed increased from 599,617 to 635,793 and the percentage of deaths to operations was 0·27 (0·25).

The total number of labour cases rose from 104,171 (88,916 normal and 15,255 abnormal) with 755 deaths to 120,719 (100,779 normal and 19,940 abnormal) with 936 deaths. The number of patients treated for malaria during the year 1937 was 1,107,937 (999,612) with 297 (230) deaths; those suffering from both amoebic and bacillary dysentery treated in 1937 was 317,568 (302,632) with 655 (545) deaths; the number of kala azar cases was 2,517 (1,919) with 19 (13) deaths; the number of patients treated for enteric fever was 22,773 (21,919) with 719 (588) deaths; and the total number of patients treated for tuberculosis was 76,915 with 603 deaths.

The Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram which was taken over by the Government in 1937 commenced work from 12th April 1937 with accommodation for forty patients. The number of leprosy clinics decreased from 446 to 445, total attendance from 788,396 to 777,188 and new admissions from 33,097 to 33,038. The Barnard Institute of Radiology, Government General Hospital, Madras, and the X-Ray departments attached to the other headquarter hospitals of this Presidency continued to be of immense use both on the diagnostic and therapeutic aspects of

medical work. Five cancer treatment centres were opened at Guntur, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Madura and Bellary and a refresher course in Radium was given to the five District Medical Officers and Radiologists attached to those centres.

The Venereal department which was located in a new and well-equipped building in the General Hospital was doing progressive work. The number of cases treated in it was 8,985 (6,991 males and 1,994 females) and the average daily attendance was 208·10. The treatment for venereal diseases given to patients in the District Headquarters hospitals continued to be satisfactory.

Finance.—The total receipts rose from Rs. 77·69 lakhs to Rs. 82·62 lakhs and the total expenditure from Rs. 76·47 lakhs to Rs. 81·34 lakhs.

Mental Hospitals.

The total number of mental patients at the three Mental Hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair rose from 2,601 (1,990 males and 611 females) to 2,756 (2,110 males and 646 females). Of the total treated during 1937, 241 were cured, 166 improved, 86 not improved, 32 discharged otherwise, 142 died and 2,089 remained at the end of the year. The daily average number of patients in the three hospitals was 2,021·93 (1,533·25 males and 488·68 females) and the daily average number of sick was 337·45 (227·67 males and 109·78 females). As usual patients were given treatment by modern methods. The chief predisposing causes to insanity were mental stress, hereditary predisposition, previous attack, domestic worry, syphilis, and *cannabis indica*. The percentage of deaths to the daily average strength was 7·02 as compared to 6·55 in the previous year. All the patients were given amusements and both in-door and out-door games.

Finance.—The total receipts including those from paying patients in all the three hospitals during the year under report fell from Rs. 5·46 lakhs to Rs. 5·37 lakhs.

Medical Colleges.

There were as in the previous year two colleges, the Medical College, Madras, affiliated to the University of Madras and the Medical College, Vizagapatam, affiliated

to the Andhra University. The selection of pupils for admission to the colleges was, as usual, made by a Joint Selection Committee appointed by Government. Of the 50 candidates selected for admission in the Medical College, at Vizagapatam, 43 (41) belonged to Andhra Desa. The strength of the two colleges is given below for the past five years :—

Year.	Medical College, Madras.	Medical College, Vizagapatam.
1933-34	774	213
1934-35	890	230
1935-36	908	236
1936-37	929	252
1937-38	937	260

Of the 937 students in the Medical College, Madras, 748 (including 109 women) were studying for the M.B.B.S.; 2 for the L.M. & S.; and 20 L.M.Ps. (including 5 women) for the M.B.B.S. examination of the Madras University. The percentage of passes at the University examinations rose from 49·2 to 52·4. The percentage of passes in the final medical examinations also increased from 33·2 to 37·0. The percentage of passes in the other examinations (i.e. sanitary inspectors' classes, advanced sanitary service class and chemist and druggist class) continued to be satisfactory.

In the Medical College, Vizagapatam, there was an increase in the percentage of passes in the Pre-Registration, First M.B. (Part I) and Second M.B. (Part II) and a slight fall in the other examinations. Fifty-three students appeared for the Final M.B.B.S. part examination and 29 passed. A chemists and druggists class was opened in July 1937. The Government accepted generally the scheme for improvements to the King George Hospital and Medical College, Vizagapatam, in order to satisfy the requirements of the Indian Medical Council and to obtain recognition of Andhra University Medical degrees. There was a strike of the students on the 25th and 26th August 1937 as a protest against the non-recognition of Andhra medical degrees. The strike ended peacefully.

The cost of the Medical College, Madras, was Rs. 3·73 lakhs and that of the Medical College at Vizagapatam, Rs. 2·37 lakhs.

Medical Schools.

There were two Government medical schools, the Stanley Medical School for men students and the Lady Willingdon Medical School for women students, besides the Missionary Medical School for Women at Vellore. The selection of pupils for admission to the schools was also, as usual, made by a committee appointed by Government. The sanctioned number of admissions to each of the medical schools was 66 and 24 respectively. The strength of the above two schools for the past five years is given below :—

Year.	Stanley Medical School.	Lady Willingdon Medical School.
1933-34	503	98
1934-35	449	95
1935-36	389	105
1936-37	389	89
1937-38	362	87

Three examinations were conducted during the year under report, viz., October 1937, January and April 1938. There was a decrease in the percentage of passes in all the years of examination of both the schools except the second and third years of the five years course.

Part of the new buildings for the Stanley Medical School were completed during the year.

The L.M.P. course was raised from four to five years and instructions in biology, organic chemistry, bio-chemistry, etc., were added. Three years were given to hospital training. The percentage of marks for a pass was raised to 50. The Government, in October 1937, however, decided to abolish the L.M.P. course and to continue only one standard of allopathic medical education in the Presidency for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Madras and Andhra Universities.

INDIAN MEDICINE (1936-37).

The Indian Medical School.

The number of pupils in the school increased from 441 (including 33 women) to 497 (including 32 women). Instruction was given as usual in the Ayurveda (Telugu), Ayurveda (Tamil), Siddha and Unani systems of Indian

medicine. The percentage of passes in the final L.I.M. examination (which was a five years' course) rose from 35·9 to 47·65 and that of passes in the final A.L.I.M. (which was a two-year course) fell from 75 to 60. Researches were made into the relationship between the allopathic and Indian systems of medicine and into certain branches of the latter.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—There was, as in the previous year, one hospital attached to the school in which treatment was given in Indian medicine. The daily average number of in-patients rose from 91·93 to 98·12. There were 34,048 operations performed and 6,248 labour cases conducted. The number of dispensaries (including 9 in Orissa Province under the control of the Principal of the school) rose from 329 to 348. The total number of out-door patients treated in the dispensaries and the hospital rose from 3·025 million to 3·113 million.

Finance.—Receipts fell from Rs. 0·54 lakh to Rs. 0·40 lakh, while expenditure remained substantially the same at Rs. 1·46 lakh.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE (1937).

The Pasteur Institute issued 211,785 doses of anti-rabic vaccine during the year. Anti-rabic treatment was given at the Institute to 536 patients, of whom 426 completed the course, 64 were advised to discontinue treatment and 46 absconded. Two patients died after full treatment. During the years 1907 to 1937 among over 37,000 patients treated, the mortality rate was 1·06 per cent. The subsequent history of the patients was ascertained in 92 per cent of the cases during the year under report.

Treatment was as usual given at subsidiary centres throughout the Presidency in the same manner as at the Institute. Thirty-one new centres were opened. Over 10,000 cases were given complete treatment, and over 2,000 discontinued treatment or absconded. Twenty patients died giving a mortality rate of 0·19 per cent. During the years 1922 to 1937 among over 110,000 patients treated, the death-rate was 0·49 per cent. In 96 per cent of the cases treated during the year the subsequent history of the patients was ascertained.

Prophylactic treatment was given to 525 animals during the year, and over 34,000 c.c. of vaccine were issued for this purpose. Four hundred and seventy brains of animals suspected of rabies were examined.

The financial position of the Institute is sound owing mainly to its endowment funds. Receipts (including the opening balance) amounted to Rs. 1,58,000 and expenses to Rs. 1,29,000 in round figures.

KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

The total number of doses of vaccine lymph issued during the year fell from 3·802 million to 3·500 million. The total number of vaccinations also fell from 3·143 million to 2·981 million though primary vaccinations increased from 1·057 million to 1·137 million. The fall was due to the suspension of vaccinations in all districts except the Nilgiris from the middle of March to the middle of July. There was a record demand for cholera vaccine, the issues rising from 2·067 million doses to 2·389 million doses. The demand for T.A.B. vaccine also rose from 36,628 to 55,594. There was a slight increase in the supply of therapeutic vaccines from 57,991 to 58,258 owing to increased demand for steptococcus, filarial, and typhoid curative vaccines; staphylococcus antivirus was newly supplied and favourable reports received on the preparation. Eight thousand six hundred and fifty-three samples of water were examined from all sources, which represents an increase of over 2,300 samples. About 2,000 samples were examined in connexion with the research into Endemic Flurosis in some of the Ceded districts.

The total number of microscopical and bacteriological tests increased from 12,942 to 14,194 and the number of serological tests (Kahn and Wassermann tests) from 55,164 to 56,707. A new apparatus devised by the staff greatly facilitated work on the Kahn test.

Apart from these items of routine work, research financed by the Indian Research Fund Association was carried on into cholera, Tick Typhus, Filterable Viruses and dried Vaccine Lymph; the Rockefeller Foundation financed research in malaria; and the Institute conducted research in water purification.

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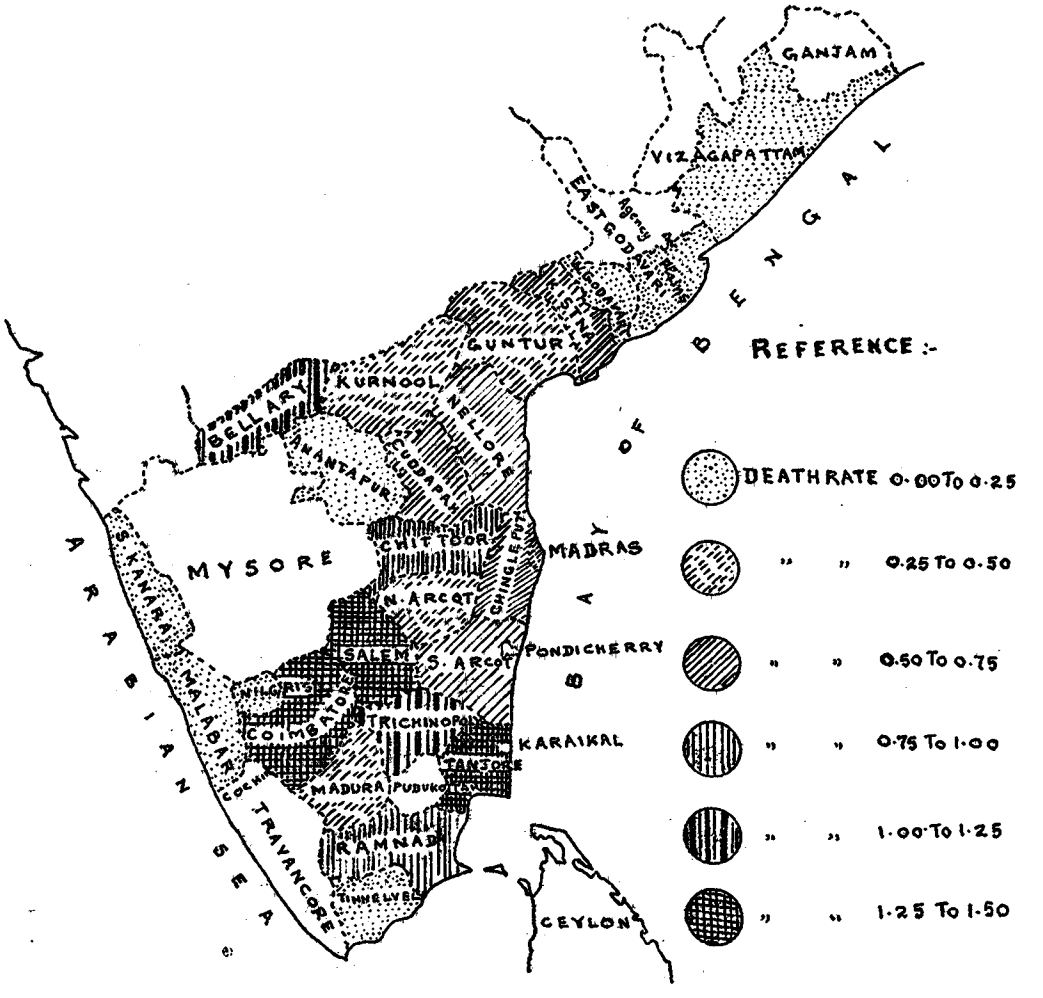
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MAP I

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA

1937



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Vandyke., Survey Office, Madras.
1939.

The estimated net profit of the Institute rose from Rs. 7·24 lakhs to Rs. 8·49 lakhs.

Food Adulteration.

The Food Adulteration Act was applied to 70 municipalities and 17 panchayats. Seven thousand and seventeen (6,581) samples were tested for adulteration of which 5,978 (5,575) were from areas outside the Presidency town. There was a decrease in the percentage of adulteration of staple food-stuffs in the samples tested. Milk (59·9 per cent) was as usual the most commonly adulterated item.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mortality from Common Diseases.

Cholera.—Cholera which is one of the greatest scourges of the Presidency was responsible for 23,307 deaths or a death rate of 0·53 (0·78) per thousand. No district was completely free of it, and 57 municipalities were affected. The figures of cholera mortality show very considerable variation from year to year. There were some cases of dissemination of cholera by pilgrims returning from festivals. The Health staff did 1,712,084 (1,952,872) anti-cholera inoculations in the affected areas.

Small-pox.—The mortality from small-pox declined by 47 per cent from 4,581 to 2,446 or a death rate of 0·06 per thousand. The figure was the lowest recorded in the past seventy years. While the figures for any one year are not a safe criterion, the continuous drop in the mortality appears to indicate the cumulative effect of compulsory vaccination and the campaign for revaccination. No district was completely free from the disease though four districts had only stray cases. Only 24 municipal towns were infected.

Plague.—The number of deaths from plague increased by 87 per cent from 615 to 1,127; seven districts and eight municipalities were infected. The districts of Madras, Salem and the Nilgiris accounted for 84 per cent of the total plague mortality. The Nilgiris had remained practically free from infection for fifteen years. Though the Presidency has never been seriously invaded by plague,

constant vigilance is required to combat it. The measures taken to combat the disease included 151,225 (62,133) anti-plague inoculations, extensive use of cyanogas fumigation, rat destruction and evacuation of infected localities; schemes for cyanogas fumigation were in operation in six districts and five municipalities.

Fevers.—Fevers were responsible for nearly 27 per cent of the total deaths of the Presidency; there were 286,694 (271,668) deaths from this cause giving a death rate of 6·18 per thousand. As in previous years the highest mortality rates were recorded in East Godavari Agency (16·04), Vizagapatam (13·86), Kurnool (13·70) and Cuddapah (10·74) which include extensive malarial tracts.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—Dysentery and diarrhœa were responsible for about one-twelfth of the total mortality, the number of deaths being 84,276 or a death rate of 1·92 per thousand, which is approximately the same as the previous years' rate.

Respiratory Diseases.—There was a slight increase in deaths from respiratory diseases from 93,842 to 95,906 or 2·18 per thousand. The urban population had a death rate of 4·6 per thousand from these causes, as compared with a death rate of 1·8 per thousand in the rural population.

There are no statistics of the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in rural areas, but there were 6,644 deaths from this disease in municipalities or a death rate of 1·80 per thousand. The disease accounted for five per cent of the total deaths in municipalities.

VACCINATION.

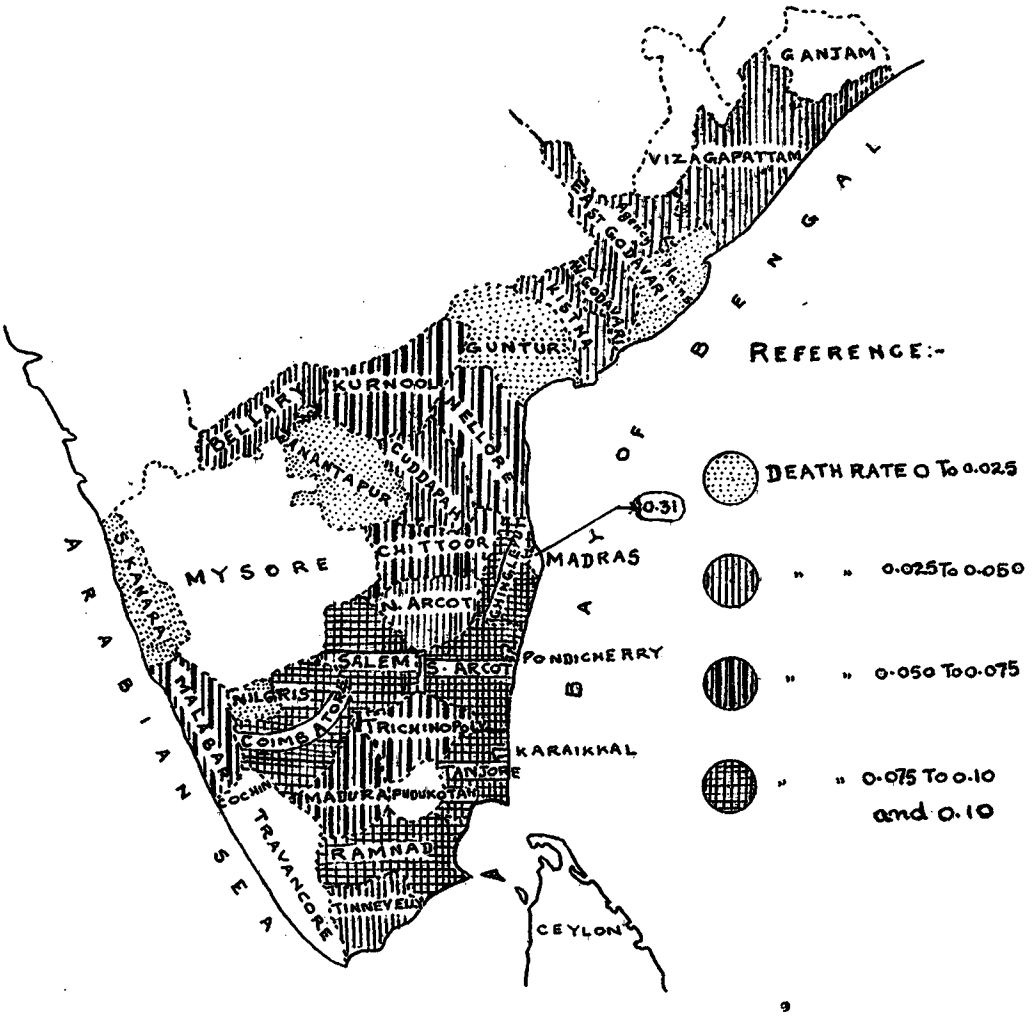
The total number of vaccinations performed increased from 3,488,976 to 3,659,722. Vaccination work was suspended for four months during the hot season. The total number of vaccinations in rural areas fell by 1,871 to 2,999,388. There was an increase in primary and secondary vaccinations off-set by a decrease in revaccinations owing to outbreaks of cholera and the consequent drafting of vaccinators to cholera work. The total vaccinations in municipalities increased by 168,432 to 608,850. Of the primary vaccinations 96·7 per cent were successful and of revaccinations 20·9 per cent. A count taken of the percentage of fatal attacks with reference to vaccination

MAP II

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

MORTALITY FROM SMALL-POX

1937



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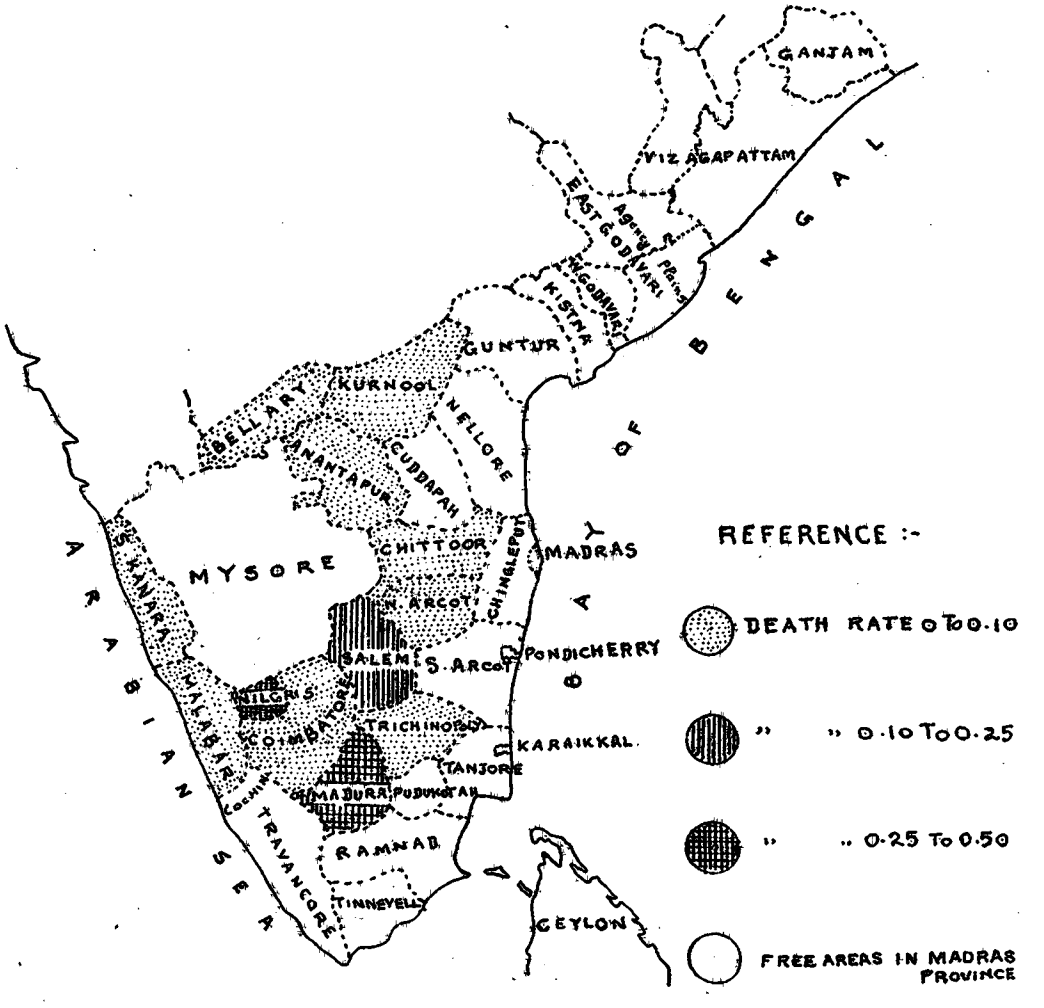
Vandyke., Survey Office, Madras.
1939.

MAP III

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

MORTALITY FROM PLAGUE

1937



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Vandyke., Survey Office, Madras.
1939.

marks showed 26 per cent of attacks were fatal in persons with no vaccination marks, 3·7 per cent in persons with one vaccination mark, 3·3 per cent in persons with two vaccination marks, and 1·5 per cent in persons with three or four vaccination marks. The percentage of fatal attacks to attacks was highest (55·3) in the age-group below one year, owing to many children getting small-pox before they were vaccinated. In the age-group 1 to 10 years mortality was 20·4 per cent of attacks, as there is a tendency to evade or postpone vaccination. Between 11 and 20 the rate fell to 10·3 per cent and rose sharply over 40 probably owing to the gradual loss of immunity. The older age groups showed a decrease in mortality over the previous year. The decrease was attributed to revaccination.

Plague Research.

The plague investigations in the Cumbum valley of Madura district were restricted mainly to the application of cyanide products. Rat burrows and cracks in walls were fumigated in 27 localities. No plague occurred in eight out of nine localities which were fumigated when they were imminently threatened with plague. In two out of three villages which were fumigated just as rat infection was noticed there were no further ratfalls and no human cases. In villages where human plague had already set in fumigation had no immediate or tangible effect on the course of the epidemic. Experiments were conducted in the fumigation of whole buildings. In endemic areas unless fumigation is repeated every quarter the rat level cannot be maintained below the critical requirements for epizootic plague. Of the burrows fumigated 84 per cent were infested as also were 89 per cent of the cracks fumigated. Fleas were recovered from rats' nests to determine where fleas ordinarily flourish and where disinfestation is specially necessary.

Leprosy Campaign.

The Government sanctioned a scheme for intensive and concentrated leprosy work in selected districts with a special leprosy staff. As the preventive side of leprosy work was transferred to the Public Health Department a number of Health Officers were trained in methods of

leprosy prevention at the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement. The number of leprosy clinics was 442 (445), with an attendance of 777,188 patients, the new admissions being 33,038.

Malaria Control.

A preliminary investigation was carried out to draw up schemes for the utilization of the Indian Research Fund Association grant in the Cauvery-Mettur Project of Tanjore district, the Wynaad and South Kanara. Malaria surveys were made in Uttangarai in Salem district and in the Papanasam Hydro-electric project area. Anti-malarial work was done in a number of other areas and advice given to eight municipalities. About 1,600 lbs. of quinine were distributed free in fifteen districts under the provincial scheme and out of 1·5 million people who had the benefit of the scheme 0·12 million received treatments. Quinine was sold as usual by Post Offices and new agencies such as village headmen and schoolmasters were also employed for the purpose. The quinine is now being sold in "treatments" of 10 or 20 tablets so that patients may be encouraged to take a minimal dose for the cure of an attack of malaria.

Other Researches.

Filariasis.—Filariasis is known to be widely prevalent in the Presidency particularly in towns with defective drainage systems. Field studies were commenced at Saidapet into the incidence of infection and the characteristics of the infecting filaria.

Endemic Flurosis.—Fluorine had been found in toxic doses in the drinking water of parts of Nellore district. A syndrome is caused in men and animals who drink such water for a long time. Further investigation revealed the presence of fluorine in drinking water in parts of Anantapur and Kurnool districts. Investigations were made to see whether fluorine-free water could be tapped from deeper strata in the endemic districts.

Fairs and Festivals.

There were 680 festivals during the year. As usual the sanitary arrangements were supervised or advice given by the Public Health staff. Funds were provided by local

bodies and contribution obtained from temple authorities whenever possible. There was no serious outbreak of Cholera at any festival, but local outbreaks in a few instances were traced to pilgrims returning from festivals.

Rural Sanitation.

The Rural Sanitation campaign was directed mainly to the control of hookworm infection and the prevention of soil pollution. Six units conducted the campaign in six districts. A hookworm survey was made. Propaganda cinema shows, lantern lectures and talks were attended by audiences totalling about 3 lakhs. Mass treatment for hookworm was given to 168,902 cases. A large number of public and private latrine seats were constructed or repaired.

Water-supply and Drainage.

Rural Water-supply.—The Government launched a scheme for the ultimate provision of protected water-supply to all villages and a ten-year scheme for this project was under preparation. Priority lists of villages were prepared for work in the years 1937–1938 and 1938–1939. Rs. 1,08,000 was sanctioned for expenditure in eighteen districts in 1937–1938.

Municipal Water-supplies.—The Water-supply Scheme of Saidapet Municipality was brought into operation. There were 42 municipalities with a protected water-supply. New schemes for seven municipalities and extensions or improvements for sixteen municipalities were under execution ; schemes for 11 municipalities were pending with the Government for sanction ; the scheme for one municipality was under preparation ; and schemes for three municipalities were completed.

Drainage.—The drainage scheme for Bezwada Municipality was completed. There were thus five municipalities with comprehensive drainage scheme. Drainage schemes were under execution in ten other municipalities ; plans and estimates for two municipalities were completed ; and schemes for seven municipalities were under preparation.

Health Propaganda.

Health Propaganda formed one of the routine duties of the Health staff. It consisted of cinema shows, lantern

134066

lectures, talks, health exhibitions and distribution of leaflets and pamphlets. The work done included 25,000 lantern lectures, 183,000 lectures and talks, 990 cinema shows, 950 health dramas, and 1,900 Health exhibitions attended by an estimated total audience of about 93 lakhs of people. In addition 431,000 leaflets and 19,000 posters were sold.

National Health and Baby Week.

The object of the Health Week Celebration is the intensive education of the masses in healthy living and the arousing of the sanitary conscience of the individual and the community. The Health Week was celebrated in all the twenty-four mufassal districts in 8,200 (7,219) rural centres and in 288 (154) urban centres including 47 (50) of the 82 municipal towns. A sum of nearly Rs. 80,000 was collected and spent; over 28,000 lectures were given; over 1,800 health exhibitions were held; about seven lakhs of posters, leaflets and pamphlets were distributed; and over 2,800 (6,400) baby shows were conducted.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There were 14,589 deaths from childbirth in 1937. The staff employed in maternity and child welfare services under district boards, municipalities excluding Madras City numbered 32 (26) Women Medical Officers, 17 (16) Health Visitors and 351 (307) Midwives. The Corporation of Madras appointed a committee to recognize its work. The staff cared for approximately 102,000 mothers, 60,000 ante-natal cases, 35,000 labour cases, 32,000 infants and 31,000 school children. Women Medical Officers paid 25,000 home visits, health visitors 59,000 and midwives 508,000. There were 2,300 mother classes attended by 32,000 mothers. Health talks were given in 418 girls' schools to total audiences of over 19,000.

School Hygiene.—The District Health Staff continued to inspect elementary schools in regard to sanitation, water-supply and the vaccination and health of the pupils. The issue of sanitary certificates is a preliminary to the recognition of schools. Madras City alone had any organised scheme of medical inspection of school children.

Poonamallee Health Unit.

The Poonamallee Health Unit was extended for a further eighteen months up to September 1940, its cost being met from the Government of India grant for rural development, supplemented by a contribution on a sliding scale from the Rockefeller Foundation. Progress was made in maternity and child welfare work, 269 clinics being held and attended by 2,027 ante-natal cases, 2,245 infants and 1,986 pre-school children. The Women Medical Officers and Health Visitors made 47,000 (28,000) home visits. The Unit midwives conducted 1,247 labour cases or 67·4 (55·1) per cent of the total number of births, while in all 72·6 per cent of the births received skilled attention. Of 1,228 school children medically examined 488 had one or more physical defects, 334 of whom were treated to rectify them. In the programme of intensive health education 66 cinema shows and approximately 300 lantern lectures, 700 health lectures and 8,000 informal talks were given and five health exhibitions organized. The hookworm survey was completed and 2,334 persons given hookworm treatment. Intensive efforts were made to reduce fly and mosquito nuisances. Three borewells were constructed, free labour being supplied by the villagers. Owing to 56 deaths from cholera the death rate in the Unit was 26·29 as compared with the Presidency rate of 23·99. The Unit performed a large number of anti-cholera and anti-typhoid inoculations, primary vaccinations and revaccinations.

CHAPTER VIII.—INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

There was a decrease in the number of public institutions from 47,316 to 45,512 but their strength increased from 3,145,194 to 3,160,119. There was also a fall in the number of private unrecognised institutions from 1,005 to 717 and in their strength from 36,677 to 26,752. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population rose from 7·2 to 7·3.

University and Collegiate Education.

There were 43 arts colleges for Men and Women in 1937–38 of which 29 were of the first grade. The total strength of arts colleges for Men and Women was 12,633 as compared with 12,168 in 1936–37. The number of scholars taking post-graduate courses decreased from 145 to 131. The number of those who took the Honours Courses was 752 as against 720 last year. There were 13 Professional Colleges for Men and Women with a total strength of 2,642 the strength in the previous year being 2,530.

Madras University.—The rule for admission to the University Courses was amended. Under the revised rule candidates who have not attained the age of 14 years and 6 months cannot be admitted. The period of research work to be conducted under the Supervisor for M. Litt. Degree was reduced to one year in the case of B.A. (Hons.) or M.A. candidates and two years in the case of B.As. Provision was made to permit *bona fide* teachers to appear for the M.A. Degree Examination without undergoing the prescribed course in a College. As usual new affiliations in several subjects were granted to a number of colleges. At the suggestion of the Prime Minister the University decided to conduct a survey of one town and five villages in Salem district, with the special object of estimating the economic effect of prohibition. There was a steady development in all departments of the University Library. The total number of volumes in the Library at the end of

the year was 102,279. The preparation of the addendum volume to the Tamil Lexicon was continued. Besides the annual lectures delivered by the Heads of Departments in the University and the lectures delivered by the Honorary Readers in their subjects, special endowment lectures were also delivered. Recruitment in the University Training Corps continued to be satisfactory during the year. All Contingents recruited up to their full strength.

Andhra University.—During the year, the Syndicate took up the question of reorganisation of the University teaching staff. The appeal made by the Vice-Chancellor to the District Boards and Municipalities to found professorships and scholarships respectively received a generous response.

Annamalai University.—Regulations for the award of the Ph.D. Degree on the basis of a research thesis were passed by the Academic Council during the year. The Syndicate has decided to allot about a hundred acres of land for purposes of cultivation by the unemployed graduates of the University.

Secondary Education.

The number of public secondary schools for boys on the 31st March 1938 remained unchanged at 521. The strength of the schools was 195,526 as against 185,232 in the previous year. Indian languages were used as the medium of instruction in 194 (184) schools. The number of candidates who completed the S.S.L.C. Course increased by 1,188. The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian Boys was Rs. 84·83 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 36 per cent and fees 55 per cent as compared with 37 per cent and 54 per cent respectively in the previous year.

Mass Education.

The Government in their Press Communiqué issued in June 1937 announced that the policy of Government in future would be to see that as far as possible only complete primary schools with five standards were supported by subsidy or aid, an exception being made in the case of feeder schools with two or three standards which could be proved to be regularly passing on their pupils to the higher standards of neighbouring complete schools.

In accordance with this policy, important changes in the rules for the assessment of grants to elementary schools were made with the object of relating more closely the grant assessed for a school to its efficiency from the point of view of attendance, the distribution of pupils in the different standards, the existence of all the five standards comprising the primary course and the employment of trained teachers. A minimum attendance of 20 was also prescribed as a condition of eligibility for grant. These rules came into effect during the year.

As a result of this new policy, nearly 8,000 schools opened Standard V during the year 1937–38 and there was a large increased enrolment in Standards IV and V amounting approximately to 53,000 pupils. Single-teacher schools were reduced in number by over 3,000. The Department required that all Elementary Schools, as far as possible, should have small school gardens; as the result of this policy, over 20,000 elementary schools were maintaining school gardens during the year.

The number of public elementary schools for boys at the end of the year 1937–38 was 39,398 as compared with 41,128 in the previous year. The strength of these schools also decreased from 2,492,909 to 2,488,718. There were 1,731 higher elementary schools during the year, as against 1,708 last year. There were 14,317 single teacher elementary schools with a strength of 449,141. The number of panchayat schools at the close of the year 1937–38 was 1,453 as against 1,466 at the end of the previous year. The total number of pupils in panchayat schools was 67,406 as against 65,016. The number of scheduled class pupils in these schools increased from 7,696 to 7,764. The total expenditure on public elementary schools for boys amounted to Rs. 200·59 lakhs in 1937–38 and the expenditure on teaching grants to panchayat schools to Rs. 3·09 lakhs.

Special and Technical Education.

There were 72 training schools for men, as in the previous year; but the strength of the schools fell from 9,940 to 9,593. There were 80 industrial schools under all managements for boys and girls and their strength was 7,445.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

There were 5 Arts Colleges for Women (4 of them first grade) with a total strength of 655 (621). In addition there were 431 women reading in Arts Colleges for Men. There were 2 Oriental Colleges for Women with 20 pupils on the rolls. The number of women scholars taking post-graduate courses of study was 32. There were 65 training schools for women and 3,574 women teachers of several grades were under training in them, as against 3,476 last year.

The number of secondary schools for girls was 88 with a total strength of 25,239 as compared with 82 schools with a strength of 22,611 in the previous year. Besides, 12,122 girls were reading in secondary schools for boys.

The number of public elementary schools for girls was 4,720 with a total strength of 384,478 (including 44,612 boys) as against 4,807 schools with 380,495 pupils in 1936-37. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys increased from 530,317 to 540,867.

EDUCATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

There were at the end of the year 13 High, 7 Middle and 13 Primary Schools for boys and 20 High, 15 Middle and 5 Primary Schools for girls. Besides these, there were four special schools of which two were training schools. The strength of these schools increased from 11,458 to 11,669 (5,523 boys and 6,146 girls). The number of Non-European pupils in these schools was 2,151, against 2,141 in the previous year. The number of Anglo-Indian and European Scholars in Arts and Professional Colleges for men and women decreased from 241 to 238. The strength of railway schools was 1,252 during the year. The number of European and Anglo-Indian pupils studying in institutions for Indians was 569 in secondary schools, 313 in elementary schools and 370 in Training and other special schools.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

The number of Muhammadan students reading in Arts Colleges for men decreased from 554 to 549 while those in the Professional Colleges increased from 126 to 134. The number of secondary schools for Muhammadans was 17 for boys and one for girls. The strength of boys schools increased from 3,566 to 3,592 and that of girls from 435 to

457. The number of boys and girls belonging to the Muhammadan community reading in all recognised secondary schools for Indians and Europeans was 13,123 and 945, respectively. The number of elementary schools for boys and girls specially intended for Muhammadans was 3,530 with a total enrolment of 226,196 pupils. The total number of recognised elementary schools for Mappilla boys and girls was 1,687. Their total enrolment was 151,910. There was an increase in the total expenditure on Muhammadan schools from Rs. 27·36 lakhs to Rs. 30·05 lakhs. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed 75 per cent, fees 3 per cent and other sources 22 per cent.

Education of Scheduled Classes.

The number of public institutions mainly intended for scheduled classes decreased from 8,988 to 8,685. The total number of pupils reading in all classes of public institutions increased from 328,445 to 331,372.

Education of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

There were 15,550 pupils belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes under instruction in all institutions in the Presidency as compared with 15,603 in the previous year. In the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam and East Godavari there were 99 elementary schools specially intended for them. The schools had an enrolment of 2,916 pupils as against 2,522 pupils in 98 schools last year. There were in the Nilgiris 72 schools for these classes. The number of pupils under instruction in them was 4,151. There were in the Kurnool district 22 schools for these classes, with a strength of 542 pupils. Many schools for these classes were also working in several other districts.

Education of Defective Children.

There were 10 schools for the education of defectives of all classes as against 12 in the preceding year. Of the 10 schools, 4 were for the blind, 3 for the deaf and dumb, 1 for the deaf, dumb and blind and 2 for lepers.

Finance.

There was a rise in the total expenditure on education from Rs. 547 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 564 lakhs in 1937-38.

The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds was 59 per cent and 41 per cent, respectively, compared with 61 per cent and 39 per cent in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Particulars of each of the examinations conducted by the Government are given below:—

Number and name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
1. Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination ..	20,456	20,119	308
2. Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination	19,128	18,093	156
3. Government Technical Examinations	11,987	11,428	257
4. Public Examination at the end of the Advanced Course of Studies in Sanskrit Schools ..	294	289	18
5. Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination	209	201	34
6. European Schools Examinations.	725	716	19
7. Examination for Teachers' Certificate in Physical Training (for men)	56	56	1
8. Examination for the award of Diploma in Physical Training (for women)	7	7	1
9. Examination for the award of certificates of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind and deaf-mute) children	3	3	2
Total ..	52,865	50,912	796

Three examinations, the Technical Examinations, the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination and the Training-School-Leaving Certificate Examination were also conducted at various centres outside the Presidency.

In the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination 52 per cent of the candidates were declared eligible for admission to the Madras University and 39 per cent to the Andhra University. The Annamalai University also

decided to accept the eligibility list issued by the Madras University. Candidates were as usual permitted to answer papers in non-language subjects in Indian languages and pupils from 194 (184) schools as well as some private candidates took advantage of this permission. Thirty-three pupils of the scheduled classes and 43 dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted without payment of fees.

The receipts were Rs. 4·68 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 3·43 lakhs.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL (1937–38).

The chief feature of the year was the successful restoration of a less free system of discipline, as the system of free discipline had proved unsatisfactory. There were 489 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year including 293 boy and 182 girl boarders and 14 day scholars. Six out of 7 boys and 4 out of 10 girls passed the Cambridge Senior School Certificate Examination; 18 out of 22 boys and 8 out of 14 girls passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination; 8 out of 11 boys passed the Second-class Army Examination for entrance to Chepstow and 13 out of 13 boys passed the Royal Air Force Examination.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM (1937–38).

Attention was specially concentrated on South Indian stone sculpture to which the new gallery nearing completion is to be mainly devoted. The collection was being rearranged to bring out the marked difference between sculpture of the Kanarese and Telugu districts, where Chalukyan influence still predominates, and that of the Tamil districts which is still based on the Pallava Chola tradition. A large number of copper coins and some bronze images were restored.

Seven thousand six hundred and ninety-four pupils from schools in Madras and the mufassal were conducted round the Museum. The total number of visitors for the year was 422,923.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Five hundred and twelve books excluding periodicals were added to the Library during the year. Two hundred and thirty-nine (237) institutions sent their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins; they sent 260 different journals and 58 standard works. Six institutions were added to and four removed from the exchange list. Two new periodicals were added to the periodical section.

The number of readers rose from 54,496 to 55,514 and the number of volumes consulted from 111,854 to 125,987. Books were lent as usual to residents in the city and vicinity, the number lent being 24,819 (23,089). The number of depositors rose from 1,501 to 1,659. There were 109 (247) volumes lent to mufassal libraries. One mufassal library was affiliated during the year.

ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY (1937–38).

The number of visitors to the Oriental Manuscripts Library was 6,054 as against 6,340 last year and the number of works consulted was 11,548 as against 12,010 last year. Two short tours for the collection of manuscripts were undertaken during the year and about 100 manuscripts were obtained on loan and a large collection of manuscripts numbering about 300 was purchased at a very cheap price.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

There were 1,099 public libraries under different kinds of managements in 1937-38 as against 1,122 in 1936-37. Of these 3 were for women.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND READING ROOMS.

There were 2,748 educational associations including associations of teachers and their membership was 120,221 including 11,128 women. The number of reading rooms and literary associations was 1,426 and their membership was 1,215,532.

ASTRONOMY (1937).

KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

The Kodaikanal Observatory is devoted mainly to solar research work, but complete meteorological and seismometric records are also maintained. The part of the programme of the International Astronomical Union assigned to this observatory was carried out as usual. Photoheliograms were obtained on 330 days, spectroheliograms of the sun's disc in calcium light on 317 days and in hydrogen light on 294 days, and spectroheliograms of prominences on the limb in calcium light on 315 days.

All forms of solar activity showed a further, though not large, increase. The most pronounced increase was in the mean daily number of spots (41 per cent), while the mean daily areas of calcium prominences showed an increase of less than 1 per cent, the mean daily numbers of calcium prominences showed an increase of 7 per cent and H ∞ absorption markings an increase of 6 per cent.

Regular observations with the Hale spectrohelioscope were made whenever the weather permitted. There has been a further increase in the number of displacements and the eruptions noted with this instrument. The presence of oxygen in solar prominences was detected by the staff. The progressive change in the inclination of hydrogen dark markings to the sun's meridian was studied and the results were published. A systematic study of the contours of selected lines in different parts of the sun's disc and particularly in sunspots was undertaken and a 13-foot prismatic spectrograph of the Littrow type was constructed for the purpose.

With a view to securing photometric measures of prominences and bright H ∞ eruptions the designing of an improved scale for estimating intensities using a step wedge, was begun.

ZOO

The Corporation Zoological Gardens were as usual in charge of a Zoology graduate. There is a small lake in the gardens which improves the environment of the animals. Pleasure boats are allowed on the lake. Visitors to the

Zoo are charged one anna per head. The right of collecting entrance fee for the year together with the rent of bazaars was let out on contract for Rs. 20,333-5-4.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE (1937-38).

The work of separating records relating to Indian States was completed and the records were despatched to the Residencies at Trivandrum, Hyderabad and Mysore. The records of the Secretariat for 1932 and of the Board of Revenue for 1916 were transferred to the Madras Record Office.

The printing of 249 volumes of records relating to the period from 1751 to 1765 was sanctioned. The series will cover the period of Anglo-French rivalry in Madras and Bengal and deal amongst other matters with the disputed succession to the musnad of Arcot and the rise of Hyder Ali in Mysore. Introductions and notes were being prepared on the lines of those adopted for similar India Office publications.

Papers sticking in bundles were found to separate more easily if wrapped in damped cotton wool and kept in a damp cloth for a couple of days. The method is the one adopted for separating the papyra leaves of the coptic version of St. John's Gospel recently discovered. Five research students and five other persons were allowed access to records.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Periodicals (The Press), 1937.

There were 844 periodicals (including newspapers) published in the Presidency. Of these 199 were newly started and 225 ceased publication in the year. Three hundred and forty-eight were classed as newspapers, of which 15 were daily and 3 had both daily and weekly issues. Fifty-three newspapers were published in English, 137 in Tamil, 65 in Telugu, 21 in Kanarese, 13 in Malayalam, 36 were bilingual, 8 trilingual and 15 in other languages. One hundred and thirty-nine of the newspapers were published in Madras. The leading daily newspapers

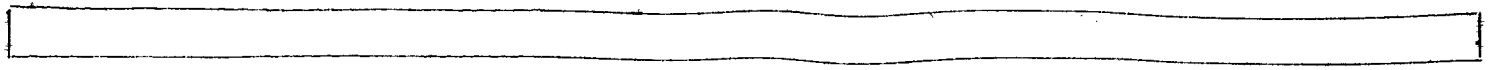
published in the Presidency in English were "The Hindu," "The Indian Express," and "The Madras Mail"; those in Tamil were "Dhinamani," "Jaya Bharathi," "Swadesamitran," and "Viduthalai"; and those in Telugu were "Andhra Patrika," and "Janavani"; in Malayalam "Mathrubhumi" was the only daily published in the Presidency, but "Malayala Manorama" and "Malayala Rajyam" (of Travancore) circulated in the Presidency. There was no Kanarese daily published in the Presidency but "Viswakarnataka" and "Tayi Nadu" (of Bangalore) circulated in the Presidency.

Registration of Books.

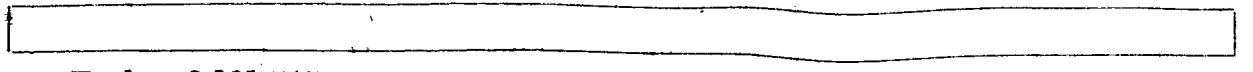
The number of books registered showed a slight increase from 2,659 to 2,688. Of these, 897 were in Tamil, 629 in Telugu, 470 in English, 106 in Malayalam and 93 in Kanarese. There was an increase in publications on Art, Medicine, Religion, Politics and Natural Science, and a notable decrease in those on Language, History and Philosophy. There was a further increase in literature published in the languages of the province but the increase is much more noticeable in periodicals than in books.

The publishing industry was tending to concentrate in Madras (which registered 44·5 per cent of the total publications) for all languages, in East Godavari followed by Guntur for Telugu and in Tanjore followed by Madura for Tamil.

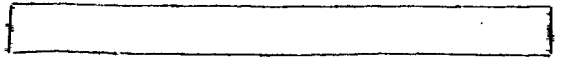
Sources of Irrigation, 1937-38.



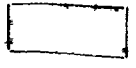
Government Canals 3,750,214 acres.



Tanks 3,191,745 acres.

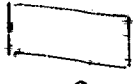


Wells with Independent Ayacuts 1,358,742 acres.



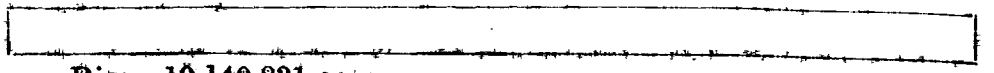
Wells Supplementing Other Sources 255,798 acres.

Private Canals 163,279 acres.

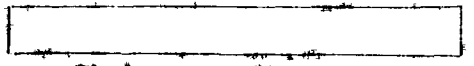


Other Sources 281,464 acres.

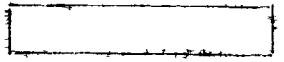
Chief Crops, 1937-38.



Rice 10,140,831 acres.



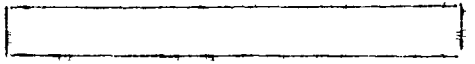
Cholam 4,599,444 acres.



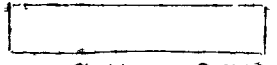
Cumbu 2,571,988 acres.

Ragi 1,618,118 acres.

Other Food Grains 6,027,266 acres.



Groundnut 4,657,596 acres.



Cotton 2,543,306 acres.

CHAPTER IX.—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

UTILIZATION OF LAND.

In the year ending in June 1938 the total area of the Presidency for which figures were available was 79·803 million acres. Of this 13·178 million acres were forest, 14·604 million acres were not available for cultivation. 10·538 million acres were cultivable waste other than fallow, 9·451 million acres were fallow and 32·032 million acres were cultivated (of which 4·886 million acres were sown twice in the year). The area waste and fallow thus showed a reduction of 0·295 million acres and the area cultivated an increase of 0·327 million acres. Crops on 10·898 million acres were irrigated, the chief irrigated crop being paddy with 7·926 million acres. The chief sources of irrigation were Government canals (3·750 million acres) and tanks (3·192 million acres).

Including the area sown with two crops food grains accounted for 25·100 million acres, oil seeds for 6·353 million acres (including 4·658 million acres of groundnut) and cotton for 2·543 million acres.

CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

There was no material change in the economic condition of the agricultural population during the fasli, for despite a slight appreciation in the prices of rice and cholam as compared with the previous year, the prices of the important commercial crops which enter into international trade such as cotton, groundnut and coconut remained at a disappointingly low level and reacted on the purchasing power of the ryots.

Two important Acts affecting the general condition of the agricultural population were passed during the fasli under review, namely, The Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, and the Prohibition Act.

The Prohibition Act was introduced in the Salem district on 1st October 1937. The Act was worked successfully owing to the general acquiescence of the former drinking public in the new order of things, the energy and ability of the police, the organization of village prohibition committees and popular opinion among non-drinkers in favour of the Act. There were few offences against the Act during the first year of its working, except Ganja cases.

The Government appointed a Special Development Officer to be in charge of ameliorative work. At his instance a thrift campaign was set on foot amongst ex-drinkers about the middle of February 1938. There was a steady increase month by month in the amount of savings, which encourages the hope that the movement will, in course of time, have a marked influence on the economic life of the district. Some rural uplift and recreation schools were also organized at different centres in the district with a view to providing amusements to the villagers and for training young men drawn from the different taluks as village guides. The teaching of games was made the central feature of the programme in the schools.

Prohibition helped to raise the standard of living of the agriculturists as the amount which they used to spen on drink was available for necessities, to promote domestic harmony, reduce indebtedness and introduce a better outlook on life.

The Agriculturists Relief Act became law on 22nd March 1938. The Act ameliorated the condition of the agricultural population to some extent but it will take some time for creditors to adjust themselves to the conditions created by the Act. Land mortgage banks and co-operative credit societies afforded some relief. The economic condition of agricultural labourers was on the whole fair.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

[*Fasli* 1347 (1937–38).]

South-west Monsoon.

The south-west monsoon advanced as a feeble current on the Malabar Coast on the 4th and 5th June and strengthened and established itself there on the 9th and 10th. The rainfall in the month was below the normal throughout the Province except in Chittoor. In association with a low pressure area, a depression and a storm in the Bay of Bengal, the monsoon was active on the West Coast in July and showed an intermittent activity in the rest of the Province. The rainfall in July was bordering on or above the normal except in West Godavari, Anantapur, South Arcot, the Central districts and the South (Tinnevelly excepted). In August, the monsoon weakened and the rainfall was below the normal except in East Godavari (plains), West Godavari, Kistna, Chingleput, South Arcot, the Central districts and the South, the deficiency of rainfall being marked in the Deccan. The rainfall in September outside the West Coast was received mainly in the last week of the month when a spell of unsettled weather in the East Arabian Sea and a depression in the south-west Bay added to the frequency and intensity of thunderstorms; the rainfall in the month was generally below the normal except in Chittoor, Trichinopoly, the South (Tanjore excepted) and South Kanara. On the whole, the south-west monsoon was defective except in Chingleput, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and South Kanara.

Sowings of the early crops were above the average except in the Circars, the Deccan (wet crops only) and the South.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Guntur, the Deccan, Chittoor and Tinnevelly.

North-east Monsoon.

The conditions in the south-west Bay off the Coromandel coast were markedly unsettled on the last day of September and they developed into a depression which was centred off Cuddalore on the morning of the 1st October. Moving in a west-north-westerly direction as a low pressure

area, it intensified into a deep depression in the east Arabian Sea off the Kanara coast by the morning of the 3rd. This depression caused widespread and locally heavy rain along and near its track. The north-east monsoon set in over the Bay of Bengal by the middle of the third week of October and became established by the 20th. It also extended to the south-east Arabian sea towards the early part of the fourth week and remained active there and over the south Bay of Bengal throughout the rest of the month. But the bulk of the rainfall in October was received in the first fortnight. The rainfall in the month was bordering on or above the normal except in Bellary, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. November began with an active north-east monsoon over the region from the south Bay of Bengal to the south-east Arabian Sea. There were three troughs of low pressure, culminating in the formation of a depression off Coromandel on the 14th. The disturbances mentioned above more or less kept up the activity of the north-east monsoon in the month in the Carnatic, the Central districts and the South so that rainfall was often fairly widespread and in excess of the normal. The rainfall was nearly twice the normal in Chingleput district and 2-1/3 times the normal in South Arcot district with the result that many tanks breached and rivers overflowed their banks. The rainfall was, however, largely in defect in the Circars, the Deccan (Cuddapah excepted) and the West Coast. The north-east monsoon revived in the Coromandel coast in the begining of the second week of December but was, on the whole, much weaker than usual. January was practically rainless. On the whole, the north-east monsoon was above the normal in all districts outside the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary and Tinnevelly.

Sowings of the late crops were restricted or below the average except in the Central districts and the South where the sowings of the late wet crops were above the average.

The condition of the late crops was generally fair except in parts of Vizagapatam (paddy only), Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Tanjore and Tinnevelly (paddy only in the last three districts).

Hot Weather Rains.

The rains in February were abundant, though untimely in Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and the South

due to thunderstorm activity accentuated by a revival of the north-east monsoon during the first ten days. There were again abundant rains between the 22nd and 27th March in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, the South and Malabar as the result of a depression in the south-west Bay and the passage of a trough of low pressure from the east Arabian Sea. Coimbatore, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and the West Coast experienced fitful but occasionally intense thunderstorm activity in April. The south-west monsoon made a preliminary advance into the south-east Arabian sea, west of Ceylon and in the south Bay of Bengal about the 12th May. Shortly after, conditions became unsettled off the Circars—Orissa coast, but the result was only a shallow depression. Unsettled conditions next appeared over the east central Bay and neighbourhood on the 23rd and moving to the north Bay on the 24th developed into a trough of low pressure off the Circars—Orissa coast, by the 25th. The monsoon advanced on the Malabar coast about the 26th and soon after conditions became unsettled in the east central Arabian Sea, where a depression formed by the 29th. Moving slowly north-westwards, the depression weakened. The rainfall in the month bordered on or was above the normal in the Circars, the Deccan, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Ramnad and South Kanara. The hot weather rains were, on the whole, above the normal outside Coimbatore. The season for the Province as a whole was fairly satisfactory outside parts of the Deccan.

Famine.

Parts of the Deccan suffered from famine. The rainfall in both the monsoons was neither adequate nor timely in Kurnool and Bellary and was also not evenly distributed in Bellary. The south-west monsoon rains were also inadequate and the north-east monsoon rains unevenly distributed in Anantapur. Owing to the failure of crops caused by adverse seasonal conditions, relief operations under the Famine Code were found necessary in these districts. Distress was confined to parts of the taluks of Kurnool and Pattikonda of the Kurnool district, the taluks of Adoni, Alur, Bellary and Rayadrug of the Bellary district and the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri of the Anantapur district. Test works were first opened in the Bellary district in December 1937 and were gradually converted into relief works. Three road works were opened in the

Gooty taluk of the Anantapur district in December 1937 under the control of the District Board with the aid of Government grants. Road works under the control of the District Board were also opened in the Kurnool district in January 1938. As these works proved inadequate to provide employment for all who required assistance test works were started in the second week of February 1938 in the Anantapur district and in March 1938 in the Kurnool district and were gradually converted into relief works where necessary. Distress was severe in all the three districts. Four relief works and one test work in the Kurnool district, 16 relief works and one test work in the Bellary district and 6 relief works in the Anantapur district were in progress at the close of the fasli, the average number of persons relieved daily in all the three districts being 114,486 of whom 79,570 were workers and 34,916 received gratuitous relief.

In addition to the above works, road works were started by the District Board in the taluks of Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Kadiri of the Anantapur district out of Government grants. The road work in the Kadiri taluk was continued to the end of the fasli and all other road works were closed during the year.

Two test works in the Penukonda taluk of the Anantapur district and one test work in the Hindupur taluk of the same district were opened during the first week of May 1938 as unemployment was apprehended but they were closed by the middle of he next month as the tests revealed that famine works were not necessary and were replaced by ordinary minor irrigation works and District Board works.

Towards the close of the fasli, a weavers' relief centre was started at Uravakonda in the Anantapur district as the weavers could not resort to regular relief works.

A special staff was appointed in the Bellary district to distribute agricultural loans.

Remissions.—Land revenue has to be remitted on a considerable scale in the less favoured parts of Vizagapatam (Rs. 1,28,819), East Godavari (Rs. 47,563), West Godavari (Rs. 28,074) Kistna (Rs. 31,763), Cuddapah (Rs. 58,680), Nellore (Rs. 38,232), South Arcot (Rs. 43,329) Chittoor (Rs. 94,292), Salem (Rs. 1,00,514), Madura (Rs. 27,535) and Tinnevelly (Rs. 83,605). On account of the unfavourable season, the assessment on dry lands due

for fasli 1347 was remitted in varying degrees in parts of the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur, in 950 villages in all in the three districts. The assessment on dry lands was remitted in full in 397 villages in the three districts; a remission of 75 per cent or 12 annas in the rupee was granted in 309 villages, a remission of 50 per cent or 8 annas in the rupee in 196 villages and a remission of 37½ per cent or 6 annas in the rupee in 48 villages; the collection of the unremitted revenue was also postponed to the next fasli. Full remission was also granted in respect of the ryotwari dry lands in two whole-inam villages of the Gooty taluk.

Fodder.

Stocks of fodder were generally sufficient except in the famine-affected areas. Hill grass was collected by the Special District Forest Officer, Fodder Division, Bellary and sold to the ryots in these areas at concessional rates. Fodder depots were opened in Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts. In addition, free removal of grass and grazing were sanctioned from the departmental reserves of the Kurnool district. The Government also permitted free cultivation of fodder crops on all tank-beds including those in charge of the Public Works Department in the Anantapur district. All the Panchayat reserves in the taluks of Gooty and Kalyandrug and two panchayat reserves in the Anantapur taluk abutting the Gooty taluk and one departmental reserve in the Kadiri taluk were thrown open for free grazing till 30th June 1938 and permission was granted for the same period for the free removal of grass by cartloads from Jaladurgam departmental reserve in the Dhone taluk of the Kurnool district adjoining the Gooty taluk. State loans were freely granted to enable the ryots to purchase fodder.

Special Remissions.

In addition to the seasonal remissions referred to above the following concessions were granted by Government for fasli 1347:—

(i) The cancellation of the percentage enhancements imposed at resettlement on dry, wet and garden lands in the whole of East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, South Arcot, Tanjore,

Madura, Malabar and South Kanara, in parts of Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris, the total estimated amount of remission being Rs. 57 lakhs.

(ii) The grant of a remission of two annas in the rupee of the wet assessment in the remaining areas of the Province, the estimated amount of remission being Rs. 14 lakhs.

(iii) A temporary reduction of water-cess from Rs. 6–4–0 to Rs. 5–12–0 an acre for a first crop, with corresponding reductions for other crops, in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna and in the deltaic tracts of the Guntur district, the estimated amount of remission being Rs. 4 lakhs.

AGRICULTURE.

The main activities of the Agricultural department were as usual directed to research, propaganda, marketing and education.

Research.

Chemical Research.—In the field of chemical research the soil survey of the Gundlakamma project was completed and showed that the water was not likely to be injurious to crops, that the soils at the head end were fertile and those near the sea shore almost unfit for cultivation. A study was begun of the effect of irrigation on black soil in the Tungabhadra project area. Cholam showed an increased yield, but cotton did not. The effect of sullage water and effluent water on paddy was found to be a considerable increase in straw yield. Experiments were also made into animal nutrition in relation to working capacity, the mineral contents of indigenous grasses for a pasture survey, the production of palmyra and coconut jaggery free from toddy flavour and the keeping quality of cholam malt.

Crop Researches.—Crop researches mainly took the form of experiments in hybridization which showed more prospect of increased yield than the selection of pure strains. The crops in which experiments were made at various centres in the Presidency included cholam (for

both grain and straw for fodder), ragi, cumbu and other millets, paddy (including a 90-days variety and some strains obtained with X-Ray treatment), cotton, sugarcane, mangoes and other fruit trees, potatoes, groundnut, and other oil seeds, and tobacco. Polishing trials with rice resulted in an improved polisher which gave a slight but uniform polish required for better nutritive and cooking value. Attention was devoted to pests of sugarcane.

Live-stock.—The strains of livestock maintained for experiments in working capacity or milk yield included Cross-breds, Scindhis, Kangayams, Hallikars and Ongoles. The department also experimented with bufalloes, Bellary sheep and six breeds of poultry.

Engineering.—The Engineering research section dealt with various improved agricultural implements. A record number of 4,339 (3,000) iron ploughs were sold in the Presidency in the year by all agencies, only 86 of them being imported. The implements designed by the staff included a light ridge plough, a light disc roller for burying green leaf and a simple manure distributor.

PROPAGANDA.

The results obtained by research are further tested in trial plots for three years under local conditions before they are recommended to cultivators. The advantages of improved seeds and better methods of cultivation were as usual demonstrated in practice on ryots' own lands, a method which has been found more effective than cultivation in Government demonstration farms. There were 7,963 (7,554) such demonstration plots. Intensive propaganda was carried on by 63 maistries in Vizagapatam district and showed steady progress. There was a keen demand for breeding bulls. The department maintained 263 (178) breeding bulls including those in the contribution scheme and there were 165 bulls on the premium scheme. Three hundred and fifty-two (299) Agricultural Exhibitions and Shows were staged during festivals, jamabandi camps and health week celebrations. Three motor exhibition vans also did propaganda work in the greater part of the Presidency. In paddy cultivation the department continued to recommend amongst other improvements the transplanting of seedlings in twos or threes. A count taken in Cuddalore showed an average of 5 seedlings to a hole instead of the 10 to 15 seedlings which were usual

twenty years ago, or a reduction of 60 per cent in seed-rate. For the benefit of sugarcane cultivators 1,254 (1,833) improved furnaces for making jaggery were constructed and 2,253 (568) demonstrations made on the preparation of good jaggery. 71,943 lb. of improved groundnut seed were distributed. The areas of some of the chief crops under improved seeds were paddy 1·774 (1·395) million acres, cotton 0·678 (0·615) million acres, ragi 7,532 acres and sugarcane 42·650 acres. Considerable quantities of improved seed of different crops were distributed including cotton, coconut, groundnut, paddy, ragi, sorghum, sugar-cane, tapioca and tobacco. Efforts were also made to popularize fodder crops to supplement paddy straw ; loans totalling Rs. 22,373 (Rs. 16,660) were granted for the purchase of improved agricultural implements. The department continued its propaganda on better methods of preservation of cattle manure. Compost was prepared from municipal rubbish in two municipalities and the Indore process of composting was used by four other municipalities. There were in all 3,063 (1,792) compost pits.

Marketing.

Marketing surveys for potatoes, ghee and butter, pears, apples, plums and peaches, citrus fruits and markets and fairs were completed, making a total of final survey reports on 21 commodities since 1936. Surveys were undertaken on the marketing of barley, gram, maize, mustard and rape, coconuts, mangoes, sheep, goats, wool and hair, and sugar. In order to fix grade standards, samples were taken of tobacco, ghee, wool and hair, barley and cane jaggery. A preliminary conference was held in Bombay in September 1937 to standardize ground-nut contract forms and fix quality specifications. A further conference on the subject was to be held at Madras in November 1938. Virginian tobacco worth Rs. 50,000 was graded and shipped under the standard grades of the Indian Tobacco Association, Guntur and met with a favourable reception in England. The Fruit-growers Society of Koduru (Cuddapah district) marketed Rs. 25,000 worth of oranges. Similar societies for producers of fruit, potatoes and eggs were organized or helped in other places.

Agricultural Education.

The Agricultural College, Coimbatore, continued to conduct its course for the degree of B.Sc. (Agriculture). Thirty-seven out of 45 students passed the first examination, 29 out of 37 the second examination, and 20 out of 25 the final examination. The Government decided to amalgamate the Agricultural Middle School at Usilampatti with the local High School. There were, as usual, 3 farm labourers' schools with 78 (83) pupils. Short courses were conducted in practical agriculture at various centres. The subjects of the courses included farm management, horticulture, insect pests and diseases, dairying and malt making, care of animals, bee-keeping, jaggery making, farm implements, manuring and crop improvement and fruit culture and nursery practices. Thirty-four educated unemployed young men were given short courses of four months' practical training in Agriculture at various centres.

Finance.

The expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 19·54 lakhs to Rs. 21·07 lakhs and its receipts from Rs. 1·89 lakhs to Rs. 3·55 lakhs.

HORTICULTURE.

Government Gardens.

Government horticultural work was, as usual, confined to the Botanic Gardens at Ootacamund and Sim's Park, Coonoor. The cross-breeding of lilies was unsuccessful, but hybrid primulas flowered satisfactorily. Some medicinal plants were cultivated. A number of new varieties of plant material were introduced.

Madras Agri-Horticultural Society.

The society introduced many new varieties in all classes of plant material including shrubs, trees, climbers, herbaceous plants, bulbous plants, succulents, orchids and conservatory plants. Among the new introductions the most noteworthy were new varieties of Hibiscus rosasinensis, zephyranthes and Derris uliginosa which last yields

the "tuba root" of commerce and is valuable as an insecticide harmless to human beings and plant life. Experiments were successfully conducted to discover the stock best suited for the cultivation of certain flowering trees, shrubs and climbers which do not do well on their own roots or are difficult to propagate by other means. Plants were as usual exchanged with a number of other societies and individuals throughout the world. In particular plants were successfully sent by Air Mail to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew whose Director had visited the Society. A course was held, as usual, for practical gardeners.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.

The Cinchona Department continued to work its plantations at Naduvattam and Dodabetta in the Nilgiris and on the Anamalais. The working plan approved in the previous year was put into operation and in consequence the area planted out rose from 105 acres to 123 acres and the amount of bark harvested from 310,113 lb. to 587,141 lb. The products manufactured were quinine sulphate (20,291½ lb.), hydrochloride (1,691 lb.), bi-hydrochloride (966 lb.), chinchona febrifuge (9,067 lb.) and tota-quina (4,890 lb.); the sale price of cinchona febrifuge and quinine sulphate tablets was reduced by Rs. 2 per pound. There were large increases in the sales of quinine sulphate from 19,716 lb. to 22,703 lb. and of febrifuge from 10,582 lb. to 16,133½ lb. The net profit for the year rose from Rs. 1·21 lakhs to Rs. 1·82 lakhs.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Outbreaks and Treatment.

There were 5,706 outbreaks of contagious cattle disease which represent a slight decrease from the previous year's figure of 5,911. There was, however, an increase in mortality from 33,199 to 41,430. Of this figure 28,124 deaths were due to rinderpest, anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia, and blackquarter, 2,358 to foot and mouth disease for which a satisfactory method of control has yet

to be devised, and 10,948 to diseases which either could not be diagnosed for lack of cases or could not be satisfactorily prevented. 3·12 lakhs of animals were protected against rinderpest and of these 0·1 per cent of the cattle and 0·01 per cent of the goats subsequently died. Nearly 13,000 animals were protected against anthrax, 1·50 lakhs of animals against haemorrhagic septicaemia and 2·41 lakhs of animals against blackquarter. There were 2·59 (2·63) lakhs of animals treated in Veterinary institutions. The fall is attributed to the levy of fees in all institutions in municipal areas and from all persons with an income exceeding Rs. 100 a month, instead of Rs. 200 a month as previously. The itinerating staff remained unchanged at 133. They treated 1·29 (1·37) lakhs of animals. There was an increase in the number of castrations from 72,862 to 83,202.

Propaganda.

Propaganda work was carried on as usual by means of leaflets, lantern lectures and demonstration. Two propaganda motor vans toured in the districts and aroused considerable interest with their lantern lectures, talks, charts and specimens and other modes of propaganda.

Investigation and Research.

The practice of using goat blood virus for protection against rinderpest was not popular owing to its severe reactions on cattle. Glycerined spleen tissue vaccine which is relatively free from reactions was tried but did not confer a high degree of immunity. The use of goat blood virus was therefore resumed together with serum to prevent reactions. For blackquarter a Mukteswar vaccine was found effective and cheaper than serum. Experiments were successfully made with a vaccine for protection against haemorrhagic septicaemia which is cheaper than serum. Researches were carried out into chronic flurosis of cattle in parts of the Nellore and Cuddapah districts and the disease was found to be due to the presence of abnormal quantities of fluorides in drinking water. The same cause is responsible for endemic flurosis amongst human beings, which was investigated by the Public Health Department.

Serum Institute.

The Serum Institute produced sera, vaccines and virus for protection against rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, blackquarter and other diseases. The demand for anti-rinderpest serum, rinderpest bull virus, rinderpest goat blood virus increased, and that for blackquarter vaccine almost doubled.

Madras Veterinary College.

The college as usual afforded its students full facilities to obtain practical training as well as theoretical instruction. There were 118 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. The percentage of passes was satisfactory. A refresher course was conducted for veterinary officers and was attended by ten students.

Finance.

The total expenditure of the department including the veterinary investigation scheme rose from Rs. 10·13 lakhs to Rs. 11·12 lakhs and the receipts increased from Rs. 0·54 lakh to Rs. 0·79 lakh.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

While there was a very slight rise in the price of paddy there was a considerable fall in the prices of commercial crops, and all the concessions given by co-operative societies in the previous year were continued. Although Co-operative Societies were exempted from the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, Central Banks and Societies generally gave relief to their members in the spirit of the Act. Still more societies reduced their lending rates to 7½ per cent, and 1,260 societies still further reduced their rates to between 6 and 7 per cent. The movement as a whole was slowly returning to pre-depression conditions; the number of societies increased; Land Mortgage Banks made steady progress; and sale and marketing societies did good work.

Societies.

The total number of societies rose from 12,927 to 13,138. A cautious policy was, however, followed and of

934 applications disposed of only 446 were accepted. Of the societies registered 205 were for non-credit purpose. The registration of 235 societies was cancelled, a measure taken, as usual, only as a last resort. The Committees of 26 societies were under supersession and 1,236 societies were under the management of agents. Societies are classified according to their work in the previous year into class A (thoroughly good), class B (some defaulters and some mistakes in accounts), class C (not falling under classes A, B or D), and class D (bad and liable to liquidation if they fail to come into class C within two years). Of 11,617 societies which worked in 1936–37 and were audited in 1937–38, 286 were placed in class A, 1,531 in class B, 8,236 in class C and 1,564 in class D.

Rectification.—The Central Banks pursued the scheme of rectification; 7,105 societies were examined, the total amount of loans and interest involved being Rs. 303·01 lakhs. Of this sum Rs. 211·30 lakhs was found to be adequately secured and Rs. 91·71 lakhs inadequately secured. Of this latter figure Rs. 20·01 lakhs was secured or collected, leaving Rs. 71·70 lakhs ill-secured.

Resources.—The working capital of all societies excluding investments of one society in another rose from Rs. 1,114·91 lakhs to Rs. 1,199·48 lakhs.

Repayments.—There was a fall in overdues in Central Banks from Rs. 117·97 lakhs to Rs. 114·58 lakhs and in Agricultural Societies from Rs. 177·61 lakhs to Rs. 169·62 lakhs while in non-agricultural societies there was a slight rise from Rs. 64·46 lakhs to Rs. 64·74 lakhs.

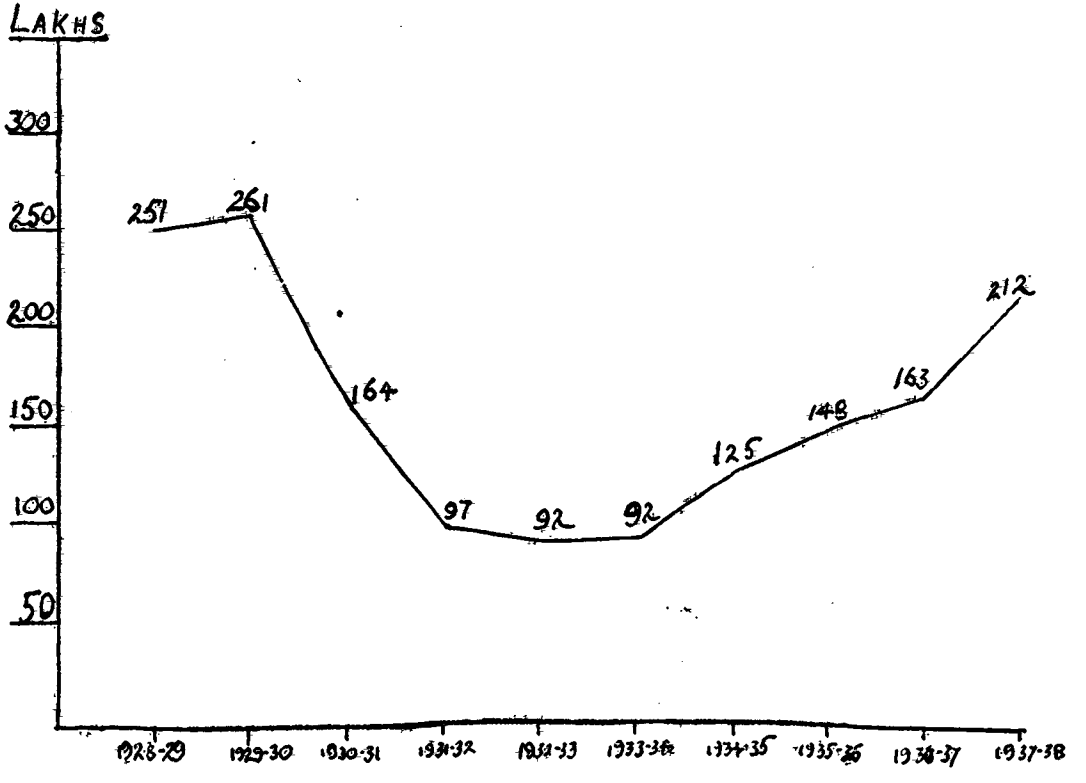
Banks.

Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.—The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to make steady progress. The Bank redeemed the shares held by societies other than Central Banks. Its total working capital increased from Rs. 198·91 lakhs to Rs. 204·88 lakhs and its reserve fund from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 16·50 lakhs. The Bank issued loans to Central Banks of Rs. 32·79 (9·23) lakhs, a return to the figure before 1931. Only one Central Bank was in default. The Provincial Bank took a keen interest in the development of sale societies and granted subsidies of Rs. 18,450 (Rs. 15,600) for their development. The net profit rose from Rs. 1·98 lakhs to Rs. 2·93 lakhs.

Central Banks.—The number of Central Banks (31) remained unchanged. The number of individual share-holders fell from 4,248 to 4,176 while the number of society share-holders rose from 11,244 to 11,288, of which 199 were Central Societies, and 9,811 were Agricultural Credit Societies. The future of the Madras Christian Central Co-operative Bank is under examination of a committee appointed by the Government. The paid-up share capital of all the banks fell further from Rs. 50·41 lakhs to Rs. 49·79 lakhs mainly owing to the refund of share capital of liquidated societies and withdrawals of excess share capital. The total deposits and borrowings rose from Rs. 387·56 lakhs to Rs. 409·68 lakhs and the working capital from Rs. 499·79 lakhs to Rs. 523·54 lakhs. The share capital and reserve funds together amounted to 15·9 (16·6) per cent of the total working capital on the 30th of June 1938. The outside liabilities of the banks, excluding paid-up share capital, Reserve funds and other funds owned by the banks, were Rs. 420·78 lakhs and their assets Rs. 545·29 lakhs. Their total short-term liabilities were Rs. 179·95 lakhs, against which they held short-term assets of Rs. 144·43 lakhs, cash of Rs. 20·49 lakhs and investments of Rs. 131·84 lakhs. The net divisible profits of the banks fell from Rs. 4·40 lakhs to Rs. 3·15 lakhs, mainly owing to a reduction in lending rates. All the banks except two made a profit. Loans to individuals totalled Rs. 13·39 (10·96) lakhs and recoveries Rs. 13·34 lakhs, leaving outstandings of Rs. 6·06 lakhs. Loans to societies increased from Rs. 105·88 lakhs to Rs. 142·25 lakhs, mainly owing to the development of produce loans through sale societies accounts. Of this Rs. 96·67 lakhs represented short-term loans. Repayments were Rs. 113·91 lakhs and outstandings Rs. 304·56 lakhs. In conformity with the spirit of the Agriculturists Relief Act, 16 Central Banks reduced their lending rates to 5 per cent, conditionally or unconditionally, and 7 others reduced it to 5½ per cent, while 14 Banks reduced the rate on outstandings to not more than 6 per cent.

Central Land Mortgage Bank.—The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank made steady progress. Ninety-four (90) Primary Land Mortgage Banks and 478 (457) individuals were members of the Bank. The Government increased their guarantee of the Bank's debentures from Rs. 125 lakhs first to Rs. 150 lakhs and then to Rs. 200 lakhs. Debentures were increased from

Loan Transactions of Agricultural Co-operative Societies, 1928-29—1937-38.



Rs. 111·84 lakhs to Rs. 131·86 lakhs. As the money market was easy the bank was able to float its debentures at 3 per cent. The Bank also decided with the approval of the Government to maintain a debenture redemption fund. The share capital rose from Rs. 5·34 lakhs to Rs. 6·69 lakhs, outstanding loans from Rs. 112·86 lakhs to Rs. 140·80 lakhs, net profits from Rs. 0·64 lakh to Rs. 0·93 lakh, and reserve funds from Rs. 1·29 lakhs to Rs. 1·59 lakhs.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks.—The number of Primary Land Mortgage Banks increased from 93 to 101, representing a further advance towards securing at least one Land Mortgage Bank for every district. The existing Land Mortgage Banks covered 12,816 villages, and had issued 10,079 loans in 3,440 villages of a total sum of Rs. 175·83 lakhs by the end of the year. Of the total loans of Rs. 35·79 lakhs disbursed by the Central Land Mortgage Bank in the year, more than half were for Rs. 2,000 and below. Of the demand of Rs. 6·45 lakhs under principal, the banks collected Rs. 5·41 lakhs, leaving a balance of *16·16 (14·15)* per cent. The demand under interest was Rs. 7·06 lakhs, of which Rs. 6·89 lakhs were collected leaving a balance of 2·44 (3·85) per cent. Sixty-nine of the banks earned a profit of Rs. 73,873, while 26 sustained a loss of Rs. 10,706 and the remainder worked neither at a profit nor at a loss.

Agricultural Societies.

The total number of agricultural societies increased from 11,110 to 11,184, of which 101 were Land Mortgage Banks, 10,520 credit societies, 135 purchase and sale societies, 45 production and sale societies and 383 others. The membership of all these societies rose from 575,817 to 608,363 including 2,078 society members. The loans issued which fell from Rs. 260·80 lakhs in 1929–30 to Rs. 92·16 lakhs in 1933–34 have since that date risen steadily to Rs. 162·90 lakhs in 1936–37 and Rs. 211·94 lakhs in 1937–38. The increase in the year was largely contributed by loan and sale societies which issued loans of Rs. 62·12 (26·16) lakhs and were able to make great progress. Of the loans granted 69·97 (56·44) per cent were for productive purposes; 28·71 (42·44) per cent for the redemption of prior debts and 1·32 (1·12) per cent for non-productive purposes. Of the Rs. 211·94 lakhs issued

Rs. 134·18 lakhs were short-term loans. The percentage of balance to demand under long-term loans fell from 71·83 to 71·81, and under short-term loans rose from 49·35 to 49·42. One of the principal reasons for the overdues is that the loans reach the member after the need for a loan has ceased or after he has borrowed elsewhere and the loan is therefore misapplied. An attempt was made to secure better forecasting by societies to enable them to issue loans more quickly.

Credit Societies.—The number of Agricultural Credit Societies rose from 10,502 to 10,520, and that of their members from 510,561 to 523,998. Their working capital rose from Rs. 430·24 lakhs to Rs. 437·13 lakhs and the loans issued from Rs. 96·17 lakhs to Rs. 110·97 lakhs. About half the societies worked at a loss in all of Rs. 19·26 (19·01) lakhs, while the remainder made a profit of Rs. 4·94 (6·37) lakhs. The percentage of balance to demand under principal fell slightly from 63·43 to 63·39 and that under interest rose from 66·11 to 68·48.

Multiple Purpose Societies.—The Reserve Bank of India recommended the formation of multiple purpose societies to serve all the needs of their members. One society was registered with that purpose and a number of credit societies amended their bye-laws with a similar object.

Purchase and Sale Societies.—The number of purchase and sale societies rose from 129 to 135. Of these 118 were loan and sale societies, 5 stores and trading unions, 4 marketing societies, 3 milk supply unions and 5 other types.

(*a*) *Loan and Sale Societies.*—The 118 Loan and Sale Societies had a membership of 17,276 individuals and 1,660 societies and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1·84 lakhs. They advanced loans of Rs. 62·12 (26·16) lakhs. The total value of stock on hand and received was Rs. 107·59 lakhs, of which Rs. 32·76 lakhs was released without sale and Rs. 24·72 lakhs sold. Fifty-seven societies made a net profit of Rs. 47,267 and the remainder worked at a loss of Rs. 9,875. A number of grants and loans were made by the Government for the construction of godowns and of part grants for the same purpose from the Government of India grant for rural reconstruction. Considerable areas were cultivated with commercial crops under the controlled credit system introduced in the previous year. The area thus cultivated with cotton and groundnut was 15,584 acres.

(*b*) *Marketing Societies.*—The Madras Provincial Marketing Society started in 1936 marketed goods worth Rs. 93,224 (Rs. 8,979) of which fruit and vegetables accounted for Rs. 55,119 and earned a net profit of Rs. 2,317 (Rs. 196).

(*c*) *Milk Supply Unions.*—The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union had 15 societies and 14 individuals on its rolls and a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 18,628. It purchased 531,872 measures of milk for Rs. 1,63,941 and sold 316,062 measures to the public, 192,446 measures to state hospitals, and converted the unsold milk into milk products which realized Rs. 14,179. The Union had 44 depots for the sale of milk and made a profit of Rs. 14,492. With the aid of a Government loan and a special fund set apart for the purpose the union was able to purchase a pasteurization plant. The two other milk supply unions at Coimbatore and Madura were started during the year.

Production and Sale Societies.—The number of production and sale societies increased from 31 to 45 of which 38 were milk supply societies, 3 egg and poultry societies, 2 agricultural and industrial societies, 1 salt licensees society, and 1 society for bee-keeping.

Other Societies.—There was an increase in the number of other societies from 355 to 383, of which 12 were kudimaramat and irrigation societies, 35 agricultural improvements and agricultural demonstration societies, 10 land reclamation societies, 3 cattle breeding societies, 5 societies for consolidation of holdings, 15 sugarcane growers societies and unions, 9 fruit growers societies, 1 colonization society, 1 industrial and credit society, 1 arbitration union, 1 cotton growers society, 4 better-living societies, and 286 tenants' societies.

(*a*) *Societies for Consolidation of Holdings.*—These societies were an innovation during the year on the model followed in the Punjab. Two of the five societies began work. In one of them 168 fragmentary fields in a block of 41·46 acres were consolidated in 18 compact blocks. In the other 256 fields in an area of 47·85 acres were consolidated into 44 plots.

(*b*) *Colonization Societies.*—The two Colonization Societies of which one is agricultural and the other non-agricultural were started to encourage educated unemployed youths to take up agriculture as an occupation. Both made progress.

NON-AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The number of non-agricultural societies increased from 1,505 with 304,105 members to 1,653 with 324,109 members. Their share capital rose from Rs. 99·13 lakhs to Rs. 104·02 lakhs, and their working capital from Rs. 423·70 lakhs to Rs. 453·44 lakhs. They advanced loans totalling Rs. 284·82 lakhs of which Rs. 96·51 lakhs were short term and Rs. 188·31 lakhs long term. Some of the societies earned a net divisible profit of Rs. 9·26 lakhs, and the remainder incurred a loss of Rs. 3·12 lakhs.

Credit Societies.—There was an increase in the number of credit societies from 1,057 to 1,070 with 275,424 members. Their working capital rose from Rs. 371·36 lakhs to Rs. 393·14 lakhs. They disbursed loans of Rs. 274·82 lakhs of which Rs. 95·46 lakhs were short term. Of the demand of Rs. 303·44 lakhs from members the balance outstanding was Rs. 62·78 lakhs. Two hundred and fourteen of the societies sustained a loss of Rs. 1·02 lakhs and the remainder earned a net divisible profit of Rs. 7·84 lakhs.

Stores Societies.—The 73 stores societies had a working capital of Rs. 8·23 lakhs. They sold goods worth Rs. 21·60 lakhs and made a gross profit of Rs. 1·72 lakhs. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society was as usual the premier institution of this type. It had 26 branches with a total membership of 5,818 and made a net profit of Rs. 18,630 (Rs. 17,524).

Students' Societies.—There were 89 (85) school and college societies, some of which earned a profit of Rs. 9,609 while the others incurred a loss of Rs. 849.

Weavers' Societies.—The number of weavers' societies increased by 66 per cent from 80 to 133, with a working capital of Rs. 2·42 lakhs. They purchased raw materials for Rs. 2·00 lakhs and sold finished products worth Rs. 4·31 (1·60) lakhs to the public. Some of them earned a net profit of Rs. 13,361 (Rs. 9,596) and others incurred a loss of Rs. 12,266 (Rs. 8,046) of which loss one society alone contributed Rs. 5,874. The Madras Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society received Rs. 56,119 out of the subvention of Rs. 68,800 granted by the Government of India and subsidized 78 societies to the extent of Rs. 17,833. Yarn was supplied to primary weavers' societies on the guarantee of the

Provincial Society, the sum guaranteed at the end of the year being Rs. 42,980.

Societies for Cottage Industries.—Special attention was paid to the development of cottage industries on co-operative lines. There were two societies for the manufacture and sale of khaddar, one for egg marketing, one for button manufacturers, one for stone image workers, one for leather workers, one for Ayurvedic Pharmacy and one for toy manufacturers.

Insurance Societies.—There were two insurance Societies at work. The South Indian Co-operative Insurance Society was in its sixth year of working and had 6,647 members. The total Life Assurance business on its books rose from Rs. 44·66 lakhs to Rs. 64·41 lakhs and its premium income from Rs. 1·59 lakhs to Rs. 2·26 lakhs. The Postal and the Royal Mail Service Benefit Fund, Madras, increased its membership from 2,455 to 2,775 and its premium income from Rs. 1·18 lakhs to Rs. 1·23 lakhs. The risk covered was Rs. 28·24 lakhs under 2,817 policies.

Other Non-Agricultural Societies.—There were 127 Building Societies, which were, in general, making good progress, 18 labour contract and forest coupe societies, 3 printing societies, 22 thrift societies for women, 21 fishermen's societies, 46 better-living societies and 8 others. Special attention was paid to the organisation of thrift societies in Salem district in connexion with the Prohibition campaign. The Salem District Urban Bank appointed a special thrift inspector to promote thrift in Salem town. One hundred and thirteen rural societies joined the thrift campaign. The total savings effected through these agencies were Rs. 9,859 at the end of June and Rs. 17,091 at the end of August 1938.

Scheduled Class Societies.—There were 2,705 (2,714) societies formed specially for Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Fishermen, Kallars and other scheduled classes of which 49 were under the Fisheries Department and 255 for Kallars.

Societies for Hill Tribes.—Of the 96 societies for Hill Tribes 72 were in the Nilgiris, 15 in the Vizagapatam and East Godavari Agencies, 7 in Salem and 1 each in North Arcot and Kurnool districts.

General.

Madras Provincial Co-operative Union.—The Provincial Co-operative Union had 426 (427) members and continued to publish the Madras Journal of Co-operation in English. It also paid subsidies to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation and the Andhra Sahakara Sammelanam for the publication of their respective journals.

Supervision.—The total number of supervising unions was reduced from 262 to 254. The total spent on supervision was Rs. 3·41 lakhs. For purposes of supervision 8,078 primary societies were affiliated to local supervision unions, 1,651 were affiliated to Central Banks, 49 were under the Fisheries Department and 255 under the Special Police Officer for Kallars.

Co-operative Education.—The Madras Central Co-operative Institute conducted various courses of training for the staff of the department and office bearers and employees of non-credit societies. The Institute started examinations during the year to replace the former Government Technical Examinations in Co-operative subjects.

Litigation.—Seventeen thousand two hundred and seventy-six arbitration references and 781 civil suits were decreed during the year. The total number of decrees for execution was 90,795 of which 3,139 were satisfied before execution, and 11,225 after taking execution proceedings.

Audit.—The audit for 1936–37 was completed before the close of the year 1937 for all societies except one, which was subsequently liquidated.

Finance.

The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 3·54 lakhs to Rs. 3·96 lakhs and the expenditure from Rs. 12·10 lakhs to Rs. 13·38 lakhs, representing a net expenditure of Rs. 9·42 lakhs or 0·47 (0·46) per cent of the total working capital of all societies.

FORESTS.

The main items of work done by the Forest Department in the task of administering the reserved forests of the Presidency, which measure over 18,000 square miles, may be defined as silviculture (which includes technical management and regeneration), utilization of forest produce, and general administration.

SILVICULTURE.

Working Plans.—The management of reserved forests is generally governed by working plans. The area covered by working plans rose from 11,811 square miles to 12,830 square miles and plans were either under preparation or awaiting sanction for a further 2,374 square miles.

Management.—Timber forests were as usual worked either under the clear-felling or the selection system. About 1,450 acres was clear-felled and replanted. Selection fellings were made over about 36,000 acres. The system of gap regeneration proved unsatisfactory and in deciduous forests it was the practice to form larger areas of plantation to compensate for the timber removed in selection fellings. In evergreen forests, natural regeneration occurs in gaps, and small plantations were also formed under a shelterwood. Fuel forests are generally worked on the simple coppice system, and natural regeneration is supplemented by artificial regeneration by the "rab" method under which the slash is burnt and seeds are sown in the ash and soil. The area worked under this system in the fuel forests was 23,300 acres. In addition 1,932 acres of fuel forests consisting of mangrove swamps in Godavari and Guntur districts were clear-felled and natural regeneration relied upon, as usual. Owing to the prevalence of spike disease, the exploitation of sandalwood was confined to dead trees, 400,000 acres being worked in this way. Bamboos were felled over an area of 10·50 lakhs of acres. Departmental extraction was begun in some districts to demonstrate correct methods of working bamboos.

Regeneration.—Natural regeneration in fuel coupes and evergreen forests was satisfactory; but that of valuable timber in deciduous forests was poor, and it will therefore be necessary to rely very largely on plantations in future. Both species of bamboo flowered in certain areas. Sanda

regenerated naturally with great profusion, as usual. Artificial regeneration with timber species was done, as usual, whenever high forest was clear-felled. In most cases stump planting was the rule and early stump planting about six weeks before the monsoon was expected, yielded satisfactory results. Mahogany, however, was more satisfactorily regenerated from transplants. In all 5,500 acres were planted with timber trees, fuel species, bamboos and trees and shrubs. Of this 1,246 acres were planted with teak, bringing the total area of established teak plantations in the Presidency to 23,300 acres, with an estimated value at maturity of not less than Rs. 3·50 crores. Large teak plantations were formed in five forest districts. The planting of forest trees along with field crops on the "kumri" method was satisfactory. The "rab" method of regeneration was used for artificial regeneration of fuel coupes over an area of 23,368 acres and the "kumri" method was also expanded for the purpose. Propagation centres of sandal were started to facilitate natural spread in forests where it is not found. Casuarina and cashewnut plantations were also formed.

Utilization.

The Forest Utilization Officer continued to organize special sales of logs, the supply of sleepers and the development and exploitation of minor forest produce. The timber market remained normal and the sudden boom in export-quality rosewood came to an end. The value of sleepers sold was Rs. 4 (4·70) lakhs.

Timber.—The total output of timber rose from 69,440 tons to 78,020 tons valued at Rs. 30·43 lakhs.

Fuel.—2·09 (1·92) lakhs of tons of fuel were extracted, of which, 1,625 tons were by free grantees, the total value realized being Rs. 6·07 lakhs.

Bamboos.—The value of bamboos removed rose from Rs. 3·74 lakhs to Rs. 3·93 lakhs.

Sandalwood.—1,248 tons of sandalwood were sold for Rs. 7·64 lakhs or an average rate of Rs. 612–3–0 (Rs. 615–8–0) per ton.

Grazing.—The number of grazing permits rose from 14·72 lakhs of animals to 14·91 lakhs of animals. Of these 83,876 (79,100) grazed free. Grazing revenue rose slightly from Rs. 5·98 lakhs to Rs. 6·00 lakhs. A scheme of rotational grazing was tried experimentally.

Minor Forest Produce.—The value of minor forest produce extracted rose from Rs. 5·68 lakhs to Rs. 5·87 lakhs. As usual most of it was leased to contractors, but departmental collections were made in certain cases in the hope of securing more revenue.

General Administration.

Area.—The total area of reserved forest rose slightly from 18,381 square miles to 18,396 square miles, of which 3,272 square miles were worked as panchayat forests. One hundred and twenty-eight square miles were under forest settlement of which 19 square miles were finally settled. Two hundred and three square miles were taken up for notification.

Labour.—An average of 59,171 coolies were employed per working day on forest work. They received wages totalling Rs. 44·83 lakhs.

Roads and Communications.—The construction of the Ayyaswamimudi Ghat road was continued. A semi-permanent bridge of a special design was commenced to span a river of 300 feet at a cost of Rs. 3,250. Sixty miles of new roads, bridle paths and inspection paths were constructed. The department maintains about 4,000 miles of road, which, though primarily intended for the extraction of forest produce, also provide the general public in remote areas with a means of communication, frequently their only one, with the outside world.

Livestock.—The number of elephants increased from 104 to 111 valued at Rs. 2·12 lakhs. Elephants were trained in dragging timber by the mouth.

Fire Protection.—Special fire protection was attempted over 3,823 (3,989) square miles, of which 174 square miles or 4·5 (4) per cent were subsequently burnt. There was a severe drought during the fire season.

Protection against Injuries from Natural Causes.—Research was conducted into the spike disease of sandalwood to isolate the insects responsible for the infection. Parasites were imported from Burma to prey on teak defoliators. Spraying with lead arsenite was done against shoot-borers in mahogany plantations.

Offences.—There was a decrease in all forms of offences except injury by fire; the total number of offences falling

from 27,017 to 26,738. The percentage of convictions in cases from reserved forests, including cases in which the compounding fees were paid in Courts rose from 95 to 99.

Hill Tribes.—The department continued to care for aboriginal tribes living in the forests. The hill tribes of the agency tracts were allowed free removal of forest produce, free grazing and free hunting and were in return required to protect the forests, and to supply labour on payment. Similar concessions were made to the Chenchus of the Nallamalais and they were also helped by being given land for cultivation, the grant of loans for agricultural purposes, the formation of co-operative societies, elementary education and the opening of a hospital. The Yenadis of Sriharikota range, the Malayalis of the North Arcot and Salem districts and other hill tribes were also assisted in various ways. Great progress was made in extending the "kumri" method of cultivation which provides the poorer people with fertile land for cultivation free of cost and improves the forest plantations.

Preservation of Wild Life.—The practice of hiring elephants for jungle rides was continued in Mudumalai range of the Nilgiris and gave the public an opportunity of observing wild life in its natural surroundings. Wild life is still fairly plentiful in some parts of the Presidency, but there is little public opinion in favour of its preservation. The revised game rules came into force in the year and their administration was transferred to the Forest Department.

Famine and Fodder Operations.—A special Famine Fodder division was formed in consequence of the famine in Bellary, Anantapur and part of Kurnool districts. Fodder was sold at a concessional rate of Rs. 8 per ton for a total of Rs. 13,712 at a net cost to the Government of Rs. 17,390. The fodder supplied was enough to feed 5,000 cows for 2½ months. An average of 750 coolies per day were employed for four months in hay-making and were paid Rs. 16,700 in all.

Education.

Madras Forest College.—The Government have ordered the closure of the college on the completion of the existing course in July 1939. Of the 26 students who completed

their course during the year 1 obtained an honours certificate, 23 higher standard certificates and 2 lower standard certificates.

Forest Guards' School.—A school was held in the Nilambur division for the training of Malayalam speaking foresters and forest guards.

FINANCE.

The total revenue rose from Rs. 46·36 lakhs to Rs. 48·57 lakhs and the expenditure from Rs. 40·49 lakhs to Rs. 40·95 lakhs, making a surplus of Rs. 7·62 (5·87) lakhs. In addition Rs. 1·10 lakhs was foregone in the shape of free grants and concessions.

SCHEDULED CLASSES.

The work of looking after the welfare of the Scheduled Classes in the mufassal is entrusted to District Collectors and the duty of co-ordinating their activities in this respect to the Commissioner of Labour. The ameliorative work done for them consists of the provision of house sites, water-supply, sanitary amenities, assignments of land, education, and grant to private agencies working for the welfare of the Scheduled Classes.

House Sites.—House sites are assigned by grants of land at the disposal of the Government and by the acquisition of private land. In the case of acquisitions, the Government pay half the cost up to certain limits, and the remaining half is collected from the assignees who are now required to deposit 25 per cent (formerly 50 per cent) of their share before acquisition begins and to pay the rest by instalments. The number of cases of acquisition rose from 3 to 43, and there were also 91 cases in various stages of progress. The collection of instalments was 29 (19) per cent. An extent of 190·02 acres of Government land was assigned to the Scheduled Classes free of cost for 947 house sites, bringing the total number of house sites assigned under this method to 37,564.

Assignments of Land.—A total extent of 745,281·82 acres has been reserved for Scheduled Classes, 417,794·84 acres assigned to them, and the area cultivated by them in 1936 was 256,895·81 acres. There were 424 sites resumed for non-payment of assessment or other reasons and 146 cases

of lands assigned to Scheduled Classes and relinquished by them. There were 287 cases of alienation of lands by Scheduled Classes to caste ryots detected in the year and resumption was ordered in 107 of these cases.

Education.—Ameliorative work in the field of education was continued on the usual lines of maintenance of schools, provision of scholarships, grants and stipends, maintenance of free hostels and assistance to private bodies working for the same object. The total expenditure on the general education of the Scheduled Classes was Rs. 7·05 lakhs. The number of labour schools maintained for the Scheduled Classes increased from 978 to 1,190. Of these 1,185 were day schools, three night schools and two combined day and night schools. The schools had 1,645 teachers, of whom all except two were trained, and 48,203 pupils of whom 37,099 were boys and 11,104 were girls. The schools in three districts were resumed from the control of local boards.

Scholarships.—For ordinary education there were 62 residential and 3,159 non-residential scholarships granted. In addition 22 non-residential scholarships were granted to pupils in Arts Colleges. There were 150 industrial scholarships in addition to scholarships for technical and professional education.

Hostels.—The Government maintained five hostels, with a total strength of 181 boarders. Grants were made to eleven private institutions for the same purpose, in addition to a general boarding grant.

General Ameliorative Work.—A sum of Rs. 1·05 (1·23) lakhs was spent on the construction and repair of wells. The number of wells constructed fell from 273 to 91. Sanitary improvements in the cheries in the City of Madras such as the formation of roads and provision of drain, water taps and latrines were carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,472-11-0.

PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS (1937–38).

East Godavari Agency.

The rainfall (47·02 inches) was less than the previous year (61·22). There was a partial failure of the paddy crop but the season was on the whole fairly satisfactory. Permission was granted to hillmen to alienate land in 13 cases and refused in 20 cases. In 16 cases plainsmen were ordered to be ejected and hillmen restored to their lands.

Justice.—There were 6 murders, 17 house-breakings, 41 thefts and 10 cattle thefts. The number of criminal cases rose from 1,301 to 1,410. There was also an increase in civil suits from 570 to 600 and a fall in civil appeals from 38 to 36.

Health.—There were, as in the previous year, 3 hospitals, 8 fixed dispensaries, 1 rural dispensary and 1 aided dispensary. They treated in all 93,924 (87,447) patients of whom 16,595 (15,035) were Malaria cases. The 7 midwives at work conducted 450 (499) cases. 18,049 (17,971) persons were vaccinated.

Education.—The number of elementary schools was increased from 260 to 268, with 9,155 (8,375) pupils on their rolls. Of these 1,660 belonged to aboriginal tribes (including 282 girls). There were as in the previous year 5 girls' schools and 2 High schools.

Co-operation.—There were 14 co-operative societies with 880 (801) members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 12,623 (Rs. 12,419).

Vizagapatam Agency.

The rainfall (39·35 inches) was lower than the previous year (44·65 inches). The season was however favourable on the whole above the Ghats. The paddy crop below the Ghats was poor. Settlement was introduced in thirteen villages of Gudem taluk.

Justice.—Crime was in general very light. The number of criminal cases rose from 621 to 676. The number of civil suits fell from 91 to 50 and of civil appeals from 10 to 1.

Health.—There were as usual six dispensaries. They treated 35,800 (22,021) patients, which represents an increase of 62·6 per cent. 14,944 (10,273) persons were vaccinated. Anti-Malarial operations were conducted as usual.

Education.—There were 3,478 boys and 413 girls attending schools at the end of the year.

Co-operation.—There was only one co-operative society. Its jurisdiction was increased during the year and it was able to pay off its debt to the financing bank.

EXCLUDED AREAS.

The Laccadive Islands including Minicoy were administered, as usual, by the Collector of Malabar and the Amindivi Islands by the Collector of South Kanara. Three Agricultural Demonstration Maistries continued to work in the islands, and a fourth maistry was sanctioned from 1st October 1937. Sanction was accorded to rebuild the school at Androth and to extend the school at Kalpeni. The teaching of the Koran was introduced in the Kalpeni School as an experimental measure.

CHAPTER X.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

PORTS.

Port of Madras.

There was a substantial improvement in the volume of trade passing through the Port of Madras. The improvement was particularly marked in the imports of oil and coal and in the export of groundnuts.

Trade.—The value of the total trade of the port on private account, according to the customs figures was Rs. 3,403·48 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 236·67 lakhs over the previous year. The sum represented, as in the previous year, 39 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency. Imports accounted for Rs. 1,795·88 (1,596·68) lakhs and exports for Rs. 1,607·60 (1,570·13) lakhs. Foreign traffic, including both exports and imports increased from Rs. 2,425·27 lakhs to Rs. 3,063 lakhs while coasting cargo decreased from Rs. 741·54 lakhs to Rs. 340·10 lakhs. Much of the apparent decrease is due to the treatment of Burma trade as foreign trade after the separation of Burma. The figures exclude Government transactions. Comparative figures of the more important items of traffic are given below :—

	Imports.			Exports.	
	1936–37.	1937–38.		1936–37.	1937–38.
	TONS.	TONS.		TONS.	TONS.
Total	668,600	746,544	Total	344,257	371,189
Mineral oils ..	159,093	196,539	Groundnuts	147,323	176,813
Coal..	78,243	109,712	Tanned hides and skins.	32,725	29,149
Rice..	60,947	63,556			
Textiles	23,341	23,547	Raw cotton	29,290	18,785
Timber	18,941	17,275	Onions	20,187	22,310
Dyeing and tanning	19,555	14,759	Scrap iron	24,083	15,175
Cement	6,773	3,171	Ores	17,521	18,512

The exports of groundnuts increased by over 20 per cent. Imports of sugar were negligible.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entering the harbour increased from 708 to 720, the total tonnage from 2,540,911 to 2,612,681 and the average tonnage from 3,674·77 to 3,767·49 registered tons.

Works.—The Madras Port Trust took over the landing of general cargo. A new 5 ton Electric Portal Crane was erected on the south quay, a new electric substation of 400 K.V.A. capacity was installed, a new 50 ton Chain and Rope testing machine was purchased, a new Twin Screw 900 H.P. Steam Tug, the first deep sea tug of its kind in India, was ordered and a contract awarded for the construction of a new warehouse on the South Accretion.

Finance.—Excluding the sum of Rs. 1·00 lakh contributed from the Madras Port Fund and the sum of Rs. 2·16 lakhs transferred from the Landing charges Fund the net revenue receipts increased from Rs. 30·41 lakhs to Rs. 34·14 lakhs. The net expenditure excluding contributions to capital account and reserve funds, rose from Rs. 27·11 lakhs to Rs. 27·24 lakhs. The actual working expenses fell from 56·50 per cent to 50·02 per cent of the income. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Secretary of State was Rs. 1·08 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 77,596 was contributed to the sinking fund for the repayment of the sterling loan of £ 330,000, bringing the sinking fund to £ 117,898.

Port of Tuticorin.

Traffic and Trade.—The total of imports and exports combined increased from 501,319 tons to 520,270 tons. Imports rose from 358,627 to 373,303 tons of which coal amounted to 80,903 tons and raw cotton to 18,627 tons. There were decreases in the import of grain, piece-goods, gunnies, timber and cars. The total exports rose from 142,692 tons to 146,967 tons. There was an increase in grains, tea and sheep and a decrease in cotton exports. The total steam tonnage entering the port fell from 1,565,676 to 1,276,457 and the sail tonnage from 39,009 to 36,808.

Works.—Ordinary maintenance works were executed. New boilers were ordered for the Dredger "Tuticorin." Most of the surplus plant and machinery of the deep water harbour were taken over by the Cochin Harbour works.

Finance.—The receipts fell from Rs. 4·17 lakhs to Rs. 3·90 lakhs owing to a reduction of 20 per cent in the landing and shipping dues. Expenditure, fell from

Rs. 9·50 lakhs to Rs. 3·55 lakhs. This figure was abnormally large in the previous year owing to the repayment of a large portion of the outstanding loan. The balance of the loan amounting to Rs. 1·90 lakhs was repaid in the year. The Tuticorin Port Fund increased from Rs. 0·46 lakh to Rs. 1·52 lakhs.

Port of Cochin.

The budget expectations were realized and the tonnage of trade which passed through the port during the year under review showed an appreciable increase over the volume of the previous year. The result of the year's working was a surplus of Rs. 2·04 lakhs on general account as compared with a surplus of Rs. 5·70 lakhs in the previous year. The latter surplus, however, included an extraordinary receipt of Rs. 4·97 lakhs representing the repayment of the temporary advance from the revenue account to the capital account in the previous years. The Port's borrowing for capital works financed from the capital and the revenue accounts aggregated Rs. 39·50 lakhs during the year and the total debt of the port authority at the close of the year stood at Rs. 109·58 lakhs.

Traffic and Trade.—Seven hundred and seven steamers aggregating 1,949,316 tons and 459 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 26,410 entered the port. The value of the trade of the port on private account as recorded in the Customs returns rose from Rs. 1,353·10 lakhs to Rs. 1,532·33 lakhs, imports increasing from Rs. 768·94 lakhs to Rs. 809·04 lakhs and exports from Rs. 584·16 lakhs to Rs. 723·29 lakhs.

Imports and Exports.—The tonnage of imports and exports aggregated 780,498 (741,007) tons or an increase of 5·3 per cent.

Imports.—The total imports amounted to 628,782 tons, an increase of 4·2 per cent over the previous year. The principal imports were grains and pulses, kerosine oil, petrol and mineral oil products, machinery and hardware, coal, cement, chemicals, copra, piece goods, provisions, plywood shooks and battens, earthenware and glassware and old newspaper.

Exports.—The principal articles of export were coir products, tea, cashewnuts and kernels, coconut oil, rubber, cotton, oil cakes, coconuts, skinned prawns, prawn skins, pepper, ginger, wood and timber and soap. The tonnage of exports during the year under review aggregated 151,716 (137,362) tons or an increase of 10·4 per cent.

Passengers.—The volume of overseas passenger traffic of the port was approximately unchanged, the total number of passengers being 2,157 (2,190). One thousand and seventy-nine (1,028) passengers landed and 1,078 (1,162) sailed.

Capital Works.—The first instalment of the capital works pertaining to the fourth stage of development of the harbour was in progress. The extension of the Mattancherry channel was dredged. The lands required for the railway embankment at Venduruthy were acquired and the construction of the embankment was practically completed. Work on the driving of sheet piles for the main wharf was started. The construction of the anchor wall was in progress. The fender pontoons required for the wharf were erected and launched. An experimental Sub-Post and Telegraph office was opened to serve the needs of the offices in Willingdon Island. A building to accommodate all the important harbour offices was constructed. The power house at the Dry Dock was completed and the generating sets were installed. The laying of the high tension transmission line from the power house to the sub-station at the north end of Willingdon Island was completed. The construction of a sub-station at the wharf site was started and extension of low tension lines was in progress. The construction of the combined rail and road bridges between Ernakulam and Venduruthy was in good progress. Approximately 82 per cent of the total cylinder piling required for this bridge was screwed to final level. One railway span was lowered and placed on trestles and one road span was erected in position.

Other Works.—The work of lifting and relaying the existing swinging moorings as stem and stern moorings as recommended by the Cochin Harbour Expert Committee was put in hand. The new dredging plant ordered for the maintenance of the inner channels and two wharf side

berths consisting of a bucket dredger, a self-propelling suction dredger and two self-propelling hopper barges were delivered and underwent satisfactory trials. Maintenance dredging on the inner and the outer channels and in the mooring areas was carried out as usual, and the moorings at the various berths were periodically examined. Special observations were undertaken to determine the extent of the changes in the sea bed off the harbour and the movement of the adjacent mud banks.

Port of Vizagapatam.

Revenue exceeded expenditure for the first time since the opening of the port. Exports increased by 59 per cent and imports decreased by 19·3 per cent. No severe weather was experienced and the deep waterways were maintained in good condition. The Vizagapatam municipality was unable to continue the supply of water to the port and extensions to the Malkapuram system were therefore sanctioned.

Finance.—Although the Revised Estimates anticipated that a grant in aid of Rs. 1·62 lakhs would be necessary traffic improved to such an extent that receipts exceeded expenditure by Rs. 0·32 lakh. Earnings rose from Rs. 11·45 lakhs to Rs. 15·85 lakhs and expenditure from Rs. 14·57 lakhs to Rs. 15·55 lakhs. The total actual cost of the Port Project was Rs. 3·78 crores against Rs. 3·81 crores sanctioned.

Trade.—The total volume of imports and exports rose from 0·477 million tons to 0·724 million tons. Exports increased from 0·436 million tons to 0·692 million tons. There were large increases under groundnuts (74 per cent), linseed (64 per cent), manganese ore (58 per cent), oil cake (50 per cent) and bunker coal (600 per cent). More than half the total manganese exports from India were handled by the port. The tonnage of imports fell from 40,475 tons to 32,669 tons, owing to falls in chemicals, rice and coal.

Shipping.—The number of merchant steamers which entered the port rose from 322 to 342 and their tonnage from 1,039,638 tons to 1,093,266 tons.

Works.—The Electrical Generating Station was handed over to the Madras Government. Additional facilities

were provided for the handling of manganese; provision was made for a special coal bunkering berth; improvements were effected to the entrance and the usual dredging was done.

Minor Ports.

There are 54 minor ports of which 15 are important. The total number of vessels entering them increased from 13,129 to 13,457 and their aggregate tonnage fell from 6,989,715 to 6,661,756. The collection of port dues decreased from Rs. 4·58 lakhs to Rs. 4·12 lakhs. The total number of passengers arriving at the ports increased from 367,513 to 430,548. Dhanushkodi, as usual, recorded the largest number. The aggregate value of the trade of the ports, according to the customs figures, fell from Rs. 26·25 crores to Rs. 25·07 crores, which represented about 29 per cent of the total sea-borne trade of the Presidency. The five foremost minor ports in order of the value of their trade were Calicut, Cocanada, Mangalore, Dhanushkodi and Cuddalore.

Works.—The principal works in progress or completed during the year were the extension of the north and south groynes (Rs. 4 lakhs) at Cocanada, the construction of the dredger Gurpur (Rs. 2·47 lakhs) and a dry dock (Rs. 1·19 lakhs) at Mangalore.

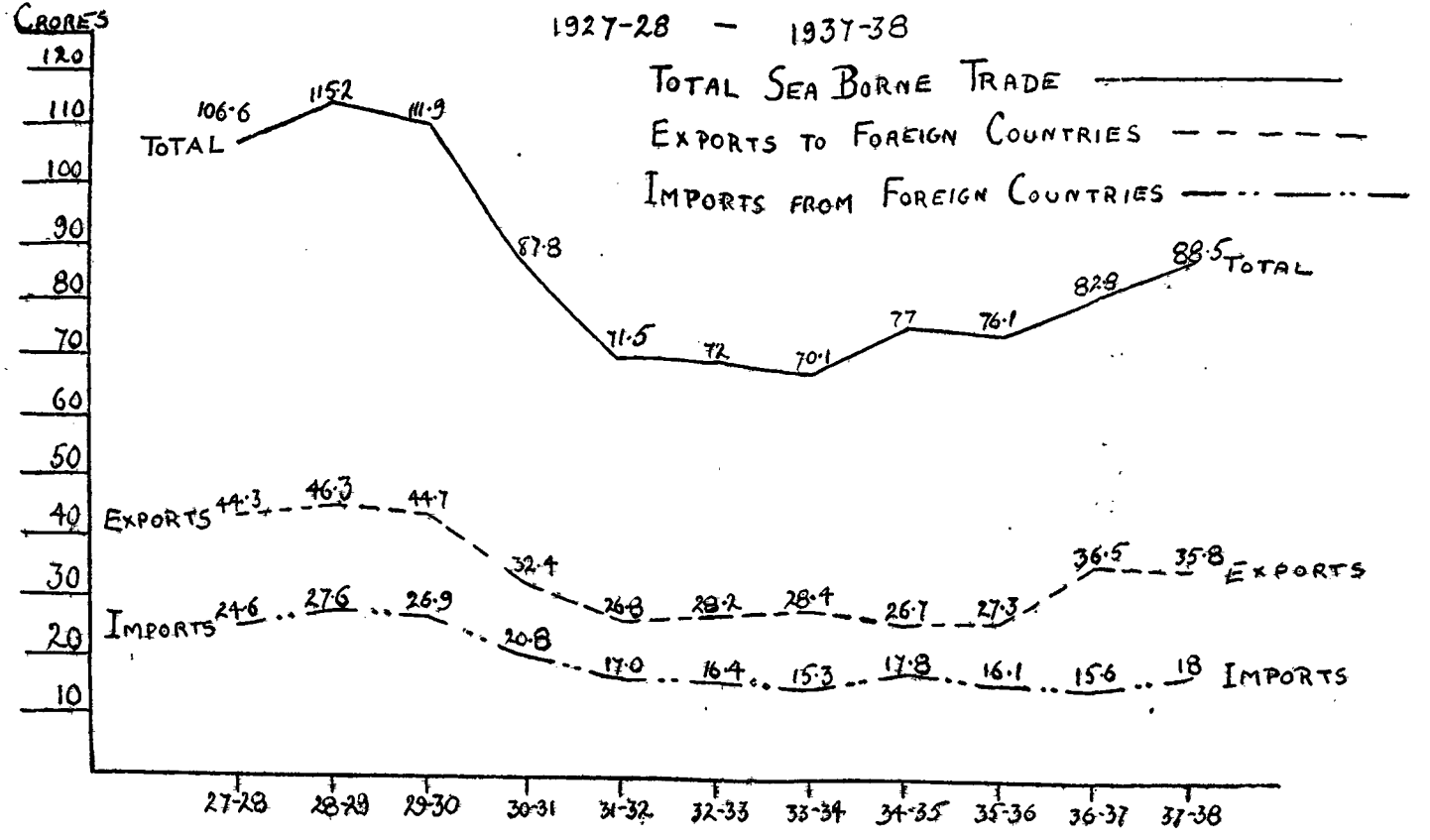
SEA-BORNE TRADE.

General Summary.

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Province of Madras was Rs. 88·49 crores showing an increase of Rs. 5·69 crores as compared with the previous year. Government transactions nearly doubled from Rs. 22·97 lakhs in 1936–37 to Rs. 44·99 lakhs. The total value of foreign trade in private merchandise and treasure (including the value of the trade with Burma to the extent of Rs. 13·38 crores which is treated as foreign trade from 1st April 1937) rose by Rs. 15·52 crores to Rs. 67·67 crores, of which imports accounted for Rs. 29·04 crores (Rs. 10·86 crores from Burma and Rs. 18·18 crores from other foreign countries) and exports Rs. 38·63 crores (Rs. 2·52 crores to Burma and Rs. 36·11 crores to the

SEA-BORNE TRADE

1927-28 – 1937-38



other foreign countries). The coasting trade fell by Rs. 10·05 crores to Rs. 20·37 crores, owing to the value of trade with Burma (Rs. 13·38 crores) being treated as foreign trade.

Foreign Trade—Imports.

The total value of foreign imports of private merchandise (excluding treasure) rose by Rs. 2·73 crores to Rs. 17·99 crores. This was due to larger receipts of art silk, paper and pasteboard, silk, raw and manufactured, oils, vehicles, chemicals, metals and ores, dyeing and tanning substances and machinery and millwork, set off by decreases in grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tobacco and soap as shown below :—

	Increases.	
	1936–37.	1937–38.
	Rs. (lakhs).	Rs. (lakhs).
Art silk	25·07	48·05
Paper and pasteboard	41·13	70·97
Silk, raw and manufactured	23·04	36·66
Oils	115·55	163·92
Vehicles	78·15	107·20
Chemicals	38·89	52·99
Metals and ores	106·69	144·65
Dyeing and tanning substances	51·23	64·77
Machinery and mill work	220·23	240·36

	Decreases.	
	1936–37.	1937–38.
	Rs. (lakhs).	Rs. (lakhs).
Grain, pulse and flour	44·84	2·84
Sugar	0·87	0·25
Tobacco	19·89	16·07
Soap	5·25	4·72

Art Silk Yarn and Piecegoods.—Japan sent art silk yarn to the value of Rs. 35·58 lakhs in place of Rs. 19·64 lakhs and art silk piece-goods worth Rs. 10·00 lakhs against Rs. 4·16 lakhs in 1936–37. The United Kingdom's supply of artificial silk yarn increased from Rs. 0·12 lakh to Rs. 1·21 lakhs.

Paper and Paste-board.—The trade in paper showed increases in all the varieties, the countries that contributed generally being the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Norway and Finland. Packing and wrapping paper rose from Rs. 4·76 lakhs to Rs. 11·19 lakhs, printing paper from Rs. 13·93 lakhs to Rs. 29·30 lakhs and writing paper from Rs. 4·71 lakhs to

Rs. 7·26 lakhs. The total quantity of printing paper "protected" was 22,733 cwt., valued at Rs. 4·18 lakhs and "not protected" was 226,892 cwt., valued at Rs. 25·12 lakhs. In old newspaper also there was an increase of Rs. 3·30 lakhs for which the United Kingdom was mainly responsible as she sent 224,630 cwt., valued at Rs. 11·84 lakhs.

Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—Japan was the principal supplier of raw silk (Rs. 19·55 lakhs), silk yarn (Rs. 2·36 lakhs) and silk piece-goods (Rs. 6·61 lakhs). The other contributors of raw silk were China (Rs. 5·78 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (Rs. 1·24 lakhs).

Oils.—Imports of fuel oils rose from 19·95 million gallons, valued at Rs. 30·04 lakhs in 1936–37 to 21·17 million gallons, valued at Rs. 33·35 lakhs in the present year, but the trade in kerosene oil fell from 11·85 million gallons, valued at Rs. 62·19 lakhs to 11·74 million gallons, valued at Rs. 56·41 lakhs. There was an unusually large supply of petrol from Sumatra to the extent of 4·66 million gallons, valued at Rs. 45·30 lakhs as against no imports in 1936–37.

Vehicles.—Imports of all types of vehicles showed appreciable improvement. Motor omnibuses and lorries came chiefly from the United States of America, 648 in number and Rs. 10·96 lakhs in value, as against 308 (Rs. 4·71 lakhs) in the previous year; Canada (570—Rs. 6·58 lakhs as against 359—Rs. 4·90 lakhs); Germany (75—Rs. 1·98 lakhs as against 70—Rs. 2·16 lakhs). Imports from the United Kingdom, however, declined from 17—Rs. 0·39 lakh in the previous year to 8, valued at Rs. 0·12 lakh. The United Kingdom despatched 33,076 cycles, valued at Rs. 10·91 lakhs as against 28,343 cycles, valued at Rs. 8·40 lakhs.

Chemicals.—Of the total imports of chemicals the share of the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 24·97 lakhs to Rs. 34·58 lakhs and of Germany from Rs. 6·25 lakhs to Rs. 7·45 lakhs.

Metals and Ores.—Of the total imports of metals and ores (Rs. 144·65 lakhs), iron and steel alone contributed 41,077 tons valued at Rs. 95·28 lakhs of which 27,761 tons valued at Rs. 60·88 lakhs were subject to protective duty. The United Kingdom was the chief supplier as usual in iron and steel to the extent of Rs. 43·67 lakhs followed by Belgium, Germany, Japan, Sweden and France. The

United Kingdom expanded her trade in brass from Rs. 6·03 lakhs in 1936–37 to Rs. 9·11 lakhs in the year under review while receipts from Germany fell from Rs. 13·10 lakhs to Rs. 7·60 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany sent copper worth Rs. 4·51 lakhs and Rs. 1·85 lakhs respectively.

There were also heavy imports of tin chiefly from the Straits Settlements to the extent of Rs. 8·21 lakhs against Rs. 4·41 lakhs in the previous year.

Dyeing and Tanning Substances.—The imports of dyeing and tanning substances were the heaviest on record. Considerable increases were noticed in the imports of aniline and alizarine dyes from the United Kingdom and Germany. The increases may be attributed to the rapid development made in the indigenous textile industry in the production of coloured varieties.

Machinery and Millwork.—Imports of machinery increased further from Rs. 220·23 lakhs to Rs. 240·36 lakhs indicating a general growth in industrial activity in the province. The United Kingdom's contribution was Rs. 169·91 lakhs or 70·6 per cent as against Rs. 156·70 lakhs or 71 per cent in the previous year. Germany with Rs. 25·95 lakhs came next.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—The imports of grain, pulse and flour were the lowest on record since 1927–28. The continuance of the duty on broken rice and diversion of trade to the Far East on account of the Sino-Japanese war are the chief causes for this heavy decline. Paddy (2,824 tons—Rs. 1·77 lakhs) was supplied by Indo-China and rice (115 tons—Rs. 0·15 lakh) by Siam.

Sugar.—Java took no part in the import of sugar and the decline was further accelerated by the rapid development of the indigenous industry.

Tobacco.—The decline in tobacco imports was mainly due to decrease in unmanufactured tobacco from the United States of America from Rs. 17·77 lakhs to Rs. 13·71 lakhs.

Soap.—The decline in soap imports continued, the United Kingdom supplying toilet soap to the value of Rs. 3·23 lakhs as against Rs. 3·83 lakhs in the past year.

Foreign Trade—Exports.

Total exports (including re-exports) fell from Rs. 3,624·35 lakhs to Rs. 3,579·90 lakhs. The decrease was chiefly due to smaller shipments of raw cotton, coffee and seeds. Increases were noticed under cotton manufactures, metals and ores, coir, raw and manufactured, tobacco, raw and manufactured, rubber, spices and postal articles as shown below :—

	Decreases.	
	1936–37.	1937–38.
	Rs. (lakhs).	Rs. (lakhs).
Raw cotton	296·55	207·37
Coffee	82·02	51·90
Seeds	1,113·39	841·22

	Increases.	
	1936–37.	1937–38.
	Rs. (lakhs).	Rs. (lakhs).
Cotton manufactures	162·24	221·30
Metals and ores	80·00	138·00
Coir, raw and manufactured ..	70·30	97·07
Tobacco, raw and manufactured ..	68·73	91·24
Rubber	52·62	83·85
Spices	29·71	47·27
Postal articles	28·73	43·30

Raw Cotton.—Exports of cotton fell by 36 per cent in weight and 30 per cent in value. With the exception of the Netherlands and Italy, almost all the other countries diminished their demands. Japan took 53 per cent (56 per cent) of the total, Germany 5 per cent (6 per cent) and the United Kingdom 8 per cent (12 per cent).

Coffee.—As usual the chief buyers of coffee were in order of importance, France (41,460 cwt.—Rs. 15·35 lakhs), the United Kingdom (27,609 cwt.—Rs. 13·85 lakhs), Norway (27,526 cwt.—Rs. 10·69 lakhs), Belgium (6,787 cwt.—Rs. 2·45 lakhs), Iraq (8,900 cwt.—Rs. 3·63 lakhs), Germany (2,265 cwt.—Rs. 0·89 lakh) and the Commonwealth of Australia (3,708 cwt.—Rs. 1·44 lakhs).

Seeds.—The export trade in groundnuts, which formed as much as 22·2 per cent of the total foreign export trade of the Province and 94·3 per cent of the trade under seeds, decreased by Rs. 266·98 lakhs to Rs. 793·54 lakhs. Italy took 120,814 tons valued at Rs. 170·11 lakhs, i.e., more than her usual quantities. Germany took 96,962 tons

valued at Rs. 134·42 lakhs, Egypt 83,111 tons valued at Rs. 127·00 lakhs, France 72,347 tons valued at Rs. 101·44 lakhs, the United Kingdom 65,082 tons valued at Rs. 87·92 lakhs, the Netherlands 53,593 tons valued at Rs. 80·60 lakhs and Belgium 42,453 tons valued at Rs. 59·33 lakhs. Castor-seeds also decreased by 6,563 tons valued at Rs. 8·37 lakhs to 16,962 tons valued at Rs. 25·40 lakhs. Belgium was the chief purchaser of Niger seeds to the extent of 459 tons valued at Rs. 0·53 lakh. Coriander went to Ceylon (653 tons—Rs. 0·93 lakh).

Cotton Manufactures.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods increased from Rs. 116·75 lakhs to Rs. 168·91 lakhs. Nigeria and the United Kingdom took Madras handkerchief and shawls in the piece worth Rs. 30·34 lakhs and Rs. 17·86 lakhs respectively. Coloured piece-goods were exported in greater quantities chiefly to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements to the value of Rs. 71·33 lakhs and Rs. 40·68 lakhs as against Rs. 69·24 lakhs and Rs. 31·08 lakhs last year.

Metals and Ores.—Japan, the chief consumer in iron ore for manufacture contracted her demand from Rs. 9·12 lakhs to Rs. 4·72 lakhs. There was an appreciable improvement in the exports of manganese ore from Rs. 64·22 lakhs to Rs. 128·22 lakhs, the chief importers being France (162,044 tons—Rs. 37·41 lakhs), Japan (156,282 tons—Rs. 28·82 lakhs), the United Kingdom (116,990 tons—Rs. 24·57 lakhs), Italy (32,820 tons—Rs. 11·50 lakhs) and the United States of America (47,450 tons—Rs. 10·16 lakhs)—Germany purchased chromite or chrome ore to the extent of 3,000 tons valued Rs. 1·13 lakhs.

Coir.—There was an increase in the demand for coir manufactures, exports of which rose from 545,611 cwt. valued at Rs. 70·07 lakhs to 678,243 cwt. valued at Rs. 96·84 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom took the superior quality, to the extent of 156,867 cwt. valued at Rs. 36·89 lakhs. The other chief markets were Germany (158,846 cwt.—Rs. 15·57 lakhs), the Netherlands (78,576 cwt.—Rs. 9·50 lakhs), Belgium (54,435 cwt.—Rs. 5·46 lakhs), the United States of America (37,534 cwt. —Rs. 5·52 lakhs), France (39,887 cwt.—Rs. 3·95 lakhs) and Italy (34,879 cwt.—Rs. 3·85 lakhs). The principal buyers of coir mats and mattings, were the United Kingdom (43,796 cwt.—Rs. 18·93 lakhs) and the United States of America (4,976 cwt.—1·57 lakhs).

Tobacco.—Raw tobacco formed the chief item of tobacco exports. The chief countries that took shipments were the United Kingdom (Rs. 73·66 lakhs), Japan (Rs. 3·12 lakhs), the Irish Free State (Rs. 3·45 lakhs), the Federated Malay States (Rs. 2·50 lakhs) and the Straits Settlements (Rs. 2·33 lakhs). Ceylon took cigarettes including beedies worth Rs. 2·79 lakhs.

Rubber.—Exports of rubber to the United Kingdom increased by Rs. 23·49 lakhs to Rs. 39·05 lakhs. The United States of America (*via Atlantic Coast*) (Rs. 13·95 lakhs), Czechoslovakia (Rs. 9·63 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 5·72 lakhs), France (Rs. 4·90 lakhs) and Ceylon (Rs. 8·50 lakhs) were the other chief buyers.

Spices.—The demand for cardamoms rose from Rs. 11·51 lakhs to Rs. 23·66 lakhs, for chillies from Rs. 9·48 lakhs to Rs. 16·95 lakhs and for ginger from Rs. 2·43 lakhs to Rs. 3·41 lakhs; but exports of pepper fell from Rs. 5·64 lakhs to Rs. 2·12 lakhs. Sweden (Rs. 6·52 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 6·41 lakhs), the United States of America (Rs. 2·80 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (Rs. 2·62 lakhs) were the principal buyers of cardamoms. Ceylon (Rs. 16·43 lakhs) was the sole purchaser of chillies. Italy contracted her demand for pepper from Rs. 4·19 lakhs to Rs. 0·31 lakh.

Postal Articles.—The chief participators in value of postal articles were Ceylon (Rs. 27·01 lakhs), the Federated Malay States (Rs. 7·28 lakhs), the Straits Settlements (Rs. 3·21 lakhs), the United Kingdom (Rs. 1·60 lakhs) and Japan (Rs. 1·58 lakhs).

TREASURE.

The supply of gold further declined by Rs. 8·35 lakhs to Rs. 14·84 lakhs of which bullion alone accounted for Rs. 14·79 lakhs. The imports were entirely from Ceylon. Exports also fell from Rs. 1·18 lakhs to Rs. 1·10 lakhs.

Imports of silver fell steeply from Rs. 14·53 lakhs to Rs. 3·95 lakhs, all of which came from the United Kingdom.

Exports of currency notes rose from Rs. 25·31 lakhs to Rs. 29·62 lakhs.

COASTING TRADE.

The total value of coasting trade including trade with Burma (Rs. 1,338·45 lakhs) rose from Rs. 3,042·41 lakhs to

Rs. 3,375·90 lakhs of which imports accounted for Rs. 2,253·79 lakhs (Rs. 1,167·44 lakhs from the Provincial ports and other Provinces in India and Rs. 1,086·35 lakhs from Burma) and exports Rs. 1,122·08 lakhs (Rs. 869·98 lakhs with the Provincial ports and to other provinces in India and Rs. 252·10 lakhs to Burma) the trade with Bombay (Rs. 939·68 lakhs), Bengal (Rs. 578·71 lakhs) and Sind (Rs. 292·90 lakhs) showing increases while there was decline in Orissa from Rs. 3·81 lakhs to Rs. 3·02 lakhs.

Trade by Countries.

The aggregate total value of the trade of the Province of Madras with foreign countries (excluding treasure and trade with Burma) increased by Rs. 227·71 lakhs. In the trade with the British Empire which represented 55·79 per cent of the total trade, imports increased by Rs. 73·79 lakhs to Rs. 908·87 lakhs and exports by Rs. 149·35 lakhs to Rs. 2,091·75 lakhs. The import trade with foreign countries also increased by Rs. 198·37 lakhs to Rs. 889·87 lakhs while that of exports declined from Rs. 1,681·96 lakhs to Rs. 1,488·15 lakhs.

Trade by Ports.

The value of the total trade on private account of the port of Madras increased by Rs. 236·68 lakhs to Rs. 3,403·49 lakhs. This trade represented 39 per cent of the total trade of the province including trade with Burma (Rs. 402·34 lakhs). The foreign trade (excluding Burma) increased by Rs. 235·78 lakhs and the coasting trade including Burma by Rs. 0·90 lakh. Among the subordinate ports, Cochin stood first followed by Tuticorin and Calicut, as usual.

Shipping.

There was an appreciable increase in the number of ships (from 1,103 to 1,298) participating in the foreign trade of this province. Of these, 970 were British, 81 British Indian, 62 Italian, 51 German, 50 Japanese, 22 French, 20 Greek, 11 Dutch, 10 Norwegian, 7 Danish, 5 Swedish and 9 belonging to other nations.

Trade with Burma.

The total imports from Burma increased to Rs. 1,086·35 lakhs from Rs. 1,072·18 lakhs. The chief articles of imports were rice (Rs. 516·45 lakhs), petroleum (Rs. 194·67 lakhs), kerosene (Rs. 184·25 lakhs), teakwood (Rs. 58·00 lakhs) and pulse (Rs. 34·28 lakhs). Exports to Burma increased by Rs. 29·39 lakhs to Rs. 248·07 lakhs, the contributing factors being coloured cotton piece-goods (Rs. 76·23 lakhs as against Rs. 55·36 lakhs), cigarettes (Rs. 41·22 lakhs as against Rs. 39·86 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (Rs. 20·00 lakhs as against Rs. 12·60 lakhs) and groundnut seeds (Rs. 7·34 lakhs as against Rs. 1·41 lakhs) set off by smaller exports of groundnut oil, grey piece-goods and leather.

INDUSTRIES (1937–38).

Economic Conditions.

The general trend of world business activity remained upwards until August 1937, but from October 1937 it took a downward curve. World industrial production reached a peak in April and May 1937 when it was 6·8 per cent above the level of 1929, but in March 1938 it was 11·2 per cent below the 1929 level. The chief fall was in the United States of America where it was 31·9 per cent. As the United States normally absorbs almost 50 per cent of the world's supplies of raw materials, it generally rules the prices of commodities.

In Madras the Bank rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent. The value of cheques passing through the Madras Clearing House increased from Rs. 91·94 crores to Rs. 109·90 crores. The earnings of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway increased from Rs. 747·37 lakhs to Rs. 749·33 lakhs and those of the South Indian Railway from Rs. 537·62 lakhs to Rs. 559·85 lakhs. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency both foreign and coastwise increased by 6·87 per cent. Imports from foreign countries advanced by 17·83 per cent, while exports declined by 1·35 per cent. The position reflects a stage in the trade cycle. Exports tend to lag behind imports when trade is falling just as recovery in imports precedes recovery in exports when trade is improving.

Assistance to Trade and Industry.

Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information.—The Bureau as usual provided general and statistical information on industrial and commercial subjects and answered queries relating to the commerce, trade and industries of the Presidency. The number of enquiries received and of periodical and special reports prepared was very considerable. The Bureau published a monthly review of trade conditions.

Statistics.—Forty-three crop forecasts were issued forecasting the area and yield of food and commercial crops and 15 intermediate crop reports were issued. The areas estimated in 1936–37 differed from the actuals by 0·9 per cent in paddy, 1·6 per cent in sugarcane, 2 per cent in groundnut, 2·4 per cent in gingelly, 2·6 per cent in cotton and 9 per cent in castor. Crop cutting experiments were continued and are designed to provide standards of yield to replace the 1919 standards. A half-yearly report on prices and a monthly report on wholesale rice prices at four centres were instituted. Arrangements were made for a monthly statement of retail prices to be published at all price recording stations, instead of merely at taluk headquarters as previously. An investigation was conducted into the family budgets of industrial workers in Madras City to form the basis of a cost of living index for the city.

State Aid to Industries.—The scope of the State Aid to Industries Act was further enlarged by empowering the Government to give aid to village industries. The Board of Industries recommended to the Government 8 of the 15 applications for state aid received by it; and the Government accepted its recommendations in each case. Loans were sanctioned in four cases, subscriptions to shares in three cases, and a small subsidy in one case.

Investigations.—The examination of the possibilities of establishing large scale industries in the Presidency was continued. The steel, fertilizer and power alcohol industries received special attention. In connection with the manufacture of high grade steel products, Dr. U. S. Dubey of the Benares Hindu University made a field study of the iron ore deposits in the Kanjamalai hills in the Salem district. His experiments showed that the ore could be concentrated without special difficulty and the concentration of magnetite carried up to 90 per cent. The further

work remaining is an investigation of the other iron ore deposits around Salem, a survey of the apatite (phosphorous salt) deposits in Trichinopoly district (a material which will be required for steel manufacture) and the calculation of large scale concentration costs.

In view of the predominantly agricultural character of the Presidency, 86·44 per cent of whose population live in villages, the importance of fertilizers cannot be exaggerated. The use of ammonium sulphate as an artificial fertilizer is increasing. In 1936–37, 27,480 tons of sulphate of ammonia valued at Rs. 26·69 lakhs were imported. An investigation into the possibility of its manufacture, shows that it should be economically practicable to produce ammonium sulphate at about Rs. 75 per ton as against the present ruling price of Rs. 115 per ton for the imported product by utilizing the gypsum deposits of Trichinopoly district.

An investigation into the possibility of producing power alcohol from molasses for use mixed with petrol, gave promising results.

An alkali factory and a textile mill were under construction at Mettur. The production of asbestos cement, the manufacture of glass paper as a cottage industry, and the canning and preservation of fruit formed the subjects of other researches.

Trades and Industries.

New Industrial Undertakings.—Two hundred and twenty-two new companies were registered during the year, of which 5 were without share capital. The authorized capital of the 217 companies registered with capital amounted to Rs. 545·61 lakhs, the subscribed capital to Rs. 29·87 lakhs and the paid-up capital to Rs. 0·65 lakh. Of these 217 companies 112 were trading and manufacturing concerns, 46 hotels, theatres and other entertainment enterprises, 23 banking, loan and insurance companies, 13 mills and presses, 7 tea and other planting companies, 7 tourist and transport companies, 2 mining and quarrying concerns, 2 estates, land and building companies and 5 others.

Cotton.—The area under cotton increased from 2·512 million acres (actual) to 2·556 million acres (estimated), with an estimated yield of 505,200 (497,120) bales.

Exports of raw cotton fell from 44,816 tons to 28,901 tons. There were 49 cotton mills at work with 1,229,396 spindles and 5,915 looms. The mill production of yarn increased from 129·89 million lb. to 136·40 million lb. and of cotton piece-goods from 76·89 million yards to 86·12 million yards.

The preoccupation of Japan with the war in China enabled some mills to establish new overseas connections. The prices of yarn and woven goods at first showed an improvement but it was not maintained. Sales were not, however, appreciably affected.

Jute.—Of the four jute mills in the province only two were in operation and they had 805 looms and 21,664 spindles.

Tanning.—Exports of tanned hides and skins fell from 24,314 to 22,860, almost all the exports being, as usual, to the United Kingdom. There were considerable fluctuations in prices which made the year unsatisfactory.

Sugar.—The area planted with sugarcane up to 25th December 1937 decreased by 19·76 per cent from 121,530 acres to 97,510 acres; and the estimated yield of jaggery from 338,790 tons to 266,630 tons or by 21·30 per cent. Imports of sugar decreased from 773 tons to 121 tons. A selling organisation called the Indian Southern Provinces Sugar Marketing Board was formed by some leading sugar manufacturers in December 1937. The industry's chief handicap is the relative absence of areas under sugarcane sufficient to support sugar factories of an economic size. Twelve sugar factories worked, but three of them refined jaggery only.

Oilseeds—(*a*) *Groundnut.*—The estimated yield of unshelled groundnuts rose from 1,657,280 tons to 1,902,300 tons. Exports declined from 638,577 tons to 559,441 tons. Political developments in Europe and the outbreak of war in China caused nervousness in the market. About 35 per cent of the crop was estimated to be still available for export at the end of the year.

(*b*) *Castor.*—The estimated yield of castor remained almost unchanged at 24,000 (23,600) tons. Exports fell from 23,525 tons to 16,962 tons.

(*c*) *Cashewnuts.*—Exports of cashewnut kernels increased from 8,799 tons to 11,892 tons the majority of

the exports being to the United States of America. Prices, however, declined and the year was one of difficulty.

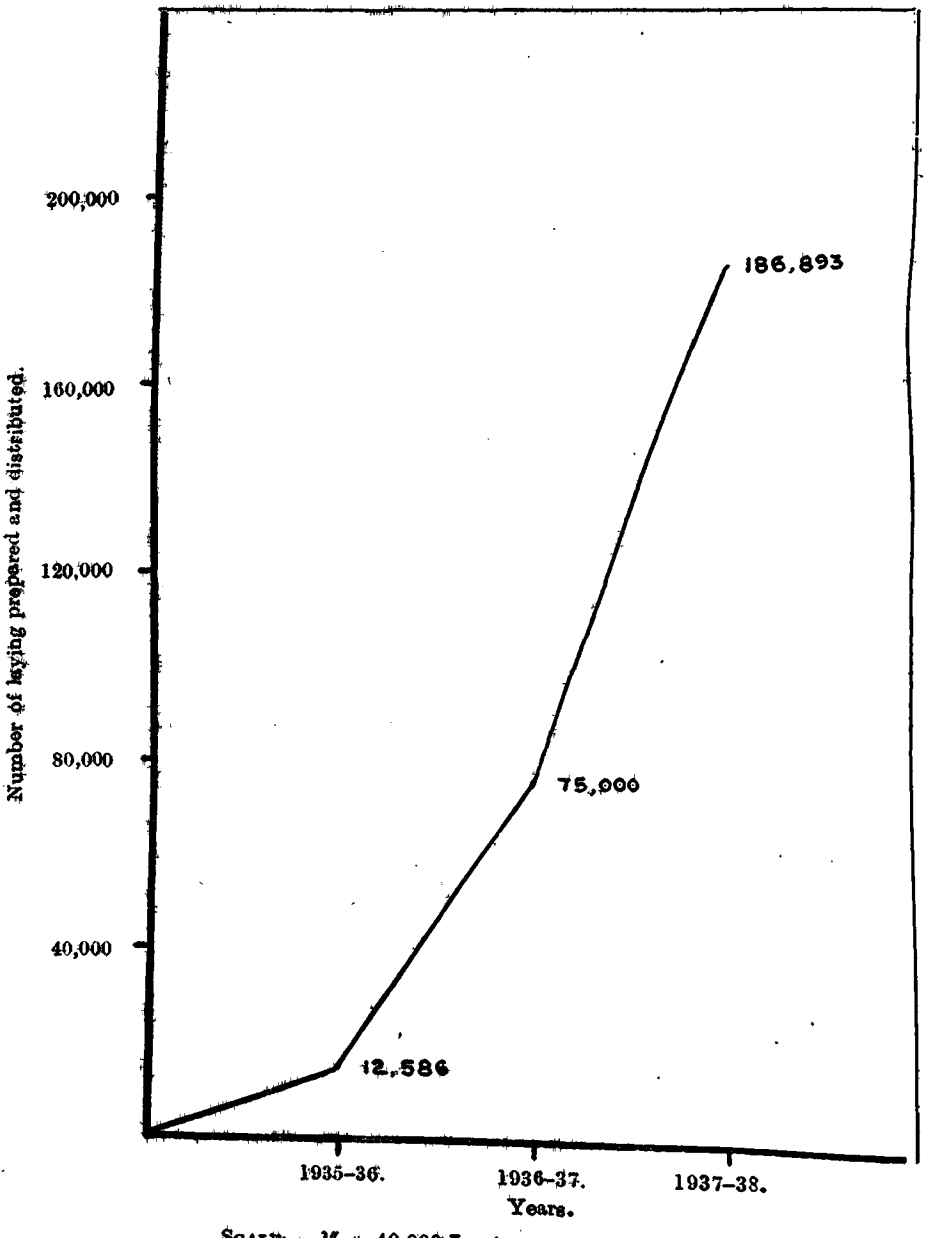
Coir.—The total exports of coir manufactures advanced from 545,611 cwt. to 678,243 cwt. The trade in coir yarn was steady, but over production and price cutting affected the coir mat industry. Soaked yarns declined in price to an unremunerative level.

Plantation Products.—Exports of tea advanced from 45·96 million lb. to 51·41 million lb., the United Kingdom taking the bulk of the exports. The tea restriction scheme was extended for a further five years up to 1943. Prices of South Indian teas in London increased from 1 *s.* 3·81 *d.* per lb. at the beginning of the year to 1 *s.* 4·11 *d.* per lb. at the end of the year. Exports of coffee declined from 205,842 cwt. valued at Rs. 82·02 lakhs to 129,297 cwt. valued at Rs. 51·90 lakhs. Exports of raw rubber advanced from 14·65 million lb. valued at Rs. 52·58 lakhs to 17·75 million lb. valued at Rs. 83·83 lakhs. The rubber restriction scheme continued in force. The price of rubber in London fell from 1 *s.* 0½ *d.* in March 1937 to 6-13/16 *d.* in March 1938.

Cottage Industries.

Cottage industries suffer from the conservatism of the producer who finds it difficult to change his designs or make new products and from lack of marketing facilities. To meet the first difficulty the Government maintain industrial schools which provide courses in various subjects. In the marketing of products of cottage industries combined commercial museums and emporiums have an important part to play. District Museums have been established in two districts and it is hoped to extend them to other districts. The Government were considering measures to decentralize the grant of loans to cottage industries under the State Aid to Industries Act. The former fermented toddy tappers of the Salem district were deprived of this form of employment by prohibition and it was considered that they might earn a livelihood by tapping sweet toddy for manufacturing jaggery for sugar refining purposes. Experiments were conducted into the keeping qualities of coconut jaggery and in refining it. The results were promising.

GRAPH SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISEASE FREE CROSS BREED SEEDS PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE SERICULTURAL SECTION DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS.



SCALE: —1" = 40,000 Layings prepared and distributed.

Textiles.—A sum of about Rs. 2 lakhs was granted for the development of the hand spinning and Khadi industry. The Madras Weavers Co-operative Society marketed handloom products and was financed from the Government of India grant. The Ellore Pile Carpet Weavers Society was organized during the year, manufactured carpets worth Rs. 3,000 and sold Rs. 2,300 worth. Four Cumbly (Blanket) Weaving societies were formed to assist cumbly weavers by the joint purchase of wool and sale of cumblies. The department also demonstrated improved weaving appliances.

Sericulture.—Thanks to the grant of the Government of India, the sericultural section was able to extend the range of its activities in studying worm diseases and producing and supplying disease free "cellular" seed. It produced nearly 4 million disease free layings representing 93 per cent of the entire requirements of the Presidency. The position of rearers in Kollegal is likely to be improved by the establishment of the Kollegal Silk Filatures, Ltd

Engineering.

The work of the engineering section consists mainly of the conduct of pumping and boring operations, the systematic inspection, under the compounding fee system, of engine installations and industrial machinery already at work, the purchase and erection of industrial machinery and pumping plants and the investigation of applications for State loans. There was a decrease in the number of borings put down from 1,034 to 971 but the total depth increased from 66,369 feet to 69,840 feet. The tendency was for borings to become deeper. The deepest boring made by a hand boring set was 566 feet and by a power drill 876 feet. There was a considerable demand for borings for protected water-supply schemes. Twenty-four fresh artesian borings were made raising the total to 140. The department also erected 43 pumping plants for the irrigation of 88½ acres estimated to yield an increased income of Rs. 4,900 to their owners.

Industrial Education.

Government School of Technology.—The Government School of Technology continued to provide courses of instruction in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, printing, plumbing, and electric wiring as well

courses in mechanical drawing for woodworkers, metal workers, bricklayers, masons and plumbers. Admission was as usual restricted to *bona fide* apprentices and workmen actually engaged in the trade they wished to learn. There were 298 (365) admissions and the total strength was 888 (992) the decrease being due to the limited number admitted to the mechanical engineering and vernacular drawing classes. The preparatory section continued to give a general education for boys below 15 to prepare them for apprenticeships. It had *130 (129)* students. The Perambur Branch School gave courses of instruction as usual to apprentices and workmen employed in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops. Its strength was 108 (98).

Government Industrial Schools.—The Government Industrial Schools at Madura, Calicut and Bellary and the Government Trades School at Mangalore provided technical education in metal working and woodworking while the Madura school also ran a course in electrical wiring. The strength of the schools at the end of the year was 100 at Madura, 73 at Bellary, 53 at Calicut and 50 at Mangalore.

Aided Industrial Schools.—There were 73 recognized schools in addition to Government institutions giving technical and industrial education to 7,509 pupils. The total grants to these schools amounted to Rs. 1·22 lakhs.

Leather Trades Institute.—The Leather Trades Institute gave advice and assistance to tanners and conducted experiments in pickling, tanning, tanning materials and the making of leather baling buckets. An intensive course was instituted in shoe making and the manufacture of simple leather goods.

Government Textile Institute and Aided Textile Schools.—The course for supervisors was bifurcated into a two-year course in power spinning and weaving and a one-year course in dyeing and finishing. There were also courses for artisans in weaving, jacquard weaving, bleaching, dyeing and finishing, pile carpet weaving, knitting, ericulture and sericulture; for mill apprentices there were courses in spinning and weaving, and in weaving. The total number of pupils in all these courses was 110. The Institute conducted experiments in gold thread manufacture.

There were 27 aided Textile Schools which received a total grant of Rs. 0·22 lakh.

School of Arts and Crafts.—The number of pupils in the School of Arts and Crafts rose from 244 to 249. The enamelling section was continued and extended to include Plique a Jour and Bassetaille or encrusted enamels in addition to Champleve and Cloisonne enamel work already taught. Good progress was made in turned lacquer work. A pottery class for members of the potter community was instituted. Experiments were successfully conducted in glazed pottery.

Scholarships.—There were as usual a large number of scholarships granted by the Government and by private bodies to students in the Government Industrial and Technical schools and for further study. These included two Technical Scholarships in the United Kingdom, two scholarships at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, six scholarships at the Andhra University, ten Post graduate scholarships at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and one scholarship for practical training in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products in addition to sixty industrial scholarships held at industrial schools.

Kerala Soap Institute.

In spite of increasing competition the Kerala Soap Institute increased its output from 196 tons to 200 tons, its sales from Rs. 1·90 lakhs to Rs. 1·97 lakhs and its net profit from Rs. 22,113 to Rs. 22,719. A soap containing a specific for snake bite, three varieties of medicated soap and a special soft soap for use in hair dressing saloons were newly manufactured. Experiments in the making of hair oils, brilliantines and vanishing creams were developed. Indigenous products which can be used as insecticides and fungicides were examined. A leech killer, some insecticides and an anti-termite compound were under trial. Experiments were successfully conducted in the extraction of certain essential oils through the agency of solvents.

Finance.

The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 5·07 lakhs to Rs. 5·20 lakhs and its expenditure from Rs. 12·36 lakhs to Rs. 14·08 lakhs representing a net cost of Rs. 8·88 lakhs or Rs. 1·59 lakhs more than the previous year owing to the expansion of existing activities and additional expenditure on new development schemes.

FACTORIES (1937).

At the close of 1937 the number of factories under the Indian Factories Act was 1,876, an increase of 225 or 13·6 per cent over the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the notification as a class of match, beedi and groundnut decorticating factories. Ninety factories remained closed for various reasons. Of the remaining 1,786 factories in commission, 1,276 were perennial representing an increase of 244, and 510 were seasonal, or a decrease of 42. The average daily number of operatives employed during the year in the 1,786 factories rose from 170,800 in 1936 to 186,630 or by 9·3 per cent. As usual textile factories including cotton, jute, and silk mills but excluding cotton, gins and presses, gave employment to the largest number, viz., 71,669 (including the Coimbatore and Bellary Jails), an increase of 6,214 over the previous year. Other groups which recorded an increase included " engineering works ", " minerals and metals ", " food, drink and tobacco ", " chemicals and dyes," " paper and printing," " processes relating to wood, stone and glass," " processes connected with skins and hides " and " gins and presses " under " perennial " and groundnut decorticating and food, drink and tobacco under " seasonal ". There were 47,985 women, 9,374 adolescents, and 5,509 children employed in registered factories.

Cotton and Jute.—There were 49 cotton mills at work in 1937 with 1,229,396 spindles and 5,915 looms. Of the four jute mills in the Province only two were in operation and they had 805 looms and 21,664 spindles.

Other Factories.—The number of factories in commission other than textile industries (including cotton and jute mills, gins and presses, silk, wool, hosiery, dress making and embroidery and lace and carpet factories) was 1,244, representing an increase of 186 over the previous year's figure. Of the 1,244 factories 172 were seasonal and 1,072 perennial. The average daily number of operatives employed rose from 80,535 to 90,637.

Industrial Occupations.—The following statement gives the average daily number of persons employed in different types of factories in 1936 and 1937.

Classes of factories.	Persons employed. 1936	1937
Textile Factories—		
Cotton spinning and weaving ..	57,332	64,158
Gins and Presses	24,810	24,324
Jute spinning and weaving	5,970	5,176
Other Factories—		
Rice Mills	14,349	15,822
Railway workshops including Railway signal workshops.	12,139	12,438
Coffee curing works	5,647	7,580
Brick and tile works	6,057	6,288
Printing presses	6,479	6,116
Groundnut decorticating factories ..	3,513	3,978
Sugar factories..	3,969	3,501
Tobacco curing and drying works ..	3,541	3,488
Match factories..	857	3,218
Tea factories	2,810	3,042
General Engineering works	2,425	3,014
Tanneries	2,292	2,699
Rope works	2,722	1,917
Cashewnut factories	1,368	1,733
Coach building and motor works ..	1,402	1,401
Saw mills	888	1,028
Bones and manure works	871	1,001
Beedi factories	..	855
Industrial institutes	143	789
Ordnance factories	660	753
Dockyards	560	732
Carpentry and cabinet making works.	517	727
Electrical Engineering	614	716
Kerosene tinning and packing ..	685	687
Metal works	713	650
Aluminium factories	572	615
Foundries	441	518
Match materials manufacturing concern.	244	461
Jewellery works	474	443
Steel rolling mills	247	434
Cigar factories	..	384
Tramway workshops	291	369
Oil mills	360	300
Umbrella works..	156	278
Breweries and distilleries	230	246
Cement works	216	230
Leather and shoes factories	228	218
Confectionery	132	177
Paper mills	80	130
Turmeric polishing works	113	121
Paddy boiling works	112	111
Medical stores	102	104
Glass works	120	100

Factories Act (1937).

Inspections.—Of the 1,786 factories in commission, 586 were inspected once, 697 twice, 300 three times, 78 more than three times and 125 were not inspected.

Health Welfare and Safety.—The health of operatives was generally good and no epidemic was reported. Three factories newly provided free housing accommodation for workers, raising the total of such factories to 235. Accommodation was increased or provided in eight other factories. Educational facilities were newly provided in four factories.

Hours of Employment.—A rest interval of one hour was observed in 1,532 factories. Sunday was observed as a weekly holiday by 788 factories. The following table shows hours of work in different factories :—

Number of hours per week.	Men (factories).	Women (factories).
Perennial Factories—		
Not above 42 hours	69	114
Above 42 and not above 48 hours.	188	90
Above 48 hours	912	685
Seasonal Factories—		
Not above 48 hours	11	23
Above 48 and not above 54 ..	92	103
Above 54	373	338

The 30-hour week for children was observed in 189 perennial and 3 seasonal factories.

Accidents.—The total number of accidents rose from 1,861 to 2,153 owing to an increase in factories brought under the purview of the Act and to better reporting of accidents. Of the 2,153 accidents, 27 were fatal, 515 serious, and 1,611 minor cases.

Prosecutions.—Eighty-eight persons were prosecuted under the Factories Act and 72 convicted.

Other Industrial Acts.

Workmen's Compensation Act (1937–38).—The total number of cases for disposal including the balance from the previous year was 243, and 218 were disposed of leaving 25 pending. Fifty-seven cases were disputed. The total payments during the year were Rs. 1,11,397–6–9. The total amount of compensation paid to workmen for permanent disablement rose from Rs. 13,530–5–1 to

Rs. 21,381–8–9. The compensation allotted to women and persons under legal disability was as usual invested on their behalf and paid to them in instalments. Houses and lands valued at Rs. 11,524–13–8 were purchased at the request of 14 applicants. There was some difficulty in recovering awards from some employers. Thirty-one persons were prosecuted and 21 convicted under the Act.

Madras Maternity Benefit Act (1937–38).—The average daily number of women employed in factories to which the Act applied was 37,460; 1,321 women claimed benefits under the Act. A total sum of Rs. 21,253–15–6 was paid to 921 women and 7 nominees of women who died in childbirth. Ten persons were prosecuted and eight convicted under the Act. There is reason to believe that the provisions of the Act were widely evaded.

Payment of Wages Act (1937–38).—The Act came into force only in March 1937; its provisions were unfamiliar to many employers and most employees and steps were taken to give them wide publicity. There were no prosecutions under the Act.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

Trade Unions (1937–38).

There were 14 trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act during the year and the registration of three unions was cancelled. There have been 83 unions registered since the inception of the Act, and 54 of them were actually working at the end of the year. An important event of the year was the introduction of the new constitution under which trade unions elect special representatives in the legislature.

Labour Disputes.

There was a phenomenal increase in strikes and lock-outs from 13 to 37. In almost all the strikes reasonable notice to employers was lacking. In October 1937 the Government issued a press communiqué deprecating resort to strikes without exhausting all available methods of representation and negotiation. The Government hold that internal settlements are far preferable to external

settlements. If the parties show no inclination whatever to settle the matter themselves the Government feel intervention justified in the interest of the community at large and the industry in particular. Between August 1937 and June 1938 the Government utilized the machinery of conciliation provided by the Trade Disputes Act, on four occasions and in two cases persuaded the parties to have recourse to arbitration to resolve their differences. All the strikes were conducted peacefully except one at Chirala, where the picketing necessitated police interference. Hostile demonstrations resulted in the police opening fire and killing three workers. An open judicial enquiry was held by Mr. Justice Horwill who found that the police were justified in opening fire in the circumstances in which they were placed and the Government agreed with the result of the enquiry.

WAGES.

The table on page 171 gives the average rates of wages paid in the Factory Circles and in the Presidency as a whole.

MINES AND QUARRIES (1937-38).

The principal minerals worked during the year were manganese in the Vizagapatam, Bellary and Kurnool districts, magnesite in Salem, mica in Nellore and to a small extent in Salem and the Nilgiris, barytes in the Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts, steatite in Anantapur and gypsum and phosphatic nodules in Trichinopoly. Stone quarries were worked in the districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore and Kistna.

Output.—The output of manganese in the Vizagapatam district increased by over 6,550 tons, as a result of the activity of the armaments industry. The production of magnesite in the Salem district also recorded an increase of 10,816 tons. The output of mica in Nellore increased from 575 tons to 663 tons. The demand for waste mica continued to increase with the result that the output rose from 802 tons to 1,984 tons. The output of mica in the Nilgiris also recorded a rise from 3·98 tons to 6·04 tons. Small quantities of kyanite and China clay were produced in the Nellore district. The barytes

Table showing the average rates of wages paid in the Factory Circle and in the Presidency as a whole.

Main class of labour.	I Circle—Madras, Chingleput, Bellary, North Arcot, Chittoor, Anantapur and Cuddapah.	II Circle—Vizagapatam, East Godavari, and West Godavari.	III Circle—Guntur, Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore.	IV Circle—Coimbatore, South Kanara, Malabar and the Nilgiris.	V Circle—South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Salem.	In all factories in th Presidency.	
						1936.	1937.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Skilled Labour.							
Engine driver	1 0 1	1 4 0	1 1 2	1 2 8	1 2 1	1 1 4	1 1 8
Fireman	0 11 3	0 8 10	0 9 6	0 8 6	0 11 5	0 10 8	0 10 3
Oilman	0 7 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 7 7	0 7 5	0 7 4	0 7 5
Fitter	1 5 11	0 14 0	1 0 7	1 0 5	1 0 10	1 0 5	1 1 10
Turner	1 3 9	0 13 8	1 1 11	0 14 1	1 3 11	1 3 6	1 2 0
Rivetter	1 3 9	0 11 3	0 7 1	1 0 0	1 1 9	0 14 0	1 0 0
Boilersmith	1 9 0	0 13 0	1 4 0	0 11 9	1 6 2	1 5 6	1 3 11
Blacksmith	1 3 9	0 15 6	1 1 4	1 0 10	1 0 11	1 1 1	1 1 7
Moulder	0 14 6	0 13 5	0 11 3	0 13 1	1 4 6	0 14 11	0 15 11
Carpenter	1 0 0	0 14 3	0 15 8	0 14 11	1 0 5	0 15 3	1 0 4
Bricklayer	1 0 4	0 13 1	0 13 4	0 14 2	1 4 11	0 15 4	0 15 5
Compositor (Printer) ...	1 11 1	0 15 0	0 13 8	0 11 8	0 9 1	0 13 2	0 11 7
Machinist (do.) ...	0 13 8	1 0 8	1 0 3	0 11 2	0 10 7	0 13 11	0 13 1
Weaver, Cotton, Men ..	1 12 4	0 13 4	...	0 9 0	0 12 8	0 12 9	0 14 2
Do. Boys ...	..		...	0 3 4		0 3 8	0 3 4
Spinner, Cotton, Men ...	1 1 9	0 7 8		0 6 4	0 8 7	0 9 3	0 9 1
Do. Boys ...	0 11 1	0 4 2	..	0 4 2	0 3 8	0 4 5	0 5 1
Weaver, Jute, Men ...	..	1 2 1	..	...		0 11 5	1 2 1
Do. Boys ...	...	0 5 3	...	...	...	0 4 2	0 5 3
Spinner, Jute, Men ...	..	0 11 4	..	..	...	0 7 11	0 11 4
Do. Boys ...	...	0 8 6	...	..	...	0 6 7	0 8 6
Unskilled Labour.							
Female coolie (Gin) ...	0 3 7	0 4 5	0 4 2	0 3 10	0 3 9	0 3 10	0 3 11
Male do. ...	0 5 3	0 7 2	0 5 5	0 6 5	0 5 11	0 5 10	0 5 9
Female coolie (Press) ...	0 4 7	0 4 0	0 4 6	...	0 5 7	0 4 8	0 4 8
Male do. ...	0 7 11	0 7 0	0 6 6	..	0 10 11	0 7 7	0 8 7
Female coolie (Rice Mill).	0 3 11	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 3 1	0 3 11	0 3 11	0 4 0
Male do. ...	0 5 8	0 5 9	0 5 6	0 6 8	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 5 11
Female coolie in fields ...	0 3 2	0 3 11	0 3 9	0 3 7	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8
Male do. ...	0 5 1	0 5 0	0 5 4	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 7	0 5 7

industry is gaining in importance in the province, the production during the year increasing from 2,375 tons to 9,056 tons. Of the three districts producing this mineral Cuddapah contributed 7,461 (1,777) tons and Anantapur 1,465 (346) tons, while Kurnool recorded a decrease of 122 tons. The production of steatite in Anantapur increased from 40 tons to 150 tons while production in Nellore fell from 34 tons to nil. In the Trichinopoly district, the production of phosphatic nodules and gypsum recorded increases. Besides the above minerals 85,189 tons of stone were quarried in Chingleput, 126,434 tons in Coimbatore and 23,525 tons in Kistna districts.

Labour.—The health of the employees in all the districts continued to be generally satisfactory, except for a few cases of malaria in the Nilgiris. The mines in all the districts were reported free from epidemics during the year. There was no lack of labour except in the Vizagapatam district. The relations of employers and labourers were satisfactory.

Accidents and Prosecutions.—There were in all 18 accidents, of which four were fatal. One prosecution was launched against a lessee and a manager in the Nellore district for violation of the rules. The manager was fined Rs. 70 and the lessee acquitted.

FISHERIES (1937-38).

RESEARCH.

In the field of research several important results were achieved during the year.

Pearl Fishery Research.—The Krusadai pearl farm continued to prosper and apart from establishing the practicability of keeping and breeding the Indian pearl oyster in captivity, was able to increase its stock by over 21,000 oysters owing to the discovery of young oysters in large numbers in adjacent beds. The discovery makes it possible to commence experiments in the culture-pearl industry.

Inland Fishery Research.—The chief cause for the failure of *Catla* and *Gourami* to thrive in the Ippur farm was traced to sub-soil salinity in summer. Future experiments will therefore be confined to food fish more tolerant

of brackish water. The capture of a spawning specimen of Catla at Hoginakal falls demonstrates that the species is able to live and breed in rapid currents in large rivers. Other researches were conducted into the prevalence of plankton and the spawning habits of sardine and mackerel.

Technological Research.—The vitamin survey of fish oils was continued and led to the discovery of four more Indian fish with 3 to 19 times the vitamin potency of cod-liver oil. As sufficient knowledge had been gained of the vitamin A content of several common fish, a scheme was formulated for the manufacture of medicinal fish oil in fishing villages as a cottage industry. In particular the confirmation of the presence of vitamin A in appreciable amounts in the common Malabar sardine is of great commercial importance, as the oil can be utilized for food and medicinal purpose for blending, if necessary, with shark and saw-fish liver oils.

Fish Preservation.—Experiments were made in fish preservation with carbon dioxide, the pickling of prawns, pilchardising, and fumigation with carbon bisulphide, the last of which methods appeared promising.

ADMINISTRATION.

Season.—The fishing season on both the East and West Coasts was worse than the previous year and caused a further fall in the transactions of fish-curing yards, the number of which remained unchanged at 100. In consequence the issues of duty-free salt for fish-curing fell from 220,413 maunds to 199,785 maunds, and the quantity of fish-cured from 837,529 maunds to 765,471 maunds.

Factories.—The number of private oil and guano factories in Malabar and South Kanara rose from 103 to 145, their total output being 417 tons of oil, 1,565 tons of guano and 623 tons of fish manure.

Chank Fisheries.—Tinnevelly Chank Fisheries realized a smaller catch of 309,257 (398,792) full-sized chank owing to unfavourable weather.

Stocking.—The department as usual stocked a large number of waters with edible fish and supplied larvicidal fish for anti-malarial operations.

Marine Aquarium.—Electric lights were installed in the tanks and the hours of opening extended. The

number of visitors rose from 114,474 to 126,730 and the gate collections from Rs. 9,329–14–6 to a record figure of Rs. 10,043–0–6.

Socio-economic Work.

Education.—There was a considerable extension in elementary education amongst fishermen. The number of elementary schools managed by the department rose from 37 to 42 and the number of pupils from 4,541 to 5,162, of whom 4,220 were fisher children.

Co-operation.—Efforts were made as usual to popularize co-operative societies among fishermen but the work was rendered difficult by their lack of thrift and their indebtedness to middlemen.

Finance.

The receipts of the department were Rs. 4·48 lakhs of which Rs. 2·53 lakhs was from fish-curing yards and the expenditure was Rs. 5·76 lakhs of which Rs. 2·19 lakhs was on fish-curing yards, resulting in a net cost of Rs. 1·28 lakhs.

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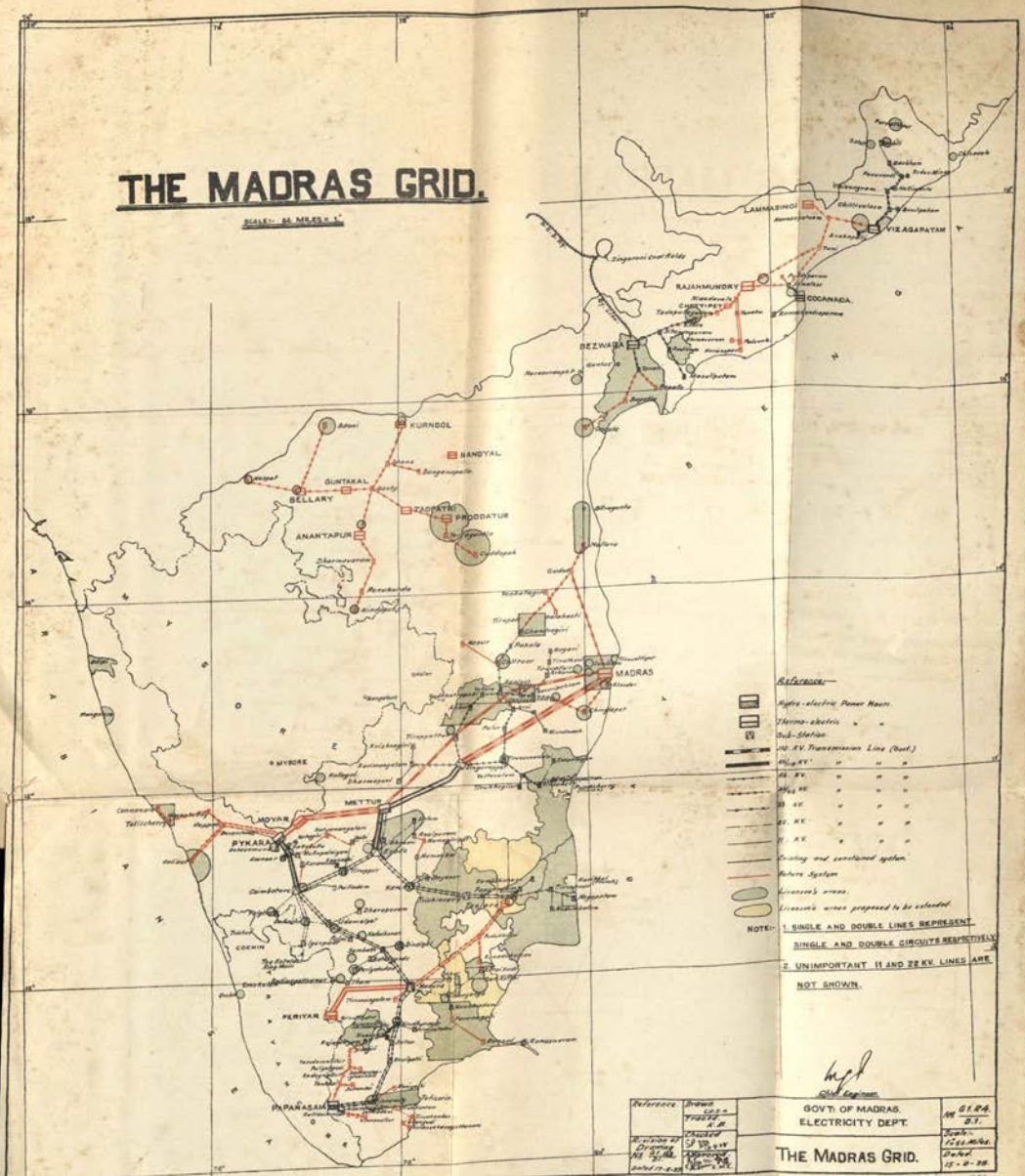

Chief Engineer.

References.	Drawn [illegible] T.S.S.T. A.R.	GOVT. OF MADRAS. ELECTRICITY DEPT.	No. G1.84. D.T.
Revised as per Drawing No. G1.84. D.T. dated 17-6-38	Checked S.M. 19-6-38	THE MADRAS GRID.	Scale: 1 Cm. = 64 Kms.
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CHAPTER XI.—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

IRRIGATION.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

Expenditure on irrigation works (including Capital expenditure on new works) fell from Rs. 115·16 lakhs to Rs. 103·79 lakhs while receipts fell from Rs. 323·94 lakhs to Rs. 286·06 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 7,565,066 acres or 237,515 acres more than in the previous year.

Productive works showed a return of 6·36 per cent compared with 7·77 per cent in the previous year and 10·34 per cent 25 years ago.

Irrigation Works.

Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are divided into (*a*) "Irrigation works" and (*b*) "Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works," each class being again subdivided into "Productive" and "Unproductive."

Productive Works.—The Capital outlay on Irrigation works—Productive (direct and indirect) fell from Rs. 18·63 lakhs to Rs. 7·27 lakhs. The bulk of the expenditure was incurred on the Kistna delta system, and the Kistna East Bank canal with which the old Divi pumping system was merged. In the Kistna delta, the excavation of the west High level channel and the Appapuram channel was in progress. The work of excavating the straight cut to the Kollimerla drain was progressing. Work on the Kistna East Bank canal was in progress.

The total area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 3,498,952 acres and 598,877 acres respectively against 3,441,738 and 564,347 acres in the previous year.

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 191·49 lakhs and Rs. 54·34 lakhs respectively against

Rs. 219·66 lakhs and Rs. 54·45 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 98·33 lakhs as against Rs. 119·55 lakhs representing a return of 6·36 per cent on Capital outlay (of Rs. 15·47 crores) as against 7·77 per cent in 1936–37. After deducting interest charges, the profits for the year amounted to Rs. 34·19 lakhs as compared with Rs. 57·53 lakhs in the previous year. The total net profits to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 31·15 crores. Compared with the previous year, the gross revenue showed a decrease of Rs. 28·17 lakhs. The decrease was appreciable in the case of the Godavari and Cauvery delta systems.

Unproductive Works.—Capital outlay on unproductive irrigation works (direct and indirect) was Rs. 1·97 lakhs incurred chiefly on the Thippayapalem Project and the Nagavalli river system.

The area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 242,597 acres and 63,403 acres respectively, against 239,308 acres and 38,319 acres in the previous year.

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 11·05 lakhs and Rs. 4·11 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year was Rs. 10·37 lakhs and Rs. 3·86 lakhs. Of the net revenue of Rs. 6·94 lakhs, the portion due to improvements was Rs. 4·66 lakhs. Deducting interest charges, the deficit for the year was Rs. 11·72 lakhs.

Remissions.—The remissions granted under "Productive" and "Unproductive" works amounted to Rs. 34,90,348 and Rs. 1,34,729 respectively as compared with Rs. 2,81,758 and Rs. 1,01,802 in the previous year. The areas affected were mainly in the Godavari, the Kistna, the Periyar and the Palar Anicut Systems.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept.—The amount spent on works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept including that incurred and accounted for by the Civil departments was Rs. 34·84 lakhs against Rs. 36·19 lakhs in 1936–37. The area charged as irrigated rose from 3,043,839 acres to 3,161,237 acres. The revenue inclusive of the amount collected by the Public Works Department fell from Rs. 92·02 lakhs to Rs. 81·61 lakhs.

Tank Restoration Scheme.—The area falling within the scope of Tank Restoration Scheme investigation is 102,500 square miles. There was no investigation during the year. The total area investigated is 88,887 square miles. Works were completed in 85,496 square miles and in the remaining 3,391 square miles, works were in progress or were still to be started. Estimates for Rs. 13,866 were sanctioned during the year. The total of works sanctioned to date is Rs. 202·71 lakhs. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 0·24 lakh including centage charges.

(*Unproductive*) *Navigation Works.*—There were two unproductive navigation works, the Buckingham Canal and the Vedaranyam Canal. The gross receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 1·06 lakhs and Rs. 2·59 lakhs respectively against Rs. 1·11 lakhs and Rs. 2·38 lakhs in the previous year. There was a loss of Rs. 1·53 lakhs to the Government on the working of these canals as compared with the loss of Rs. 1·27 lakhs in 1936–37.

Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.—The outlay incurred on navigation, embankment, and drainage works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept fell from Rs. 9·48 lakhs to Rs. 8·81 lakhs, while the revenue rose from Rs. 0·79 lakh to Rs. 0·84 lakh.

Investigation of Projects.

To afford relief to an area of about 20,000 acres liable to submersion from floods in the Coringa arm of the Godavari river, two alternative proposals to cross-bund the Coringa river at Tallarevu or to build a combined lock and regulator at Yanam were under consideration. Particulars were collected to decide on a suitable scheme.

In November 1937 the Government ordered re-examination of the Coringa Island Project. The proposal for a smaller scheme to irrigate 7,500 acres was under consideration.

The localization of second-crop zones in Godavari Eastern and Central deltas was completed and report sent to the Board of Revenue.

A pumping scheme to irrigate about 3,750 acres of high level lands at the head of the Godavari Central delta was investigated. Estimates for a scheme to irrigate about 4,000 acres in Kanur, West Godavari district, and the area lying between Nidadavole-Narasapur road and

Main and Kakaraparru canals by a channel from Vizeswaram were sent to the Government through the Irrigation Development Board.

The Torrigedda draining 354 square miles falls into the Godavari through a cut in the left bank above Dowlaishwaram anicut. Through this cut, Godavari water backs up during floods and submerges the crops. To prevent submersion a drainage sluice was built in 1872 and again in 1886, but both of them were damaged by floods. An estimate was prepared for Rs. 75,000 for reconstructing the outfall sluice.

A pumping scheme to irrigate 7,500 acres of high level lands at the head of the Godavari Western delta was examined, and preliminary proposals were framed.

The Gundlakamma river was gauged with current meters till the end of December 1937.

The preliminary investigation of the Rallapad Project, Nellore, to build a reservoir on the Manneru to irrigate 11,000 acres between Manneru and Upputeru, was completed and a report sent to the Government through the Irrigation Development Board.

So far as the Tungabhadra Project was concerned the question of sharing the Tungabhadra waters was still under consideration. The buildings at the experimental farm, Siruguppa, were constructed. Experiments in the effect of irrigation on cotton, cholam, and fodder crops were in progress.

The Papaghni (anicut) scheme, and a proposal to excavate a supply channel to Gotur Malidevaroya cheruvu were under consideration.

Estimates for the scheme to excavate a spring channel from the Penner right bank to irrigate lands in Gangavaram and other villages, Cuddapah district, were under revision.

Gaugings of the Penner for the Penner-Kumudavathi Project were continued and estimates for the project were being revised.

An estimate for the Lower Bhavani Project was examined by the Government. Experiments on the quantity of water required for Cambodia cotton and other crops in the second-crop zone were carried out at Kugalur. An alternative proposal to grow cotton on the entire project area between October and February was examined.

The proposal to utilize the surplus water of the Siruvani river for irrigation was deferred pending a decision on the Lower Bhavani Project. To estimate the flow in the river, guage readings were being taken.

Gauge readings were taken to estimate the flow in the Uduthorahalla river, Coimbatore district, and to decide the relative merits of the alternative storage and anicut schemes. Estimates were being prepared. The Hebbahalla scheme, Coimbatore district, is to construct an anicut across the Hebbahalla river and dig a channel from it to augment supply to Kottaikarai and five other tanks. The channel was being excavated and the estimate for the anicut was under consideration of Government.

The estimate for extending the Wyakondan channel, Trichinopoly district, was sanctioned in July 1937 and the work was under execution.

Floods.

The heavy rains of November 1937 caused considerable damage to a number of irrigation works in Chingleput district. Portions of Ponneri taluk were badly affected by the overflow of the Kortaliyar and Araniar rivers. The low lying portions of Madras City particularly in the north were flooded. The floods were partly due to spills from the Kortaliyar entering the Cooum through the Buckingham Canal. A special investigation was made and measures to prevent a recurrence were suggested. The damage was partly repaired and further works were in progress.

Heavy rains in Coimbatore and North Arcot districts in November 1937 caused floods and damage to certain channels in Coimbatore district and to the Palar, Poiney and Cheyyar anicut systems. Repair estimates were sanctioned and the works were in good progress.

Owing to heavy rains, several channels and tanks breached in Shatiatope, Mehammattur, Tirukkoyilur and Vriddhachalam anicut systems and repairs were carried out to them.

Floods due to heavy rains in September 1937 caused breaches in Kattalai High Level channel and the Kulittalai Kattuvari in several places. The breaches were promptly closed.

Minor Irrigation Works.

The accelerated and wide-spread scheme of improvements to minor irrigation works was continued during the year and work to the value of Rs. 15·02 lakhs was done during the year. The total expenditure on the scheme to the end of the year was Rs. 47·97 lakhs. The scheme will be completed in the year 1938–39.

ELECTRICITY.

Considerable progress was made in the construction and load building activities of the department. The peak on the Pykara Electricity System in its fifth year of operation rose to 16,500 K.W. necessitating the erection of additional generating plant which was in progress.

The construction of Civil works and the erection of the electrical machinery were completed in the Mettur Power House and the load of Erode-Trichinopoly-Negapatam areas previously supplied from Pykara was transferred to the Mettur System.

The construction work of the Vizagapatam Thermal Scheme was in good progress at the end of March 1938 when the supply was commenced to the Harbour and the Vizagapatam licensee.

The Bezwada Thermal Scheme has been delayed in the delivery of steel work for the Power House. A portion of the line was completed and the surplus power available at the Municipal Power Station at Bezwada was being supplied to Gudivada and Ellore.

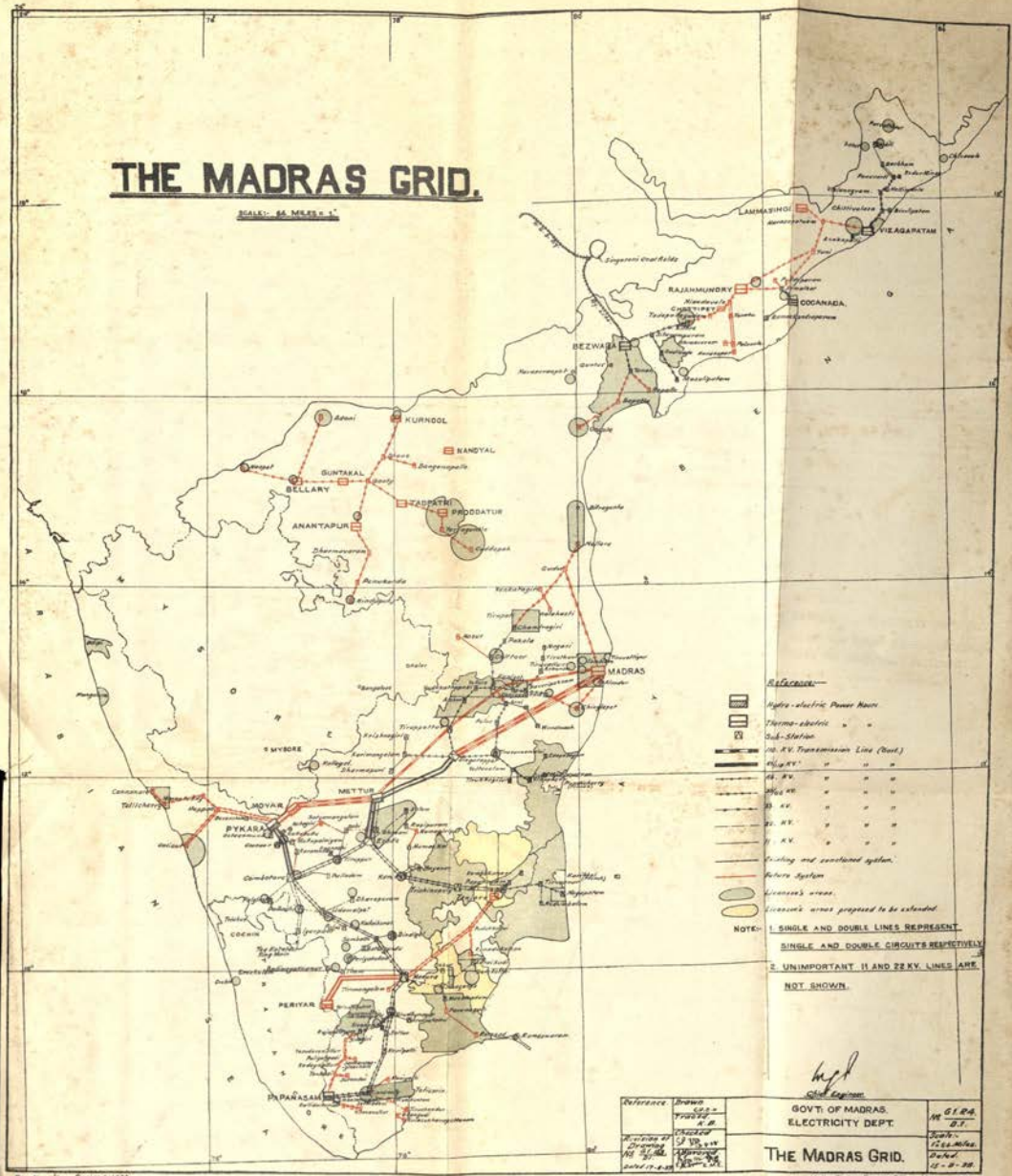
A scheme to take over and extend the municipal generating station at Cocanada was sanctioned by Government in March 1938; the work is in progress.

The Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Electric Scheme designed to develop the power resources of the Tambraparni river in Tinnevelly district to supply the needs of the Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura districts was sanctioned by Government at the end of March 1938. The Scheme will cost Rs. 179 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 258 lakhs in ten years. The work is in progress.

Power supplied by generating licensees during the year was 73 million units which is 24 per cent more than the previous year. But as many generating licensees were

THE MADRAS GRID.

SCALE:- 64 MILES = 1".



Chief Engineer

Reference.	Drawn	GOVT. OF MADRAS. ELECTRICITY DEPT.	M. G.I.P.A. D.T.
	Traced		Scale:- 12.8 Miles.
	Checked	THE MADRAS GRID.	Dated. 15-8-38.
	Approved		

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being changed over to Government bulk supply, that figure cannot be considered as a measure of the growth of these licensees.

THE PYKARA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

The System completed its fifth year of operation. As usual, the generating plant, transmission lines and distribution systems continued to operate satisfactorily and to retain the confidence of the consuming public. Also the usual high standard of continuity of supply and service was maintained. Water conditions were satisfactory and due to the additional storage provided by the Mukurti Reservoir, the dry weather supplies both in April 1937 and March 1938 were more than sufficient. The growth of load has been much more than was originally anticipated; the system earned a revenue of Rs. 25½ lakhs being over 14 per cent of the capital outlay. The work in connection with the erection of the third penstock line and the additional generating sets was well in hand.

Power Station.—The output of the power station was 82·5 million units with a peak load of 16,500 K.W. as against 75·6 million units and a peak load of 14,900 K.W. in the previous year. In June 1937 the Mettur Power House was put in commission and relieved the Pykara station by taking over the load in the Erode-Trichinopoly-Negapatam areas. Even after the separation of the Erode-Trichinopoly-Negapatam areas from Pykara, the peak load again rose to 16,000 K.W. in January 1938 and necessitated the transfer of the Tiruppur load to Mettur in February 1938. The progressive increase in load is still maintained and it will be necessary soon to transfer more load to Mettur.

Transmission and Distribution.—The transmission and distribution lines were considerably extended. Important among the additions and improvements may be mentioned (i) the bringing into use of the Kattabettu 66/11 K.V. Sub-station and supplies to Kotagiri, the Cordite Factory and to Tea Estates; (ii) the supply of Pykara Power to Madura; (iii) increasing the capacity of the Coimbatore Receiving Station from 17,000 K.V.A. to 23,000 K.V.A. by the replacement of transformers by larger units; (iv) the change-over to 22 K.V. of the feeders of the Tea estates in the Western arm of the Anamalais distribution; (v) the bringing into use of the 66/22 K.V. Sub-station at Udamalpet along with two 1,750 K.V.A. transformers.

The number of villages added to the System during the year was 31 making a total of 100 villages and townships receiving electric supply from the System.

Four hundred and forty-eight miles of equivalent single circuit line were erected raising the total length of equivalent single circuit lines to 1,238 miles. The total connected transformer capacity (excluding distribution transformers) amounted to 59,130 K.V.A.

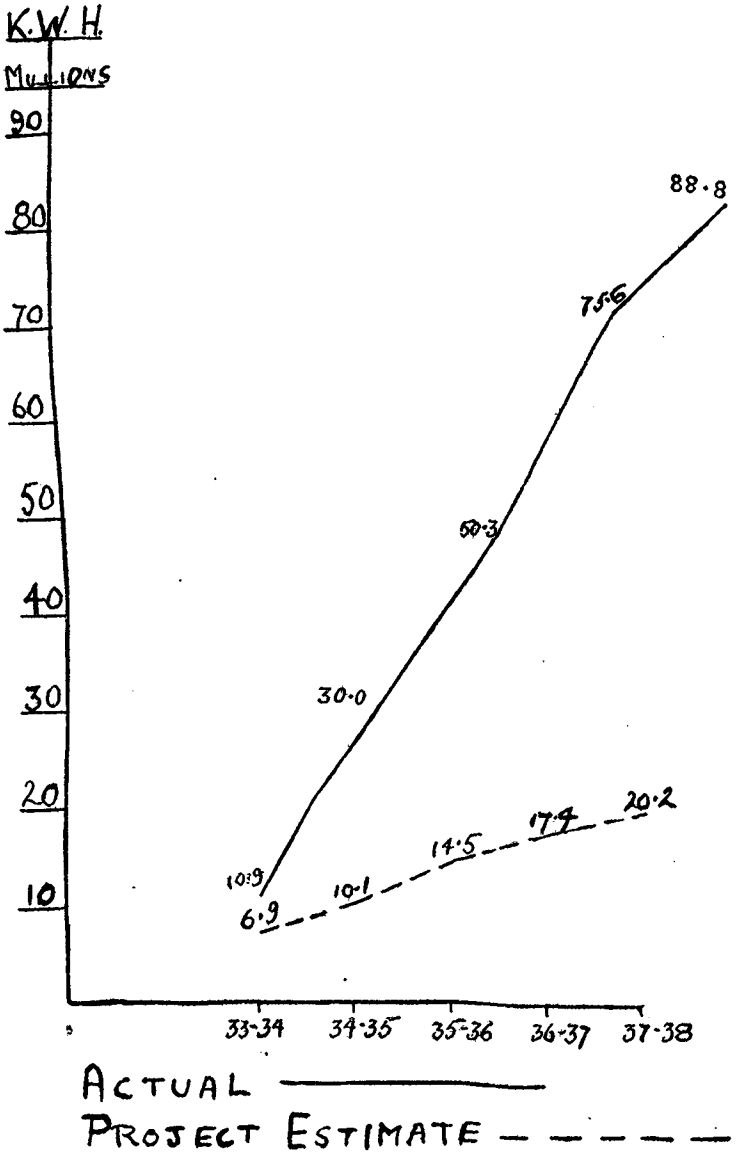
Commercial.—The growth of demand on the System continued steadily; the connected loads under different categories were as follows:—

Description.	Connected load in K.W.	Increase per cent over previous year.
Textile industry ..	15,400	23
Cement works ..	2,300	15
Licensees	6,400	Decreases due to transfer of part load to Mettur System—Also Madura load not included.
Tea factories	3,350	22
Agricultural and Miscellaneous.	7,600	32
Work shops and others ..	..	....
Industries	..	The load existing in the previous year was transferred to Mettur System.

It may be observed that nearly half the load on the Pykara System is due to the requirements of the Textile Mills. At the end of the year, there were 28 mills connected to the Pykara System, five more were under construction and four more registered. Next to the Textile Mills, the Madukkarai Cement factory was the largest individual consumer of the department, the demand having increased to 2,000 K.W. The demand from the tea factories continued to grow satisfactorily and at the end of 1937–38 the total number of tea factories was 32 inclusive of those connected during the year. Agricultural load was most encouraging and is developing very rapidly. During the year 427 pump sets aggregating a total H.P. of 2,247 were installed making a system total of 970 sets and 5,927 H.P. The total connected load of all kinds on the system at the end of the year was 35,050 K.W. (excluding Madura load) as against 34,050 K.W. at the end of the previous year; the difference between the two figures is not exactly the load connected during the year as some of the old load has been transferred to Mettur System.

Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Generation Estimated and Actual, 1933–34—1937–38.



Financial.—The financial results for the year are given below. The project estimates for the year are also given for comparison.

—	Capital outlay up to end of 1937-38.	Gross Revenue.	Operation and Maintenance expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Return.
Actual figures for 1937-1938.	1,78,61,731	25,47,511	10,30,400	15,17,111	8·5
Project Estimate for 1937-38.	1,35,08,820	9,20,340	2,94,300	6,26,340	4·63

The Mettur Hydro-Electric System.

During the year all civil works and machinery and equipment erection were completed. The load from Erode to Negapatam was transferred to Mettur in July 1937. From 8th February 1938, on account of increased demand of supply from Pykara Power House, the supply to Tiruppur area with a maximum load of 1,200 K.W. was also taken over by the Mettur Power House.

Power Station.—The output of the station was 17·4 million units with a peak load of 5,700 K.W. and the revenue earned was Rs. 3·45 lakhs.

Transmission and Distribution.—Considerable extensions in transmission and distribution lines were effected during the year; the total length of High Tension lines in operation in this System at the end of the year was 867 miles. Important among the extensions may be mentioned (i) the bringing into operation of the 66/110 K.V. Transmission Line Mettur-Erode and Mettur-Singarappet-Vellore; (ii) the completion of the Karur-Kattuputhur Line. Power supply was extended to a number of villages.

Commercial.—The Mettur System has just started and the load prospects are encouraging. A textile mill and an electro-chemical factory are under construction at Mettur and are expected to take supply in 1938. The scope of development of rural and agricultural load is known to be limited as the major portion of the area covered by the System is contained in the areas of supply to various

licensees. In spite of this 30 pump sets aggregating 168 H.P. were connected. The following table shows the types and K.W. of load connected at the end of 1937–38 :—

Type of load.	Connected load in K.W.
Industrial	855
Licensees	11,830
Agricultural	126
Railways	1,592
Miscellaneous	307

The total connected load of all kinds on the System at the end of the year was 14,690 K.W.

Mettur Workshops.—During the year, the Mettur Workshop completed its third year of working under the management of the Electricity Department. The manufacture of line materials, switches, links, steel racks for stores and sundry office furniture and the repairs to transformers, switches and motors were undertaken. The total value of work done during the year was Rs. 2,19,700 as against Rs. 1,48,000 in 1936–37. Arrangements were being made to put into commercial use shortly a galvanizing plant made locally.

Thermal Stations.

(*a*) *Southern Area.*—During the year, the Thermal Station at Palni was closed down and Pykara supply taken. Towards the summer of 1938, the Thermal stations at Dindigul and Virudhunagar were closed down and Pykara supply taken. There is still one Thermal station at Theni which is to be closed down as soon as the line from Sembatti to Periyakulam, which is nearing completion, is ready to give Pykara supply.

(*b*) *Northern Area.*—The question how best the immediate power needs of the Andhra Districts could be supplied was examined and it was decided to put up Thermal Stations at Vizagapatam and Bezwada.

The Government further decided to take over and extend the Municipal generating station at Cocanada in order to supply Cocanada, Pithapuram, Samalkot, Mandapettah, Ramachandrapuram and other places. The Scheme was sanctioned in March 1938.

Vizagapatam Scheme.—The Vizagapatam Scheme was sanctioned in July 1937 at an estimated cost of Rs. 18·70

lakhs initially rising to Rs. 31·60 lakhs. The Scheme contemplates the purchase of the Vizagapatam Harbour Authorities' Power House and generating plant, extending the Power House and supplementing them by the addition of two new turbo units, one of 750 K.W. and another of 1,500 K.W., and the construction of transmission lines to various distribution centres. At the end of March 1938, the work was in good progress. The 750 K.W. set was put into commission during the year whilst the erection of 1,500 K.W. set was completed and a trial run given.

The line work was commenced in October 1937, and good progress made for some 2 months, when a temporary check occurred owing to delays in the supply of steel cross arms from England. About 38 miles of single circuit and 8 miles of double circuit 11 K.V. lines were completed during the year.

The structural switchgear and transformer equipment were under erection. The general experience on the Vizagapatam construction is that nearly all the contractors are experiencing difficulty in keeping to their contract dates owing to the pre-occupation of European countries with the re-armament programme.

Bezwada Thermal Scheme.—The sister Scheme at Bezwada was sanctioned in September 1936 at an estimated cost of Rs. 17·35 lakhs initially and Rs. 25·00 lakhs eventually. The scheme contemplates the purchase of the existing municipal power house and plant, the erection of a new power house with two 1,500 K.W. turbo sets and the construction of transmission lines to distribution centres. Delay in the delivery of steel work greatly retarded progress. However, at the end of the year, the Bezwada-Gudivada-Ellore Transmission Line had been completed and the surplus power available at the Municipal Power Station at Bezwada was being supplied to Gudivada and Ellore.

Investigations.

As usual, the policy of the Department has been to plan well ahead and to investigate further schemes so that in course of time every corner of the Presidency will have electricity supplied from Government sources. Among the more important investigations in hand during the year was the Lammasinghi Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Cauvery Pumping Schemes. The investigation of

the former was completed at the end of the year; the latter provide for pumping water from the Cauvery at convenient places for irrigating high level lands adjacent to the river in Tiruchengodu and Namakkal taluks in Salem district. One or two schemes appear feasible and proposals are being worked out.

Municipal Electric Supply Undertakings and other Licences.

The number of licensees giving supply at the end of the year was 66, an increase of 16 over last year's. Ten licensees were arranging to start supply and 8 applications for licences were under consideration.

The Municipal Electricity undertakings managed by Government continued to show good progress. The Virudhunagar, Dindigul and Pollachi undertakings, having reached the profit earning stage, were handed over on 1st April 1938 to their Municipal Councils for future management. The development of the Bodinayakanur and Periakulam Schemes was handicapped by the high cost of generated power; with the advent of the cheaper Pykara power towards the close of 1938, better results are expected.

Administration.

The increase in the activities of the Department has necessitated increase in the staff with suitable re-organization. In the Pykara System, with the completion of the Coimbatore-Madura line, a new division with headquarters at Madura was formed in November 1937 thus making a total of three operating divisions under the Superintending Engineer, Pykara.

During the year an operating system was formed for Mettur with a Superintending Engineer at Mettur and two Divisional Electrical Engineers at Mettur and Trichinopoly. After the commencement of Mettur operation, the headquarters of the Construction Branch was shifted from Mettur to Madras.

At the end of 1937-38, a permanent operating staff with two divisions, one at Bezwada and the other at Vizagapatam, was sanctioned by Government under the Senior Electrical Engineer still in charge of construction.

The Madras Local Authorities Electrical Engineers Service regulating the recruitment of Electrical Engineers for the Municipal-owned undertakings and exercising control over them was constituted early in 1936 and came into actual operation on 1st April 1937. The total strength of the service which stood at 12 at the beginning increased to 16 by the end of 1937–38.

The Indian Electricity Act.—The Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, were revised and the new rules came into operation from 1st April 1937.

The total generating capacity of all undertakings in the Presidency is approximately 1,31,000 K.V.A. of which the Madras Government's Pykara and Mettur Power Stations account for 60,900 and of Madras Electric Supply Corporation for 53,750 K.V.A.

The number of inspections and tests made during the year was as follows:—

Inspections and tests of works notifiable under the Act ..	752
Tests of meters, instruments, fire extinguishers, voltage, etc.	752

The revenue by fees for inspections, tests, etc., under the Indian Electricity Act and other sources, but not under the Cinematograph Act, amounted to Rs. 26,836.

There were 79 accidents during the year of which 36 were fatal as against last year's figures of 77 and 32 respectively. Of these 36 fatalities no less than 26 were caused by unauthorized climbing of electric towers and poles.

The Cinematograph Act.—The total number of Cinemas in the Presidency was 372 of which 189 were permanent and 183 were travelling. There has been a sudden and rapid increase in the number of Cinemas during the year which has considerably increased the work of the staff. The number of inspections made during the year was 473 as against 402 of last year. The amount realized by way of inspection fees was Rs. 21,415.

One prosecution was conducted during the year under the Cinematograph Act; a fine of Rs. 20 was imposed on the proprietor of the Cinema.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ADMINISTRATION.

Administrative Changes.—The Special Tanks Division, Chittoor, was closed and the temporary Grand Anicut Canal Division made permanent. Eight temporary subdivisions were closed and two new ones opened.

Chief Engineer's Office (General, Buildings and Roads).—The Consulting Architect and Special Architect sections were amalgamated. Detailed schedules of quantities for nearly 30 schemes aggregating in value approximately to Rs. 25 lakhs and approximate estimates for various works amounting to about Rs. 41·6 lakhs were prepared. Fifty educational grants-in-aid cases aggregating in value approximately to Rs. 22 lakhs were also dealt with during the year.

Technical Section.—In the technical section 248 estimates of the aggregate value of about Rs. 182 lakhs were scrutinized. Of these, 209 were under buildings, 10 under roads, 12 under bridges and causeways, 9 under water-supply, 7 under drainage and 1 miscellaneous.

CIVIL WORKS.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads was Rs. 72·69 lakhs as compared with Rs. 59·09 lakhs in the previous year. The figures include deposit works but exclude irrigation works.

Buildings.—The following buildings were completed or nearly completed during the year :—

Additions and alterations to the Senate House for the temporary accommodation of the Legislative Assembly, additions and alterations to Government House, Guindy, a combined court-house for the Sub-Judge and District Munsif, Trichinopoly, extensions to the Electrical Engineering Laboratory of the new Engineering College, Guindy, a Natural Science block for the Presidency College, Madras, the Municipal High School, Anantapur, buildings for the Shortwave Wireless Receiving Station with quarters at Tiruvottiyur, a combined court-house for the Sub-Judge and District Munsif, Tuticorin, a building for the

correspondence branch of the Collector's office, Saidapet, extensions to the Madras Record Office, additional buildings for the Government Museum, Madras, and Stanley Medical School, quarters for the Harbour Police at Tondiarpet and quarters and other buildings for the Malabar Special Police.

Under the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras, the new X-Ray institute, the new operation block and surgical wards, the new venereal block, the new out-patient's department, the new kitchen and store block, improvements to the main buildings, sanitary installation, drainage and water-supply scheme and installation of the combined gas plant for the Medical College and General Hospital were in progress. The construction of the new Headquarters Hospital, Madura, the new buildings for the Headquarters Hospital at Cocanada and improvements to the Headquarters Hospital buildings at Guntur, a combined administrative block for the General Hospital and pathological institute for the Medical College, Madras, extensions to the Government Mental Hospital and a septic ward of 52 beds in Government Rayapuram Hospital were also in progress. The construction of an out-patient's ward in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, was started.

Class II official residences, and Class III residences for the Gazetted officers in the Madras City, at Adyar were completed and occupied and Class I residences were in progress. The remodelling of the Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, and the Penitentiary, Madras, a new building and compound wall for the Public Works Workshops, Madras, additional buildings for the Lady Willingdon Training College and quarters for the Armed Reserve and the Presidency General Reserve and other staff at Masulipatam were also in progress.

Roads.—Experimental road surfacings on the Great Northern Trunk road were practically completed. Improvements to the Nilambur-Karuvarakundu road were completed except the construction of the Seriapuzha bridge and approach road. The preliminaries for the improvements to the Great Western Trunk road were completed.

Bridges.—The construction of a new bridge across the Eranjolly river on the Tellicherry-Coorg road and the reconstruction of the Aliyar bridge on the Anamalai Ghat road were completed. The construction of a bridge across the

Kandangalur Thodu was completed except for reinforced concrete decking.

Water-supply Schemes.—The Palacole Water-supply Scheme, improvements to the Bezwada Water Works, the construction of a reinforced concrete reservoir and extension pipe lines at Proddatur and the extension of pipe lines to the north half of Georgepet, Anantapur, were completed. The Virudhunagar Water-supply Scheme was almost completed and the town began to receive the full benefits of a protected water-supply. The Saidapet Water-supply (Main) Scheme was practically completed and handed over to the Municipality. Construction works to extend the supply to Mambalam and other places were nearing completion. Suction well and yield tests for the Tiruvallur Water-supply Scheme and the preliminaries for it were completed. The improvements to the Nellore Water works, the Arkonam Water-supply Scheme and the extension of pipe lines to the Police Lines, Anantapur, were in progress.

Drainage Schemes.—The Bezwada and Brucepet Drainage Schemes were in good progress.

Workshops.—The value of work done in the Workshops of the Public Works Department at Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaishwaram was about Rs. 5 lakhs as in the previous year.

CANALS.

The receipt from Dummagudem, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham, West Coast and Vedarannyam canals amounted to Rs. 4·65 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 0·52 lakh over the figures of the previous year. The decrease was due mainly to smaller receipts from Government boats and steamers in Godavari canals and to fall in the annual licence fees in Kistna canals.

TRAMWAYS (1937–38).

The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, operated a route mileage of 16 miles, 1 furlong and 69 yards of which 10 miles, 7 furlongs and 31 yards was covered by double track. There were 103 tramcars (70 large and 33 small

cars of corridor type), 1 special car and 2 road metal carrying cars. The daily average number of cars in use was 88. The distance run was 3,227,596½ miles and the number of passengers carried was 27,568,443.

BOILERS.

The total number of boilers inspected under the Indian Boilers Act rose from 1,510 to 1,540 in addition to 14 boilers which do not come under the Act. The number of boilers for which certificates were refused, revoked or withdrawn rose from 45 to 78, owing mainly to the tendency to repair and keep on boilers after they had reached the end of their useful life, and to replace them by second-hand boilers. One thousand five hundred and thirty-nine (1,532) certificates were issued. The Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers also made inspections for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

There were 23 accidents to boilers of which 8 were serious. There was no loss of life.

The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 65,201 to Rs. 66,657 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 68,183 to Rs. 63,230.

CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

CONSERVATION.

During the year under report the Government of India granted a sum of Rs. 33,374 for the conservation of ancient monuments in the Presidency and Coorg. Out of this amount, nearly Rs. 32,948 were spent on annual and special repairs and under maintenance charges, both by the Public Works Department and by the Superintendent together.

At the instance of the Director-General of Archæology a sum of Rs. 2,500 was spent on the construction of a temporary shed to house the sculptures at Amaravathi.

As experience had shown that wooden notice-boards were not useful, enamelled steel bi-lingual notice-boards were brought into use during the year.

Forty-six special repair works were carried out by the Public Works Department in fifteen out of the twenty-six districts of the Presidency. Among these, worthy of mention are repairs to the rock-cut cave temples at Mogalrajapuram near Bezwada, fencing of the approaches to the Buddhist *stupa* at Bhattiprolu (Guntur District), and repairs to Gopal Raja's palace at Kurnool, the old town wall at Madras built by Paul Benfield, an engineer friend of Warren Hastings, the historical fort at Wandiwash, the Roman Catholic Portuguese Church at Porto Novo (South Arcot District), the Brihadisvaraswami temple at Tanjore, the Dutch cemetery at Negapatam, the fort at Anjengo and the rock-cut cave temple with inscriptions and paintings of about the 7th century A.D. in the Varadachimalai hill at Tirumalaipuram in the Tinnevelly District.

Annual repairs were carried out to about a hundred monuments or nearly one-third of the protected monuments of the Presidency. Among these were the extensive hill fortress at Gingee, the rock-cut shrines of

Mahabalipuram and the extensive remains of Vijiyanagar (Hampi ruins). An important administrative change brought in during the year was the classification of conservation works as repairs under the orders of the Local Government.

The receipts of the Department under the heads of lease amounts, sale of usufructs, rent, etc., realised by the Public Works Department amounted to about Rs. 1,830.

Excavation.

The main field of activity for excavations during the year was the Buddhist site at Nagarjunakonda. Some of the *stupas* had been systematically excavated in previous years by Mr. A. H. Longhurst, while others were found to have been rifled by treasure-seekers. Fortunately, however, some interesting relics were recovered during the year in some of the *stupas*. The results of Mr. Longhurst's excavations and his studies of the Nagarjunakonda remains were published in the Archæological Survey Memoir No. 54, which gives a comprehensive account of the remains of this interesting site.

Among the sculptural friezes found is one representing the Sujata episode, the workmanship of which recalls the Gandhara style. The depiction of the bulls with the cart connected with this story is very realistic. Another interesting panel depicts a drum held by a *gana* while it was played upon by another. An important frieze found is that of the Buddha in the *bhumisparsa* posture, accompanied by Vajrapani. This theme is rather rare in South Indian Buddhist sculptures. Another scene worthy of notice is that which represents the *Pratyeka-Buddhas* depicted seated on the summits of hills. In general it may be remarked that the excavations of the year revealed to us some new types of architecture adopted in the *chaityas* and the attached *mandapas*. We also get interesting clues to the composition of the roofs of the *mandapas*. An interesting result of these excavations is the discovery of terra-cotta ornamentations of several designs, ivory bangles, bits of mica which were probably utilised or meant for medicinal purposes, and potsherds of various and interesting designs. Above all comes the discovery in one of the monastic cells here of a limestone *purna-ghata* in seven designed parts. It is a very rare find and we have to await further excavations for another example of it.

The contents of it were only two small teeth in an excellent state of preservation. One of these is a wisdom tooth and the other a frontal one. Otherwise the vessel was empty. Another feature of the year's excavations was the discovery of elegantly shaped and carved moonstones at the entrance to certain *chaityas*. Mention may also be made of the discovery of a life-size statue of Buddha, the head of which is unfortunately missing. Its lotus-shaped pedestal is very elegantly carved. Between the feet of this statue was found a small opening covered with a marble disc flush with the surface of the pedestal. When this was removed, a hole revealed a golden talisman containing a number of pearls hardly bigger than the mustard seed, and some ashes. Another noteworthy excavation made here is that of a small urinal shaped very much like a big ladle which collected the urine through a small duct into a pit through a hole hardly more than half an inch in diameter. The refuse water was led out into a soak-pit 22 feet away composed of layers of rubble stone, pebbles, sand and lime. In one of the rooms behind a row of monastic cells in this area were found a number of limestone slabs of regular sizes, together with several chippings of limestone and other stones. Out of about sixty slabs found here, nearly thirteen bore carvings, while the rest remained uncarved. The latter were probably meant to be coping slabs. The provenance of these slabs arranged as if in a store-room suggests that the room in which they were found was used as a sculptors' workshop.

During the year 220 photographic negatives were prepared, of which 128 related to images, sculptured panels and special views of ancient temples. A few represent general views of excavated Buddhist sites, while others record scenes of ancient paintings. In addition, 25 sketches and tracings were prepared in connection with conservation work.

EPIGRAPHY.

One hundred and ninety-seven villages in the Presidency were visited during the year and five hundred and thirty-one stone inscriptions were copied. Twenty-seven copper-plate grants were also examined and one hundred and eighty-six photographs taken. A hoard of 466 copper coins which were discovered at Karur in the Trichinopoly

district were studied and found to belong to the 17th and 18th centuries. Trial excavations in some selected prehistoric sites in the Tinnevelly and South Arcot districts were also carried out from which some specimens of ancient pottery were recovered.

Among the copper-plates the earliest and the most important are the grants of the Western Ganga king Madhavavarman and the Kalinga king Umavarman both belonging to about the fifth century A.D. The Eastern Chalukya kings are well represented in the copper-plate records studied this year. A grant of the Chola king Vira-Rajendra is another important discovery as it is the only copper-plate record of this king known so far. It is dated Saka 991, Saumya, refers to the 7th year of the reign of this ruler, and says that on the very day of his coronation the king started on his expedition against the Western Chalukya king Ahavamalla whom he defeated at Kudal-Sangama.

Of the stone inscriptions copied during the year, the earliest is a Prakrit record in Brahmi characters of about the 3rd century B.C. It was found engraved on the brow of a natural cavern in the Malakonda hill in the Nellore district, and states that this (cavern) was the gift of a certain Siri-Viri-Setti, son of Nanda-Sethi of the Aruvahi (la ?)-kula. To judge from its general characteristics the cavern was once used as a shelter by monks of the Buddhist or Jaina order. Similar caverns were discovered in Siddhulakonda in the Rapur taluk of the Nellore district, on the fort rock at Trichinopoly and also in the village of Sukkaliyur in the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district.

Next in importance is a Brahmi inscription on a white marble pillar found at Dharanikota near Amaravati. As it is mutilated, the name of the king in whose reign it was engraved cannot be ascertained. On palaeographic grounds, however, the record may be assigned to the third century A.D. It records the installation of a *Dharmachakra* (Wheel of Law) at the eastern gateway of the Mahavihara at Dhanakada (Amaravati) for the use of the Buddhist monks of the Puvaseliya (Skt. Purvasaila) school by one Atabera.

Some Telugu epigraphs secured in the Cuddapah district belong to about the 9th century A.D. and mention a few chiefs of the early Chola family of Renandu.

One of them is Uttamaditya-Chola-Maharaja and another is Jata-Choda-Maharaja, none of whose inscriptions had hitherto been found. An inscription of the Vaidumba king Irigaya-Maharaya records a grant of land made on the occasion of the Ekoddishta ceremony of his father Bijayita (Vijayaditya) in A.D. 976, showing that Vijayaditya's death took place only a few days before the date of the record.

Publication.

The first part (pp. 1–409) of the volume on Kanarese inscriptions in the Presidency was passed for final printing. For the volume on Tamil inscriptions under preparation, the manuscript for the Pallava section was completed. The order for the final printing of the *Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for* 1933–34 was also given during the year.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Church of India.

The Presidency includes the whole or part of the four dioceses of Madras, Dornakal, Tinnevelly and Travancore and Cochin. On the 31st March 1938 there were 96 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras of whom 47 were Indian clergymen. The Bishop was on leave for part of the year and acted as Commissary Provincial to the Metropolitan during the latter's absence on leave. Four Chaplains were granted leave out of India and two vacancies arose and were filled. Three Indians were ordained priests and three Indians and one European ordained deacons. Eight clergymen were licensed to officiate as Chaplains, English ministers or Indian pastors. Alms and other contributions received through the clergymen ministering in the Diocese of Madras amounted to Rs. 1,44,315–4–3, in the Diocese of Dornakal to Rs. 2,149–14–4, in the Diocese of Tinnevelly to Rs. 4,514–4–1 and in the Diocese of Travancore and Cochin to Rs. 2,957–10–6.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

There were two Chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment (Church of Scotland) on duty during the year. The Presidency Senior Chaplain was on leave for part of the year. The Chaplaincy at Kotagiri remained vacant. The Church at Kotagiri was handed over to the Church Missionary Society, Ootacamund, at the end of the year under Government instructions.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

There were 3,197 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an income of Rs. 22,86,952 in cash and one thousand kalams of paddy and 20 muras of rice in kind. Of these 2,055 institutions were maintained by endowments of land, money, subscriptions and donations from the general public, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 8·96 lakhs, 315 institutions were supported by the Government at a cost of Rs. 5·89 lakhs and 244 institutions were maintained partly by the Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 4·19 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 583 institutions costing Rs. 3·81 lakhs devolved wholly or partly on the local bodies.

The purpose served by 1,882 institutions was to afford relief to travellers. Of those, 847 were general, 982 for Hindus, and 53 for Muhammadans. Of the 554 intended for the relief of Brahmans, 498 were entirely supported by the general public. The number of institutions intended for the relief of paupers was 580, while 7 were for the benefit of the blind, the deaf and the lepers. The aggregate number of persons aided during the year by all the charitable institutions is reported to be 15,348,926.

TRIPLICANE LANGARKHANA.

The opening balance on 31st March 1937 was Rs. 2,851-11-8, and receipts totalled Rs. 4,800, making a total of Rs. 7,651-11-8. Expenditure on rice amounted to Rs. 4,963 and on other items to Rs. 750-7-0, making a total of Rs. 5,713-7-0 and leaving a balance of Rs. 1,938-4-8. The average daily number of paupers assisted was 347 and the average cost of aid to each pauper Rs. 1-3-1 per month. Two Carnatic Stipendiaries received rice worth Rs. 30.

MONEGAR AND RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI CHOULTRIES.

The average number of in-door paupers dieted daily fell from 90 to 88 and of out-door paupers from 220 to 219. The average cost of diet for each in-door pauper was As. 2–2 per day, while the average cost of rice supply for an out-door pauper was Re. 1-6-6. Including the opening balance of Rs. 2,706–10–9 the total income was Rs. 16,881–2–2 and the expenditure Rs. 15,021–11–4 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,859–6–10.

STATIONERY.

The following statement shows the transactions of the Stationery Department during the years 1936–37 and 1937–38. The increase in issues and receipts during the year under report was due to the printing of electoral rolls :—

	1936–37.			1937–38.		
	Indian.	English.	Total.	Indian.	English.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance of Stores	1,58,252	2,30,494	3,88,746	1,28,236	1,11,788	2,40,024
Receipts	2,77,623	3,16,888	5,94,511	2,24,925	6,36,654	8,61,579
Total ..	4,35,875	5,47,382	9,83,257	3,53,161	7,48,442	11,01,603
Issues	3,07,639	4,35,594	7,43,233	2,52,931	5,84,242	8,37,173
Closing balance ..	1,28,236	1,11,788	2,40,024	1,00,230	1,64,200	2,64,430
Issues to Local Funds and on payment ..	..	..	23,078	..	..	19,881

GOVERNMENT PRESS (1937–38).

There was a fall of Rs. 45,000 in receipts owing to a reduction in the supply of types, and the postponement of the recovery of dues from the Government of Orissa. Sales by commission agents fell once again as Training-School Leaving Certificate text-books were no longer supplied on the commission system. Work done at private presses rose last year owing to the printing of electoral rolls and this year returned to a more normal figure. Owing to the

absence of costly publications, the face value of publications fell. There was an increase in free issues as the size of the legislature has been enlarged by the new constitution. The balance of stores was increased to meet urgent demands for printing of electoral rolls. The increase of nearly 37 million in covers and forms was mainly due to indents held over last year owing to urgent election work. In pursuance of the Government's publicity policy the number of papers placed at the disposal of the press was more than trebled.

	1936-37.	1937-38.	Increase [+] Decrease [-].
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.			
Receipts	4,40,743	3,95,328	- 45,415
Sales including sales by Commission Agents	35,428	40,541	+ 5,113
Sales by Commission Agents	6,253	4,990	- 1,263
Expenditure.			
Expenses	11,19,393	11,14,874	- 4,519
Printing and binding charges	10,80,998	10,98,836	+ 17,838
Printing and binding material cost	4,14,788	4,96,266	+ 81,478
Maps, stereos and blocks	8,710	12,616	+ 3,906
Repairs to rubber pads, etc.	5,806	4,697	- 1,109
Bills for Government printing done at private presses	2,15,583	1,42,824	- 72,759
Capital expenditure.			
Plant added	1,12,764	84,446	- 28,318
Value of plant after depreciation.	14,33,021	13,74,303	- 58,718
Output value.			
Face value of Acts and Books published	82,761	78,417	- 4,344
Free issues	76,501	90,667	+ 14,166
Closing Balance of stores	51,180	57,637	+ 6,457
Output quantity.			
Number of covers and forms printed	228·36 millions.	265 millions.	+ 36·64 millions.
Type foundry output	Lb. 125,789	102,100	- 23,689
Number of books, etc., distributed apart from sales	453,856	588,628	+ 134,772
Number of legislature proceedings, etc., placed at the disposal of the press	28,560	86,528	+ 57,968
Miscellaneous.			
Value of bills checked for private bodies	Rs. 54,259	64,009	+ 9,750

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

There were 369 pensioners on 1st April 1938 drawing a total pension of Rs. 5,08,947-14-1½.

Twenty-three pensions (including 15 redistributed among pensioners on last year's list) amounting to Rs. 1,10,380-4-7 were newly sanctioned. Thirty-nine pensions amounting to Rs. 1,21,200-8-1 lapsed, 19 by deaths, 2 by commutations, 9 by transfers and 9 by other causes.

Malikhana allowances exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum amounted to Rs. 1,61,913-1-0; Carnatic stipends to Rs. 1,72,259-4-6; Tanjore Family pensions to Rs. 17,694-9-0; and miscellaneous other pensions (including Malikhana allowances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum) to Rs. 1,58,156-4-9.

MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (1937-38).

On 1st April 1937, the Madras Public Service Commission was reconstituted on the coming into force on that date of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935. The duties of the Madras Public Service Commission are now regulated by the provisions of Chapter III, Part X, of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Regulations issued thereunder by His Excellency the Governor. These Regulations are substantially the same as the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1936. The only important change is that recruitment to the post of Excise Sub-Inspector has been retransferred to the Commission.

The Commission dealt with 60,081 (51,665) references. During the year competitive examinations were held for selection of candidates for the Madras Secretariat Service and the Madras Ministerial Service. The number of vacancies as Upper Division clerks in the Secretariat Service was 7 and the number of candidates was 74. The number of candidates required for the Lower division in the same service was 35 and the number of candidates was 355. Twelve typists and steno-typists were required for this service; twelve qualified candidates applied and all were selected. The number of candidates for the Madras Ministerial Service Examination was 2,287 (3,717), of whom 699 candidates were selected for the vacancies expected to

occur in 1938. For appointment as typist and steno-typist in the Madras Ministerial Service there were 99 candidates qualified in typewriting by the Higher grade for 79 vacancies expected to arise, the candidates thus exceeding the vacancies for the first time. Seventy-six candidates were selected on the results of a competitive written examination in English Composition. For the remaining vacancies there were no candidates qualified in the required languages.

The Special Tests and Departmental Tests were conducted as usual half-yearly in June and December 1937. There were 3,588 (2,745) candidates for the Special Tests and 892 (659) candidates for the Departmental Tests.

The Commission selected candidates for 27 (38) classes of posts by direct recruitment, dealt with 42 (48) references relating to recruitment to Provincial Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services, and advised the Government on 28 (20) appeals, 6 (5) memorials, 12 (12) proposals for disciplinary action, 5 (2) claims for costs of legal assistance and 2 (nil) claims for pension.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT.

The number of Government servants from each community employed in the service of Government on the 1st April 1938 is showed in the table below :—

Community.	Gazetted officers in permanent appointment.	Non-Gazetted officers in permanent appointments on a pay of		
		Rs. 100 and over.	Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100.	Less than Rs. 35.
Brahmans	609	3,667	9,183	1,513
Non-Brahman Hindus ..	398	2,492	8,042	33,612
Scheduled Classes	7	27	137	1,905
Muhammadans	104	454	1,726	10,241
Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians.	321	454	71	36
Indian Christians	142	797	1,534	2,724
Others..	11	5	22	118

COST OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

There is a considerable amount of misunderstanding in regard to the relative expenditure on the various categories of the public service in the Province. The figures from the accounts of the financial year 1935–36 have been analyzed and the following table has been compiled to make the position clear :—

Salaries and Pensions.

Particulars of services.	Salaries. Total number of posts (1935–36).	Salaries. Cost (1935–36).	Pensions cost (1935–36).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Indian Civil Service	162	28·69	7·45
All India Services, excluding the Indian Civil Service.	261	38·68	13.27
Miscellaneous charges connected with pensions for all All-India Services.	..	..	·78
Provincial Services	1,414	1,01·74	73·10
Subordinate, Ministerial and Inferior Services excluding Village Establishments.	92,533	4,31·97	
Village Establishments	111,629	1,18·85	..
Total ..	..	7,19·93	94·60
Total, Salaries and Pensions for 1935–36.	..	8,14·53	

APPENDIX.

LIST OF OFFICIAL REPORTS USED IN THE COMPILATION OF THIS VOLUME.

Subject.	Source of Information.
CHAPTER I.	
Changes in the Administration ..	Report of the Public Department.
His Excellency the Governor's Tours.	Report of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
CHAPTER II.	
Strength of Parties	Note of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature.
Course of Legislation	Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.
CHAPTER III.	
Land Revenue: Sources and realization.	Report on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the districts in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1346 (1936–37).
Surveys	Administration report of the Survey, Settlement and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration, 1937–38.
Settlements	Do.
Revenue Records and Registration.	Do.
Revenue and Rent paying Classes.	Report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.
Government Estates	Nil.
Wards Estates	Administration Report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1346 (1936–37).
Excise and Opium	Report on the Administration of the Excise Revenue for the year 1937–38.
Stamps	Stamps Administration Report for the triennium ending 31st March 1938.
CHAPTER IV.	
Provincial Finance	Note prepared by the Finance Department.
Income-tax	Report of the Commissioner of Income tax.
Customs	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Salt	Report of the Collector of Salt Revenue.

Subject.	Source of Information.
CHAPTER V.	
Police	Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Province, 1937.
Criminal Tribes	Administration Report on Kallar reclamation, Koravar reclamation and Criminal Tribes Settlements for the year 1937.
Criminal Justice	Statistics of Criminal Courts for the year 1937.
Prisons	Administration Report on Jails, 1937.
Borstal Schools	Report on the working of Borstal Schools, 1937.
Certified Schools	Report on the working of the Madras Children Act and on the Administration of the Certified Schools in the Presidency, 1937.
Arms, Explosives and Sulphur licences.	Report on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and on the transactions in Sulphur, 1937.
Chemical Examiner's Department.	Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department for the year 1937.
Civil Justice	Statistics of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1937.
Registration and Notaries Public.	Administration report of the Registration department for the triennium ending 1937 and a brief note from the Inspector-General of Registration.
Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces.	Report of the Commander, Madras district.
CHAPTER VI.	
Local Boards	Report on the working of Local Boards.
City of Madras	Administration Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
District Municipalities	General Municipal review of the Local Administration department.
Town-Planning	Report of the Director of Town-Planning, 1937–38.
CHAPTER VII.	
Vital Statistics	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1937, and Report on the work done under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, for 1937–38.
Emigration and Immigration ..	Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for the year 1937.

Subject.	Source of information.
Medical Relief	Report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1937.
	Report on the working of the Mental Hospitals, Madras, 1937.
	Report on the working of the Medical College, Madras, 1937–38.
	Report on the working of the Medical College, Vizagapatam, 1937–38.
	Report on the working of the Medical Schools for the year 1937–38.
Indian Medicine	Report on the working of the Indian Medical School for 1936–37.
Pasteur Institute	Report of the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for the year 1937.
King Institute	Report of the Director, King Institute, Guindy, for the period from 1st October 1936 to 30th September 1937.
Public Health	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1937.
CHAPTER VIII.	
Education	Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1937–38.
Government Examinations ..	Report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations for 1937–38.
Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School.	Annual report of the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School for the year ending 31st March 1938.
Government Museum	Administration report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library for 1937–38.
Connemara Public Library ..	Do.
Oriental Manuscript Library ..	Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1937–38.
Other Libraries and Museums ..	Do.
Educational Associations and Reading Rooms.	Do.
Astronomy	Report of the Director of Kodaikanal Observatory, Kodaikanal.
Zoo	Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
Madras Record Office	Annual Report of the Madras Record Office for 1937–38.
Literature and the Press—Periodicals.	Report on newspapers and periodicals from the Public Department.
Registration of Books	Annual report on the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act for 1937.

Subject.	Source of Information.
CHAPTER IX.	
Utilization of Land	Season and Crop Report of the Madras Province for fasli 1347.
Condition of the Agricultural Population.	Do.
Weather and Crops	Do.
Agriculture	Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1937–38.
Horticulture	Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, for the year 1937–38.
Cinchona Plantations	Administration Report of the Madras Government Cinchona Department for the year 1937–38.
Civil Veterinary Department ..	Annual Administration report of the Madras Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1937–38.
Co-operative Societies	Annual report on the working of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932, for the year 1937–38.
Forests	Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department for the year ending the 31st March 1938.
Scheduled Classes	Administration report of the Labour Department for the year 1937–38.
Partially Excluded Areas ..	Administration Report of the East Godavari Agency, 1937–38. Administration Report of the Vizagapatam Agency, 1937–38.
Excluded Areas	Report of the Public Department.
CHAPTER X.	
Ports	Administration Reports of the Madras Port Trust, Cochin Port, Tuticorin Port Trust, Vizagpatam Port and the Madras Port Department for the year 1937–38.
Sea Borne Trade . ..	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Industries	Report of the Department of Industries, Madras, for the year 1937–38.
Factories..	Administration report of the Labour Department for the year 1937–38. Report on the working of the Factories Act in the Presidency for the year 1937. Report on the working of the Workmen's compensation Act, 1923, for the year 1937.
Industrial Labour	Do.

Subject.	Source of Information.
Mines and Quarries	Review on the working of the Mines Act, 1937.
Fisheries	Administration Report of the Fisheries Department for the year 1937–38.
CHAPTER XI.	
Irrigation..	Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Electricity	Administration Report of the Electricity Department for the year 1937–38.
Public works	Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1937–38.
Canals	Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Tramways	Administration report on Tramways for the year 1937–38.
Boilers	Report on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, for 1937–38.
CHAPTER XII.	
Archæology	Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle.
Epigraphy	Report of the Government Epigraphist, Madras.
Ecclesiastical	Administration Report of the Ecclesiastical Department.
Charitable Institutions	Reports of the Directors of the Monegar Choultry, of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and of the Board of Revenue.
Stationery	Report of the Superintendent of Stationery.
Government Press	Report of the Superintendent, Government Press.
Political pensions	Report of the Accountant-General, Madras.
Madras Public Service Commission.	Report of the Madras Public Service Commission.
Communal Representation in the Service of Government.	Note prepared by the Public Department.
Cost of Public Services	Note from the Finance Department.

NOTE.—Some of the above reports have not been placed at the disposal of the Press.

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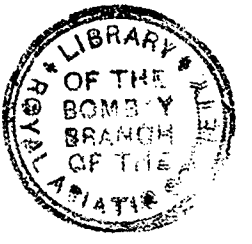

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MADRAS IN 1938.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The Presidency Administration Report used to contain two parts. Part I was a general summary of the salient features of the previous calendar year while Part II contained detailed information on the work of the various departments in the official year which last preceded the compilation of the Report. The Report has now been split up into two separate publications. This book which corresponds to the old Part I describes in outline the administration during 1938. The former Part II is now published under the title "Madras Administration 1937–38" and summarises the Administration Reports of the various departments.

MADRAS IN 1938.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL.

THE EXECUTIVE.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year.

There was no change in the Congress ministry under the Premiership of the Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachariar.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow visited Madras from January 10th to January 17th, 1938.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative Assembly sat on 39 days and the Legislative Council on 19 days.

Twenty Government measures were passed. The Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938, is intended to help indebted agriculturists by the scaling down of debts. Dues to the Government and local bodies, to co-operative societies and to certain joint stock banks have been excluded from its scope. This Act also provides for the relief of tenants from the burden of old arrears of rent. The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1938, repeals the provision for minimum salaries to certain officials of the Corporation and permits the Corporation to fix the salaries subject to Government sanction. The Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1938, adopts the relevant portions of electoral rolls prepared for the Legislative Assembly as the electoral rolls for the Corporation of Madras and district

municipalities and local boards in the mufassal. The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1938, provides that sums payable to local bodies under section 10 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, shall be expenditure charged on the revenues of the Province. The Madras Traffic Control Act, 1938, is designed to unify the control of motor traffic in the Province by the constitution of a transport authority for each district and of a central transport authority for the Province. The Madras Tolls and Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1938, gives power to the Government to levy tolls where a bridge is constructed or repaired at the expense exclusively of a local body or bodies or partly of local body or bodies and partly of the Provincial Government to recoup the expenditure actually incurred together with interest. The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1938, makes it an offence to live on the earnings of prostitution and shifts the burden of proof on to the accused if he is shown to be living with, or habitually in the company of a person living in prostitution, or directing her movements. This Act also makes offences under the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, cognizable by police officers of and above the rank of Inspector. The Indian Lunacy (Madras Amendment) Act, 1938, enables the Superintendent of an asylum to discharge a lunatic temporarily when discharge is required in the interests of his health and makes it incumbent on the Court to make due allowance for the needs of a lunatic's family when ordering the recovery of the cost of his maintenance from his estate. The Madras Medical Registration (Amendment) Act, 1938, makes the Madras Medical Council a predominantly elective body, throws open the presidentship of the Council to election after a period of four years, abolishes distinctions between the different classes of registered practitioners and provides for a

common register for all practitioners. The Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act, 1938, provides for the extension by one year of the period allowed to landholders to establish their kudivaram rights in inam villages. The Prisons and Indian Lunacy (Madras Amendment) Act, 1938, provides for a prisoner being sent to a hospital or asylum for treatment without the necessity of Government's having to pass special orders in each case under section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. The Madras Famine Relief Fund (Amendment) Act, 1938, enables the amounts to the credit of the fund not immediately required for expenditure on the relief of famine to be invested not only in the securities of the Government of India but also in those of the Government of Madras and charges on the revenues of the Province the payments to be made to the Famine Relief Fund under section 7 of the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936. The Madras Repealing and Amending Act, 1938, repeals the enactments appearing in the Madras Code, which were concerned merely with the making of textual alterations in previously existing Acts. The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1938, extends the prohibition of advertisements of liquor to the advertising of medicated wines and the like except in medical journals or in notices and literature circulated exclusively to members of the medical profession. The Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Act, 1938, empowers Honorary Presidency Magistrates sitting singly to pass sentences under the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925, and enables a Presidency Magistrate not empowered to pass a sentence under the Act, to submit the proceedings in any case if need be, to the Chief Presidency Magistrate or to some other salaried Presidency Magistrate designated by him with a view to the passing by the latter of a sentence under the Act. The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1938, enables

Government to curtail the term of office of the existing members and make the term of the newly elected members commence as soon as possible after their election. The Madras Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act, 1938, substitutes the system of permits by a system of authorities to persons and institutions for the possession and use of liquor for bona fide religious purposes. The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1938, empowers the Government to make rules to secure the ultimate control over electrical undertakings managed by municipal councils and local boards, to appoint Municipal Electrical Engineers and Local Board Electrical Engineers and to appoint, if necessary, more than one District Board Engineer or more than one District Panchayat Officer for a district board. The Madras Minor Ports Fund Act, 1938, provides that the balance standing on the 31st March 1939 to the credit of the Minor Ports Fund in excess of twenty lakhs of rupees shall be credited to the revenues of the Province and it also makes provision for crediting to the Provincial revenues such portion of the balance standing to the credit of the fund in subsequent years as the Government with the approval of the Legislative Assembly may determine. The Malabar Temple Entry Bill, 1938, authorizes the throwing open of any temple to Hindus of classes hitherto excluded if there is a majority in favour of allowing such entry among the Hindu voters other than those belonging to excluded classes on the electoral roll of the Madras Legislative Assembly for the general constituency of the revenue taluk (including municipal areas) in which the temple is situated.

The only non-official measure passed was the Removal of Civil Disabilities Bill, of Sri Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, which provides that the civil disabilities imposed by social custom and usage on certain classes of Hindus known as

Harijans, untouchables, etc., should no longer be recognized by law or otherwise enforced.

The Reports of the Select Committee on the Madras Public Health Bill and the Madras Estates Land Act Committee were presented during the year.

The two chief Government resolutions passed protested against the Federation scheme envisaged by the Government of India Act, 1935, and recommended legislation by the Central Legislature for the regulation of certain matters in respect of drugs and medicines enumerated in the Provincial Legislative List.

The two chief non-official resolutions passed recommended the constitution of linguistic Provinces and the appointment of a committee to enquire into the disturbances in Burma.

THE SERVICES.

Public Service Commission.

The Commission conducted a competitive examination for recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service in October 1938; there were 2,514 qualified candidates as against 2,287 last year; the number of vacancies was 678. The Commission also conducted a competitive examination for recruitment to the Madras Secretariat Service (lower division clerks); the number of qualified applicants was 70; the number of vacancies was 20. The rules for the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service were issued in May 1938 and the first examination for the recruitment of the clerical establishment in this service was held in October 1938 along with the competitive examination for recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service; there were 327 qualified applicants for 100 vacancies. Direct recruitment was made to 32 classes of posts. The Commission advised the Government on 52 cases of transfer from

the Subordinate to the Provincial Services, 19 proposals for disciplinary action, 20 appeals against orders of punishment, 29 memorials, 2 references regarding the reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants, 2 cases of pension, 1 proposal for termination of probation, and 54 references regarding services rules.

Cost of Public Services.

There is a considerable amount of misunderstanding in regard to the relative expenditure on the various categories of the public service in the Province. The figures from the accounts of the financial year 1935–36 have been analyzed and the following table has been compiled to make the position clear :—

Salaries and Pensions.

Particulars of services.	Salaries. Total number of posts (1935-36).	Salaries. Cost (1935-36).	Pensions cost (1935-36).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs. lakhs.	Rs. lakhs.
Indian Civil Service	162	28·69	7·45
All India Services, excluding the Indian Civil Service.	261	38·68	13·27
Miscellaneous charges connected with pensions for all All-India Services.	..	..	78
Provincial Services	1,414	1,01·74	73·10
Subordinate, Ministerial and Inferior Services excluding Village Establishments.	92,533	4,31·97	
Village Establishments	111,629	1,18·85	..
Total ..	..	7,19·93	94·60
Total, Salaries and Pensions for 1935-36.	..	8,14·53	

CHAPTER II.—FINANCE.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget for 1938–39 estimated revenue at Rs. 1,598·21 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 1,598·09 lakhs; no fresh taxation was introduced; various economy measures were expected to result in a saving of Rs. 20 lakhs; Rs. 50 lakhs was provided for loans to agriculturists to enable them to take advantage of the Agriculturists Relief Act; grazing fees in reserved forests were reduced by 50 per cent; and prohibition was extended to the districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah. The reduction of grazing fees and the extension of prohibition involve a loss of about Rs. 11 lakhs in 1938–39 and Rs. 19 lakhs in subsequent years. Allowance was made for land revenue concessions amounting to Rs. 73 lakhs. Various measures of retrenchment result in a saving this year of about Rs. 5 lakhs. An additional expenditure of Rs. 16½ lakhs was included for welfare and development services such as the teaching of Hindustani in secondary schools, the development of hand-spinning and khadi manufacture, urban and rural water-supply and drainage schemes, anti-malarial measures, measures for the control and eradication of plague, the improvement and extension of rural dispensaries, the introduction of cancer treatment in several hospitals, ameliorative measures for the scheduled classes, experiments on fruit culture and nurseries, and the expansion of the Veterinary department. There are considerable increases over the previous year in Education by Rs. 5¼ lakhs, in Medical Relief by Rs. 5 lakhs, in Public Health by Rs. 20 lakhs, in measures for the uplift of Scheduled Classes by Rs. 2¼ lakhs, and in Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative Credit by Rs. 4 lakhs. These increases have been

made in spite of the additional sacrifice of Rs. 55 lakhs, consisting of Rs. 34 lakhs excise revenue, Rs. 18 lakhs land revenue and Rs. 3 lakhs forest revenue. The year would have still ended with a good surplus but for the almost complete failure of the north-east monsoon over the greater part of the Province and heavy cyclone damage in the northern districts and consequent heavy land revenue remissions.

RETRENCHMENT.

In order to adjust the cost of administration to the taxable capacity of the people, rigorous economy is being practised in every department. Numerous proposals of retrenchment are being examined and wherever possible put into force. The chief measures of retrenchment include the introduction of revised scales of pay for Government servants estimated to yield ultimately a saving of Rs. 16 lakhs per year, the gradual replacement of salaried medical officers by honorary medical officers in Government institutions resulting in an ultimate saving of Rs. 10 lakhs, the abolition of the annual move to Ootacamund resulting in a saving of nearly Rs. 50,000, and the conditional release of prisoners resulting in a saving of Rs. 50,000. These measures account for a saving of about Rs. 1½ lakhs in 1938–39. The abolition of resettlement results in a saving of about Rs. 3½ lakhs. There have also been considerable reductions in superior staff in the Agricultural and Forest departments.

Among measures adopted to increase the revenue of the Province may be mentioned the levy of fees for the transfer of ownership or possession in respect of motor vehicles, the enhancement of conductors' licence and badge fees, the raising of the rate of fees in Arts colleges, the increased cultivation of commercial crops in the Agricultural Research Station, the establishment of fruit nurseries, and the recovery from co-operative societies of increased

liquidation charges. Under the Minor Ports Fund Act the balance in the fund in excess of Rs. 20 lakhs is to be transferred to the revenues of the Province. The balance available is estimated at Rs. 42·55 lakhs.

LONG-TERM LOANS.

In September 1938 the Government raised an open-market loan of Rs. 151·29 lakhs of which Rs. 40 lakhs was subscribed by the Government from funds under their control and the remainder was allotted on subscriptions by the public. The proceeds are to be used, in accordance with the established policy of the Government, only for financing remunerative capital expenditure and loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc. The loan was issued on the same terms as those of the 3 per cent loan, 1952, raised in the previous year ; it bears interest at 3 per cent per annum on the face value, was issued at an issue price of Rs. 99 per cent and is repayable at par fifteen years after the date of issue. This was the second occasion on which the Madras Government raised a loan (other than a floating loan) in the open market, and the floatation was again very successful. Against Rs. 110 lakhs offered for public subscription the total amount subscribed was Rs. 181·41 lakhs, which on account of the critical international situation in Europe and the consequent disturbance in the money markets on September 14th, 1938, the day on which the loan was issued, is considered to be very satisfactory and proof of the credit the Province commands in the money market. The capital liabilities of the Province amount to Rs. 19¼ crores. Against this the Province has capital investments amounting to Rs. 32½ crores the bulk of which are in remunerative irrigation and electrical works.

FLOATING DEBT.

From April 1st, 1938, the Madras Government assumed complete responsibility for watching their cash position.

As a consequence they had to borrow funds temporarily in the short-term bill market during the non-kist season to cover the temporary gap between receipts and outgoings. They issued six months' treasury bills in August 1938 and three months' bills in October, November and December 1938. The total amount of Madras Government treasury bills issued during the year was Rs. 190 lakhs (face value). The average rate of discount on each issue varied from Re. 1-3-11 per cent per annum to Rs. 1-12-0 per cent per annum and these rates compare favourably with those obtained by certain other Provincial Governments on similar short-term borrowings during the year. The average rate of discount on all the treasury bills issued by the Madras Government during 1938 was Rs. 1-8-7 per cent per annum. The bills will be repaid on maturity before the 31st March 1939.

CHAPTER III.—THE SEASON.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The south-west monsoon was on the whole satisfactory and the total extent cultivated up to September was generally above the average. The north-east monsoon, however, was almost a complete failure in most districts and in consequence the crops largely withered. The cyclone in the month of November also caused considerable damage to standing crops in the districts of Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari.

There was no appreciable improvement in the economic condition of the ryots in general. There was a general tendency for prices of all grains to rise on account of the failure of the north-east monsoon and the losses of crops caused by the cyclone.

CYCLONE AND FLOODS.

The heavy rains during the last two days of July and the third week of August flooded some of the low lying parts of the Salem district and also caused damage to irrigation works and roads. The loss of private property was not great.

The Circars suffered from the effects of cyclones and floods more than once during the year. Early in September, the Kollair Lake rose unusually high and flooded the low lying villages bordering it. Though there was no loss of human life or of cattle, many houses were destroyed and considerable extents of standing crops affected. Again, during the first week of October the Yerracalva and the Yanamadurru drain in the West Godavari district

rose in floods and submerged several acres of paddy in the Tadepalligudem and the Bhimavaram taluks.

The Vizagapatam district suffered from a cyclone of considerable intensity in October. The cyclone was followed by rains and the Vamsadhara river rose in floods. This caused severe damage to property in the Chicacole division of the district and nine human lives were lost. This was followed by another cyclone of severe intensity on the 25th of November. Strong winds were followed by a heavy downpour of rain. East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna districts suffered most, while Vizagapatam and Guntur escaped with slight damage. Eighty-two lives were lost, over forty-seven thousand cattle perished either by exposure or by being crushed under fallen houses and trees and over twenty-eight thousand houses were damaged. Communications were interrupted to some extent by breaches and wind-fallen trees. The damage caused to standing crops and crops harvested and stacked in fields was considerable. Relief measures were promptly undertaken. The Government sanctioned Rs. 23,000 to afford relief to the distressed. His Excellency the Governor issued an appeal for funds for relief purposes and contributions received up to the middle of January 1939 amounted to Rs. 34,000. District and Taluk Relief Committees were also formed.

FAMINE.

Owing to adverse seasonal conditions in 1937 there was lack of employment for the labouring classes in Bellary and Anantapur districts.

Five test works were opened in Bellary district under the orders of the Government and were continued till the end of 1937. These works attracted a large number of workers and thus proved the existence of sufficient distress to warrant the starting of relief works. The test works

were therefore converted into relief works in 1938. The distress began to spread throughout the eastern part of the district and more works were opened when they became necessary. In August 1938, there were 16 relief works and 2 test works functioning in the district. The maximum average daily attendance on these works was 50,391 in the middle of August. Over 20,000 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief.

In Anantapur, employment had been provided by opening road and tank works and the district board also started road works with the help of special grants sanctioned by the Government for the purpose. Test works were opened in Gooty and Tadpatri taluks and were subsequently converted into relief works. Three test works were opened in Hindupur and Penukonda taluks but were soon closed as the tests showed that famine works were not necessary. There were in all 6 relief works and 3 test works functioning in the district including those opened in Hindupur and Penukonda taluks. The maximum average daily attendance on these works was 22,360 in the latter half of July. Over 18,000 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief.

The situation in parts of Kurnool district was also unsatisfactory. Parts of Kurnool and Pattikonda taluks were affected. As in Bellary, the mungari crops yielded a poor outturn and the hingari crops failed completely. Distress was keenest among the labouring classes who entirely depend upon agricultural operations. District board road works were first put into execution with the help of grants obtained from the Government. As these works were found inadequate, test works had to be opened and were subsequently converted into relief works. There were in all four relief works and one test work functioning in the district in July 1938. The daily average attendance on these works was 12,294 at the beginning of July. The average number gratuitously relieved was 3,047.

Owing to the prevalence of famine conditions the position of the weavers in and around Uravakonda in Anantapur and Yemmiganur and Nagaldinne in Bellary, became very difficult and centres for affording relief to them at their own craft were opened in these places in July in Anantapur district and in September in Bellary district. The maximum number relieved at these centres was 819 in Anantapur and 14,806 in Bellary in the latter half of October.

Special measures were taken to collect and sell hill grass to combat the scarcity of fodder. A District Forest Officer with the necessary staff was appointed solely for the purpose and the staff continued to function until the end of August. Hill grass was sold to the ryots at concessional prices. In all 669·75 tons of hill grass were sold to the ryots in Bellary, 770·65 tons in Anantapur and 273·1 tons in Kurnool. A sum of over Rs. 38,000 was spent on the fodder operations.

With the advent of the early rains in July, the conditions in the three districts began to improve. As employment on agricultural operations became available the relief works were closed one after another. By the middle of October all the road works in the three districts were completely closed. All the three weavers' relief centres were closed at the end of December.

Land revenue remissions ranging from 37½ to 100 per cent were granted in 418 villages in the taluks of Adoni, Alur, Bellary, Siruguppa, Hospet, Rayadrug, Hadagalli and Kudligi in Bellary district, 441 villages in the taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Penukonda, Hindupur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Madakasira of the Anantapur district and 87 villages in the taluks of Koilkuntla, Pattikonda, Dhone and Kurnool of the Kurnool district. The grant of remission of the dry assessment was also extended to the lands protected by wells in these districts. The total loss of land revenue on account of these remissions was

Rs. 7·36 lakhs in the Bellary district, Rs. 3·96 lakhs in the Anantapur district and Rs. 2·13 lakhs in the Kurnool district. The collection of the uncollected balance in all the villages in which remissions were granted was postponed to the current fasli.

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS.

The main functions of the statistical section of the Industries department are the compilation of the statistics of rainfall and of agricultural statistics, including the preparation of crop forecasts, the annual season and crop report and the annual statistics of area, yield, etc., relating to coffee, tea and rubber, the compilation of the wholesale and retail prices of commodities and the computation of indices of prices and cost of living. The Government approved proposals for the construction of indices of industrial production, the computation of a wholesale price index for Madras City and index numbers of import and export prices, the computation of a cost of living index for Madras City and the compilation of a statistical abstract for the Province.

LAND REVENUE CONCESSIONS.

In addition to remissions granted in view of adverse seasonal conditions, land revenue concessions in the following forms were granted during the year:—

(1) The cancellation of the percentage enhancements imposed at resettlements on dry, wet and garden lands in certain tracts resettled in recent years.

(2) The grant of a remission of 2 annas in the rupee of the wet assessment in the remaining areas in the Presidency.

(3) A temporary reduction of water-cess from Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 5-12-0 an acre for a first crop with corresponding reductions for other crops, in the East and West Godavari and Kistna districts and in the deltaic tracts of the Guntur district.

These concessions reduced the land revenue by Rs. 71·4 lakhs.

CHAPTER IV.—LAW AND ORDER.

POLICE.

There were 29 serious riots as compared with 15 in the previous year. On three occasions the Police had to open fire on rioters before order could be restored. A comparatively minor incident at Ambur on the last night of Mohurram resulted in serious Hindu-Muslim rioting and a considerable amount of property was burnt or destroyed by hooligans on both sides. Fortunately only one death occurred. Hindu-Muslim feelings in the Vyasarpadi area of Madras City, though not quite so acute as in the previous year, necessitated continuous watchfulness and the exercise of a firm control over the known or suspected rowdy element to maintain tranquillity. Organized agitation amongst peasants, especially in Malabar, gave cause for anxiety. A labour dispute in the tobacco factory at Chirala in the Guntur district resulted in a riot in the course of which the Police had to open fire. Three men were killed. Labour strikes took place at several other places but, although the resources of the Police were strained, the public peace was generally maintained.

The Prohibition Scheme which was firmly established in the Salem district and worked by the district Police, was extended to the Chittoor and Cuddapah districts on 1st October 1938. There has been a considerable fall in theft and cattle theft in the Salem district since the introduction of prohibition.

The additional police force which was quartered at Beeralli in the Bellary district in 1937 was retained but it was possible to disband the forces which were located at Nandavaram in the same district and at Konakondla and Poliki in the Anantapur district.

The training curriculum for probationary Sub-Inspectors in the Police Training School, Vellore, was completely recast in an attempt to produce a more efficient and up to date investigating officer. Arrangements were made to send one head constable from each District Intelligence Bureau for specialist training in finger prints, foot prints and photography. To provide healthy diversion in rural areas, organized games were arranged experimentally in each district by selected Station House Officers. The practice of granting money rewards to Police Officers for especially good work was abolished except in regard to head constables and constables.

Under the Madras Traffic Control Act, 1938, a Road Traffic Board was set up in each district as the transport, registering and licensing authority for the district, to decide applications for bus and lorry permits, and regulate the use of these vehicles. The Central Road Traffic Board for the Presidency was constituted as the sole transport authority for through traffic along trunk roads, and to exercise control over the District Road Traffic Boards.

PRISONS.

A number of reforms in the Prison administration have been started or continued during the year. The Government have continued the policy of conditional premature release of selected prisoners. Under the scheme 1,118 casual and 364 habitual convicts were released. Four casuals and five habituals were recommitted to jails for breaches of the conditions of their release. Prisoners were formerly able to obtain remission in lieu of the gratuity earned by them calculated at the rate of four annas a day. The rate has been altered to two annas a day. The remission system, which was formerly applicable only to prisoners sentenced to six months or more, has been extended to prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months or more.

Buttermilk and increased quantities of salt have been issued to prisoners since August 1937. An investigation was made of the effects of the supply of buttermilk on the health of prisoners with reference to the statistics from 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937 (the period during which buttermilk was not issued to prisoners) and from 1st July 1937 to 1st July 1938 (the period during which buttermilk was issued to prisoners) and shows a fall in the percentage of prisoners who lost weight from 10·5 to 5·2 and a rise in the percentage of prisoners who gained weight from 52·0 to 57·0. There was also a decrease in specific and chronic deficiency diseases. To avoid the loss of vitamins in rice, hand pounding has been tried as an experiment in Trichinopoly Central Jail. It is proposed to extend it to further jails.

Oil pressing by human labour as a prison task has been stopped. Hand-spinning and hand-weaving has been introduced as the main industry for prisoners in the Presidency Jail for Women in Vellore. The Jail Manual has been amended to provide facilities for Muslim prisoners to say their prayers individually four times a day. The Government have ordered that prisoners should be supplied with jute mats instead of coir or aloe mats which are uncomfortable and that prisoners in sub-jails should be supplied with drinking water in closed mud pots. Provision has also been made to supply combs and soaps to the inmates of Borstal Schools and fuller's earth to prisoners for washing their clothes.

Radio sets have been installed in eight jails, two Borstal and two Certified Schools. A and B class prisoners who are not literate in English are being supplied with certain daily newspapers in Indian languages at their own cost.

There has been a slight decrease in the strength of Borstal Schools and a definite increase in that of Certified Schools. Special grade petty officers with Secondary

School-Leaving Certificate qualifications have been newly appointed. It is hoped that the appointment of these educated men, who are in actual touch with the pupils, will do much to aid in reforming them.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

During the year there was an increase in the volume of crimes, including grave crimes, in all the districts except North Arcot, Chingleput, West Godavari and Malabar. The increase is attributed to the failure of monsoon, the activities of criminal tribes, strikes among the labourers working in the Mills in Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly districts, the existence of criminal gangs in Madura and Tinnevelly and communal ill-feeling which was responsible for a number of serious riots in the Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts. The Village Vigilance Committees co-operated with the Police in detecting crimes. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act was worked satisfactorily. A Juvenile Court was constituted for the Coimbatore district. In the city of Madras, the "Animal Court", the "Juvenile Court" and the "Railway Court" continued to function. The post of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate was temporarily revived in August but two Special Magistrates who had been sitting in his place continued to sit each for three days in the week.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

As a measure of economy four Subordinate Judges' Courts and two District Munsifs' Courts have been abolished and the abolition of three more Subordinate Judges' Courts has been ordered. The abolition of a number of other courts is under consideration.

In Mufassal Civil Courts there was a further fall in the institution of original suits. The fall was greatest in the North and South Malabar districts and is attributed to the tenants having taken advantage of the Agriculturists'

Relief Act. There was an appreciable rise in Civil Appeals mainly from orders passed on petitions filed under the Agriculturists' Relief Act. Miscellaneous work considerably increased on account of the large number of petitions filed under the Act which were often keenly contested. There was, however, a marked fall in the institution of execution and insolvency petitions which may be ascribed partly to the general economic depression and partly to the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code relating to the arrest of judgment-debtors and to the operation of the Agriculturists' Relief Act. In Madras City there was a substantial increase in Original Suits in the City Civil Court, and a marked fall in the suits filed in the Court of Small Causes. The number of civil suits filed on the Original Side of the High Court showed a slight increase while the number of Insolvency Petitions decreased considerably. On the Appellate Side of the High Court, there was a slight rise in the institutions of First and Second Appeals.

REGISTRATION.

The number of documents registered fell from 1,349,012 to 1,217,805 or by 9·7 per cent. The income, however, rose from Rs. 32·64 lakhs to Rs. 32·68 lakhs in consequence of the enhancement of the scale of registration fees. The two experimental systems of photo-copying of documents (Cine-film and Photo-stat) were continued. The scale of fees for the inspection and grant of copies of documents and maps was enhanced. The full exemption from payment of fees for the registration of documents or for obtaining encumbrance certificates previously allowed to certain Primary Land Mortgage Banks was withdrawn and all Land Mortgage Banks were required to pay half the usual registration fee except for encumbrance certificates in respect of applications for loans not exceeding Rs. 2,000 which are granted free of charge.

CHAPTER V.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

MUNICIPALITIES.

In the City of Madras, the Corporation maintained 136 elementary schools in 1937–38 and gave education to nearly 22,000 boys and over 15,000 girls. The council spent over Rs. 9 lakhs on elementary education. To safeguard the health of the people the Corporation spent Rs. 2·74 lakhs on medical relief, and its medical institutions treated over 25 lakhs of out-patients. In addition Rs. 14·83 lakhs was spent on preventive medicine and Rs. 11·6 lakhs on sanitation. The expenditure on water works amounted to Rs. 5·41 lakhs for maintenance and Rs. 1·43 lakhs for new works. Nearly 34 gallons of water per head per day were pumped into the city. Rupees 3 lakhs was spent on new drainage works. The Corporation maintains 366 miles of metalled roads and about 190 miles are tarred. The expenditure on communications in 1937–1938 was Rs. 10·51 lakhs. The scheme of flush-out latrines in private houses was further extended.

Twenty-seven of the district municipalities enforced compulsory elementary education. The councils maintained in all 898 boys' schools and 377 girls' schools giving elementary education to over 96,000 boys and 63,000 girls. The total cost to the councils was over Rs. 21 lakhs. The councils also maintained a second grade college and 53 high schools. Their expenditure on public health amounted in 1937–38 to over Rs. 60 lakhs on revenue account.

They maintained 6 hospitals, 59 dispensaries of western medicine and 55 dispensaries of Indian medicine and treated over 32 lakhs of out-patients. They also maintained 251 qualified midwives who in conjunction with 365 other qualified midwives in private practice or in Government service gave skilled attention to over 43 per cent of the births in municipalities. Municipal water-supply schemes form an important part of their capital investments and 42 municipalities have protected water-supply schemes. Three towns also have drainage schemes working and six more under execution. In 1937–38 the councils spent over Rs. 8 lakhs on water-supply and Rs. 3 lakhs on drainage. The remunerative enterprises conducted by district municipalities include 255 markets, 252 cart-stands, 140 slaughter-houses, 73 bus stands, tree planting and land development, town-planning schemes and electric lighting schemes. The total net revenue realized by these enterprises was over Rs. 19 lakhs. The municipalities maintained 2,601 miles of roads and spent Rs. 31 lakhs on communication in 1937–38. The incidence of taxation comes on an average to Rs. 2-14-2 per head of the total population of over 30 lakhs.

Six municipal councils which had been superseded in the previous years were all re-constituted during the year 1938, before the expiry of their terms of supersession. One municipal council continued under supersession. General elections were held to all municipalities except two during the year and were characterised by two important changes which also affect the district boards and panchayat boards. The franchise of local boards and municipalities was widely extended by adopting the relevant portion of the electoral rolls of the Madras Legislative Assembly for election to local bodies. The coloured box system was introduced which not only secured complete secrecy of ballot but also facilitated the free exercise of the suffrage by illiterate voters.

DISTRICT BOARDS AND PANCHAYATS.

District boards and panchayats are concerned with the bulk of the population of the Presidency, 44 out of 47 millions. In 1937–38 they maintained over 16,000 elementary schools including over 2,500 girls' schools, and gave elementary education to over 10½ lakhs of pupils. They also maintained 200 secondary schools with over 39 thousand pupils. Panchayats maintained over 1,300 elementary schools. The total expenditure on education was over Rs. 143 lakhs of which local boards contributed Rs. 32·88 lakhs. They maintained 66 hospitals and over 1,000 dispensaries which gave relief to 128 lakhs of patients at a total cost of Rs. 19 lakhs. They also spent Rs. 13 lakhs on preventive medicine, water-supply and sanitation. District boards maintained over 35 thousand miles of roads of which over three thousand miles were trunk roads and the total amount spent on these communications from funds of the local boards and Provincial grants was Rs. 138 lakhs. Three district boards own railways and one district board operates a bus service.

All the bifurcated district boards have been re-amalgamated. Elections were held to the district boards and panchayat boards in sixteen districts during the year. Measures were taken to ensure better accounting in panchayat boards.

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Prevention of Disease.

Besides the improvement of rural water-supply which is being carried out from the Government of India grant, a comprehensive scheme of protected water-supply for rural areas in all parts of the Presidency has been introduced. The scheme is financed entirely from Provincial funds and is to be spread over a period of ten years. In order that the scheme may not be held up for want of funds the Government have constituted a fund with an initial contribution of Rs. 15 lakhs for the development of rural water-supply. Besides eradicating cholera and other water-borne diseases in rural areas this scheme will free the villager of his anxiety about his elementary need of clean drinking water.

The cholera epidemic of the previous year continued in a severe form in seven districts during the first quarter of the year. The district of Kurnool and the Northern Circars were also affected during the second quarter. With the onset of the South-West Monsoon the epidemic in the districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah and the Northern Circars became very severe. The disease was prevalent in a sporadic form during the last quarter. The west coast districts were practically free of it.

As usual, plague prevailed in certain districts bordering Mysore and in Madura district. Inoculation, evacuation and rat destruction chiefly by cyanogas fumigation formed the main preventive measures. In order to facilitate the quick despatch of plague vaccine, arrangements were made to keep a stock of 20,000 doses of Haffkine's anti-plague vaccine at the King Institute, Guindy. Researches on the

epidemiology and prevention of plague were continued in the Cumbum Valley. Attempts were made to evolve a design for a poor man's hut to eliminate rat harbourages.

As usual, sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals were made by the local bodies concerned under the supervision of the health staff. The Mahodayam festival was celebrated in January 1938. Elaborate arrangements were made for the safety and convenience of the people who attended the festival at the important centres of Point Calimere in Tanjore district, Dhanushkodi and Rameswaram in Ramnad district and Mahabalipuram in Chingleput district. As the ordinary provisions of law were considered inadequate for the effective prevention and control of cholera at this festival temporary regulations were issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act. All the festivals passed off without any serious outbreak of cholera except the Sri Rama Navami festival at Bhadrachalam in East Godavari district which was responsible for a severe epidemic in the neighbouring districts. Necessary precautionary measures were adopted and the epidemic was brought under control.

Anti-malarial operations in Vizagapatam Agency, Hospet Municipality, Rameswaram and in the districts of Chingleput and Nellore were continued with satisfactory results. The scheme of free distribution of quinine was extended to certain villages in Nellore and Kodur taluks. The scheme of investigation and control of Malaria was started in Pattukkottai, Wynad and Ennore areas. A Malaria survey in Yercaud, Salem district, was also carried out and a scheme of Malaria control measures for Uttangarai was prepared.

The Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act was further extended to seven municipalities and four panchayats bringing the total number of local bodies working the Act to 93 including Madras City. About, 8,000 samples were analysed during the year, the most commonly sampled

articles being ghee, milk, butter and gingelly oil. The percentage of adulteration was perceptibly less than in previous years. Rules for the prevention of adulteration of coffee were issued.

Progress in Maternity and Child Welfare work during the year was steady and satisfactory. There are 165 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Province exclusive of Madras City and the special staff engaged on this work consists of 32 Women Medical Officers, 17 Health Visitors and 351 Midwives.

The Rural Sanitation Units in Tinnevelly and Ramnad districts were transferred to Malabar and Guntur districts respectively. As usual, health propaganda on the dangers of soil pollution with the help of cinema films, magic lantern slides and charts was carried on. Mass treatment for hookworm was given by the Rural Sanitation Health Officers as well as by the Medical staff in hospitals and dispensaries.

During the year the Government took over the management of the Training School for Health Visitors which was formerly being managed by the Indian Red Cross Society. The number of candidates to be trained in the school will not exceed ten in any year, and a stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem is granted to eight candidates.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

To extend maternity relief to the rural female population, sanction was accorded for the appointment of midwives to most of the rural dispensaries. In the years 1937 and 1938 the Government have sanctioned the payment of subsidies for 42 new rural dispensaries and for the employment of midwives in 190 existing rural dispensaries. The power of appointment and control of midwives in rural dispensaries of western as well as of Indian medicine subsidized by the Government which was

vested in the Presidents of District Boards has been transferred to the District Medical Officers and the Principal, Indian Medical School, respectively. Further, the concession regarding grant of leave to the rural medical practitioners, midwives and compounders attached to these rural dispensaries has been extended. The rural medical relief scheme is reported to have been generally successful. The revised scheme of training of compounders has been given effect to this year and the standard of educational qualification required for admission to the training fixed as a pass in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination. The training extends over a period of one year as against 9 months under the old scheme and the knowledge imparted to the compounders trained under the revised scheme, is far superior to that under the old scheme.

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the re-organization of the nursing service in Government Hospitals in this Presidency which provides for the employment of male nurses to attend on adult male patients while women nurses attend on women patients and children. The minimum educational qualification for the admission of women pupil-nurses for the training is a pass in the III Form and for male pupils a completed S.S.L.C. In the selection of women candidates preference will be given to candidates whose family circumstances render it easy for them to devote their entire attention to the work of nursing and indicate a likelihood of their remaining in the nursing service without leaving it after some time to seek other and more lucrative employment. It has been laid down that as far as possible instruction to nurse-pupils should be in the languages of the Province. The stipends granted to nurse-pupils have been fixed at Rs. 10 a month for the first year of the training and Rs. 15 a month for the remaining period of two and a half years training with a ration

allowance of Rs. 20 a month in all cases. Reduced rates of pay and ration allowances have been introduced for ward sisters and staff nurses.

The re-organization scheme of the Medical Services sanctioned in December 1937 was put into operation during the year by throwing open two paid posts of Civil Assistant Surgeons to Honorary Assistant Medical Officers. The Government have also decided to throw open further paid posts to Honorary Medical Officers in accordance with the re-organization scheme. The Government General Hospital, Madras, was re-organized, the number of medical and surgical units was raised from three to six and the additional units were placed in charge of Honorary Medical Officers. A set of instructions for the working of the Honorary scheme was issued. Arrangements are being made wherever possible to replace Honorary Medical Officers who have completed five years service and appoint fresh medical practitioners as honoraries to enable them to get proper training in various branches of medicine.

Treatment facilities were afforded to leprosy patients in 454 leprosy clinics and 12 leper Asylums and Settlements. The total attendance at these clinics for the first nine months of 1938 was 623,047 and the total number of new cases treated was 25,933. Up to date the number of leprosy cases registered at these clinics is 210,612. The 12 leper in-patient institutions treated 4,248 patients among whom 337 patients were discharged 'disease arrested'. The total accommodation in these institutions is 2,700. The Government have ordered that capitation grants to these institutions should be paid according to the number of treatable cases accommodated and not for the 'burnt out' cases, thus converting these asylums into hospitals. In the leprosy units where intensive work is being done, leprosy officers are carrying out an extensive survey of the villages. The units are in Narasannapeta, Cocanada, Vellore, Cuddalore and Madura.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated birth-rate based on the figures for the first ten months of 1938 was 37·4 per thousand as against the actual birth-rate of 38·72 per thousand in 1937. The estimated death-rate of 22·30 per thousand based on the figures for the first ten months compares favourably with the actual death-rate of 23·99 per thousand in 1937. A comparison of the mortality from the principal diseases during the first ten months of 1938 and 1937 showed a fall of more than 50 per cent in deaths from cholera and an increase of about 20 per cent in the mortality from plague. The estimated infantile mortality rate was 164·41 per thousand live-births during 1938 as against the actual rate of 169·75 in 1937. There was a slight increase in the maternal mortality rate from 8·46 in 1937 to the estimated rate of 9·05 per thousand births in 1938.

CHAPTER VII.—EDUCATION.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Three officers of the Education Department were deputed to undergo a course of training in the Vidya Mandir Training School, Wardha. The question of opening a Government Training School on the Wardha model is under the active consideration of the Government. It is also likely that a private Training School, also on Wardha lines, may be started in the Province.

Compulsory elementary education, both for boys and girls, was introduced in the Cocanada Municipality, and was extended to more wards in the Madura Municipality. As a result of the policy pursued by the Department in regard to the development of incomplete elementary schools, higher standards were opened in a very large number of schools.

The rules under the Madras Elementary Education Act were amended to safeguard the interest of teachers and to give them greater security of tenure. The important changes made are that not less than 85 per cent of the teaching grant paid to a school or of the scale grant must be paid to the teachers employed in it by way of salary; that no deductions can be made from the pay of teachers except by way of deductions in respect of Provident Fund and fines imposed for disciplinary purposes; that every teacher employed in an aided elementary school must have a service register which will set forth, among other things, the terms of his appointment and the reasons for terminating his service; and that no grant can be paid to a school which does not pay its staff regularly and in accordance with the terms of the Teachers' Service Registers.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Instructions were issued by the Government that all high schools in uni-lingual areas should begin the use of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction in the IV Form in the school year 1938–39 and continue to use it in successive years in Forms V and VI. In respect of schools located in bi-lingual and multi-lingual areas and in regard to certain classes of girls' schools it was decided that some time might be given to overcome difficulties and to enable the schools to make arrangements ultimately for the use of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction. Hindustani was introduced as a subject of study in Forms I to III in 125 high schools.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The rules of the Grant-in-aid Code were amended so as to make it obligatory for the managements of Aided Institutions to have their accounts scrutinized by a recognized Auditor and to obtain the previous sanction of the Director either to open a new educational institution or to introduce a new course of study in an existing institution. For reasons of efficiency the Malabar district was again bifurcated into two educational charges. New revised scales of pay for the gazetted and non-gazetted services were introduced. As lower elementary grade training has been completely abolished in Government Training Schools for Masters (except that at Malappuram) the temporary Higher Elementary Training Classes opened in lieu of them have been made permanent.

CHAPTER VIII.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

FORESTS.

The efforts to utilise the natural resources of forests and to secure the maximum revenue from them without damaging the forests have been continued under the Forest Utilization Officer specially deputed for the purpose. Minor forest produce is wherever possible being collected departmentally in order to secure increased revenue. Lac cultivation has been continued in Madura and Salem North. Sealing wax, shellac and lac varnish were prepared and experiments in the manufacture of various other lac products have been continued. Production has reached a commercial stage though still on a small scale. Wooden poles have been supplied to the Electricity Department for use after treatment with ascu. Efforts have been made to increase the production of cheap fruits like tamarind, jambu or neradi and wood apples, to extend the planting of myrabolams, and to lease out or plant departmentally suitable areas for the cultivation of arecanut and cardamoms. Experimental plantations on the Nilgiris and the Palnis were being opened to extend the cultivation of green wattle for tanning bark. Investigations are being conducted into the possibility of utilising charcoal in the form of charcoal gas to replace petrol in motor vehicles, and of producing camphor, three ply-wood, three ply-boxes, picture frames, wooden reepers and plugs. As local avaram is being fast replaced by imported wattle and avaram imported from other parts of India, instructions have been issued to start plantations of avaram in suitable areas in reserved forests for supply to tanners. The possibility of further expansion of cinnamon cultivation in the forests is being examined and an officer has

been deputed to Ceylon to study the production of cinnamon and its preparation for the market. Under contracts entered into with the South Indian Railway large quantities of sleepers valued at Rs. 4 lakhs have been supplied. The sale of sandalwood has expanded to 1,248 tons and a revenue of Rs. 7·64 lakhs has been realised.

Grazing fees in reserved forests were reduced by 50 per cent from the 1st April 1938. This concession means a loss of about Rs. 3 lakhs a year to the Provincial revenues. The concession has also been extended to certain panchayat forests and its extension to others is being considered. This may ultimately mean a reduction of over Rs. 1·25 lakhs a year in the amount of rent paid by forest panchayats. This reduction in grazing rates is likely to attract a larger number of cattle to share the limited amount of pasture available and this circumstance has brought into prominence the desirability of a general pasture survey. In accordance with the recommendation of the preliminary Committee of Forest Officers which the Government of India appointed in 1936, a Provincial Fodder and Grazing Committee has been appointed to investigate the reclassification of waste land outside the Government forests, to select areas fit for production of fodder or management as grazing grounds and to advise the Government on the best agency for the management of such lands and to indicate lines of improvement. In addition, a special Grazing Officer has been appointed to advise on all matters connected with grazing in reserved forests. The rotational system of grazing has been introduced to facilitate the growth of better and more grass.

Considerable areas of land have been disreserved for assignment to Scheduled Classes and other landless people. The areas include 639 acres of the Dalli forest in the Coimbatore district, 119 acres of the Thaiyur Panchayat forests, 232 acres in the Kattur Panchayat forests and 108 acres in Kattu Gudalur forests in the Chingleput district,

a small area in the Wenlock Downs in the Nilgiri district and 341 acres, in Nandibanda reserved forests in the Salem and North Arcot districts. The last area is intended for assignment to toddy tappers who lost their means of livelihood as a result of the introduction of Prohibition. Nearly 300 acres of panchayat forests near Avadi are also being disreserved for assignment in order to establish a colony on the lines of the Dayalbagh colony in Agra. This process of disreservation cannot, of course, go on indefinitely without causing serious denudation of forests to the detriment of the larger interests of the people. To guard against this danger various measures are being adopted. The Kondavidu Panchayat forest has been restored to the Forest Department for more efficient conservation and control. A Tree Planting Day has been instituted in all districts to encourage the people to plant trees which may ultimately serve their agricultural and domestic needs and to that extent relieve the pressure on reserved forests. Some villages near Kotagiri have started village fuel forests.

The total area of reserved forests, including 3,272 square miles of ryots forests under the control of the Revenue Department is 18,396 square miles. Some 12,830 square miles are covered by working plans and the preparation of plans for 2,374 square miles is in progress. Natural regeneration in fuel coupes and in gaps in evergreen forests has been on the whole satisfactory. Artificial regeneration has been conducted successfully on the usual lines. The regeneration of deciduous and evergreen forests by the "gap" method has been largely abandoned, more suitable methods having been discovered. The "Kumri" method of growing field crops and forest trees together has been utilised in regeneration, to the advantage both of the department and of the cultivators. The natural regeneration of sandalwood has been generally good. There has been flowering of both species of bamboos.

An area of 50 acres in the Nellore district has been afforested with casuarina and in Tinnevelly afforestation with palmyra, to fix the sand dunes, has been continued. Cashewnut has been planted in several suitable localities in Mangalore North. Proposals for the formation of a "Wild Life Sanctuary" in the Mudumalai forests of the Nilgiris division have been approved by the Government.

As it has been decided to close down the Madras Forest College from July 1939, no admissions have been made during the year. Candidates for the Rangers' cadre will henceforward be trained at Dehra Dun. A school for the more intensive training of foresters and guards who are already in service, has been started in Nilambur. As a measure of retrenchment the Government have ordered the abolition of the Waltair and Working Plans Circles. The two forest divisions of North and South Mangalore have been amalgamated into the South Kanara Division. The Government have also decided to abolish six posts in the Madras Forest Service.

FISHERIES.

The fishing season on the East and West Coasts was poor early in the year but improved on the East Coast and in the northern section of the West Coast. On the West Coast oil-sardine appeared only in small quantities, but there were better catches of other shoaling fish such as goggler, sole, mackerel and cat-fish. In the Northern Circars, sharks, cat-fish and jew fish were caught throughout the year, and sardine and ribbon fish were abundant from December to March and June to September. In the south the seer, pomfret and *Lactarius* fisheries of the Carnatic Coast, the cat-fish, shark and ray fisheries of Palk Bay and the ribbon fish fishery of Cape Comorin were the most successful. Pearl oyster spat falls were discovered in shallow waters north and south of the Krusadai Pearl

Farm in places where oysters have never been known to occur before. As the beds were unsuitable for the growth of oysters, over 72,000 oysters from them were collected and transported to the Krusadai pearl farm. This large addition will enable the Krusadai Station to undertake pearl farming. The spawning season and breeding grounds of the valuable food fish *Lactarius* were discovered close to Pamban. Conclusive evidence of *Catla* breeding in the Cauvery river was obtained. The possibility of cheaply and quickly transporting catla fry for stocking from the Godavari river by motor lorries was experimentally proved. The vitamin survey of Madras fish oils led to the discovery of four more Indian fish with 3 to 19 times the vitamin A potency of cod liver oil. A sample of oil extracted from liver of the common hammer-head shark was found to contain nearly three-fourths as much Vitamin A as Halibut liver oil. Sufficient knowledge having been gained of the vitamin A contents of several common South Indian fish, a scheme has been formulated to popularise the manufacture of medicinal fish oil in fishing villages as a cottage industry. The presence of vitamin A in appreciable amounts in the Malabar sardine suspected in 1933 was confirmed. Sardine oil is the commonest and cheapest fish-oil produced in Madras and the presence now definitely proved of vitamin A in the oil is of great commercial importance as the oil can be utilised for food and medicinal purposes. Fumigation with carbon-bi-sulphide proved the most effective method for storing salted and sun-dried fish. Fish treated with this reagent for a full year were found to contain much less sulphur than the quota permissible under the British Pharmacopea. Experiments in pilchardising fish for long storage were continued with three more fish of economic importance, oil sardine, "Adavu" and large cat-fish. Excepting oil sardine and cat fish improperly salted, the other fish were well preserved. The deep water tank fishing experiments with Ennore nets and drift

nets with varying meshes have been continued in the Mopad reservoir.

The Government sanctioned the reopening of four fish curing yards on the West Coast which were closed in 1931 as a measure of retrenchment. In order to effect further economy in expenditure on fish curing yards it is proposed to manufacture salt on the West Coast instead of buying salt at Tuticorin and transporting it to the Malabar coast. The total quantity of fresh fish brought for curing into fish curing yards in the Presidency amounted to 1,177,234 maunds, salt issued to 194,105 maunds and fish cured and removed from the yards to 749,667 maunds during the calendar year.

The economic condition of the fishermen continued to be unsatisfactory as the ruling prices in the market were low. There has been a steady improvement in the standard of education imparted to fisher children in fishery elementary schools. Six new schools have been opened, 32 new teachers sanctioned and the number of children attending schools has increased from 4,162 to 5,723.

CHAPTER IX.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The value of the private trade of the Province declined by Rs. 1,226·19 lakhs as compared with the first eleven months of 1937. Foreign imports decreased by Rs. 57·04 lakhs chiefly owing to smaller receipts of grain, pulse and flour, artificial silk, cotton twist and yarn, vehicles, dyeing and tanning substances, silk, rubber, cotton piece-goods and metals and ores. There were, however, increases in machinery and millwork, manures and tobacco. Foreign exports fell by Rs. 335·35 lakhs owing chiefly to decreased shipments of raw cotton, tanned cow hides, tanned skins, handkerchiefs, shawls and castor seeds. Increases were, however, registered in the shipments of raw tobacco, tea, fruits and vegetables and rice. The import trade with the British Empire advanced by Rs. 36·09 lakhs and export trade by Rs. 24·48 lakhs. The import trade with Burma amounted to Rs. 869·05 lakhs and export trade to Rs. 230·25 lakhs. Coasting trade fell by Rs. 833·79 lakhs of which imports accounted for Rs. 712·74 lakhs and exports Rs. 121·05 lakhs. The total value of paddy and rice imported into the Province in 1938 is estimated at Rs. 460·6 lakhs, of which rice accounted for Rs. 427·1 lakhs.

The total import revenue collected during the calendar year amounted to Rs. 602·78 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 22·75 lakhs attributable chiefly to smaller arrivals of artificial silk yarn, raw silk, motor cars, iron or steel and pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes. The revenue from motor spirit and kerosene oil imported from Burma, however, recorded an increase. These revenues go to the Central Government.

The year opened with 1,564 companies; 220 companies were registered and 107 companies were wound up or became defunct. The new companies included 100 trading and manufacturing, 44 hotels, theatres and entertainments and 35 transit and transport concerns. The authorized share capital of companies registered during the year was Rs. 3·58 crores. The total authorized share capital of all the companies functioning at the end of 1938 amounted to Rs. 60·68 crores, their subscribed capital to Rs. 24·22 crores and their paid-up capital to Rs. 18·46 crores.

PORTS.

In the Port of Madras owing to the introduction by the Board of its own lighterage service from 1st October 1937 the Landing Charges Fund was closed during the year and the balance of Rs. 2·16 lakhs at the credit of the Fund, was transferred to the Revenue Account. The total tonnage of goods handled in the port increased. Exports advanced by about 6 per cent, the chief commodity being groundnuts. At the close of the year there were heavy imports of rice from Burma. Owing to the riots in Burma, a large number of refugees arrived by the weekly Rangoon steamers from about the middle of August 1938. They were accommodated in one of the transit sheds and were fed and sent to their destinations at the expense of the Government. A new warehouse was constructed on the South Sand Accretion at a cost of approximately Rs. 2 lakhs. A new five-ton electric crane was erected.

There was no appreciable variation in the tonnage of vessels entering the minor ports except at Masulipatam, Cocanada, and Cuddalore where there was an increase due to the increase in trade and the calling of more foreign vessels, at Calingapatam where there was a decrease due to calling of fewer foreign steamers for groundnut kernels owing to the diversion of traffic to Vizagapatam and at Calicut and its sub-ports, where there was a decrease due to general

trade depression. At Negapatam the passenger traffic to the Straits Settlements was considerably less than that of the previous year on account of trade depression and the stopping of emigration. There was an appreciable increase in the landing of passengers from Burma owing to the outbreak of riots in Burma. There was a considerable reduction in the passenger traffic at Calicut, Tellicherry and Cannanore during the year owing to the discontinuance of the weekly passenger service maintained by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

The Port of Tuticorin continued to rank first amongst the Minor Ports in sea-borne trade. The Government ordered that the Vice-Chairman be elected instead of nominated. The port dues were reduced from 1st October.

Measures taken to check the pilferage of cargo between ship and shore at Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Calicut and Mangalore were satisfactory and continued to produce the desired effect. The reduced rates of shipping fees on groundnuts, castor seeds and oil cakes at Cocanada were continued. At Masulipatam the rates of Landing and Shipping Fees were revised, a Marine Police Force was sanctioned to check the pilferage of cargo between ship and shore, and an estimate of Rs. 30,000 for the construction of a wharf wall of 1,000 feet in length was sanctioned. The limits of the Port of Calicut were altered and a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for extending and flooring the stacking platform at the south pier. The proposal to extend the system of Morse signalling up to midnight and from 4 a.m. to sunrise was approved. Cocanada experienced a severe cyclone on the 24th and 25th November 1938. The beacon on the Godavari point was washed away and slight damage was caused to the top of the south groyne. Masulipatam port experienced severe cyclonic weather from 23rd to 25th November.

There was considerable damage to private property and stacks of groundnuts in the godowns and outside. At Ponnani a sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for the extension of a wharf wall and the reclamation of an additional area for wharves. The construction of a dry dock at Mangalore started in 1936 was progressing and is expected to be completed early in 1939.

INDUSTRIES.

The Government continued the special assistance to the hand spinning and Khadi weaving industry of the Province and sanctioned a grant and subsidy of about Rs. 1·90 lakhs. A portion of the amount is ear-marked for the supply of improved appliances to the spinners and for the employment of trained workers as instructors in the villages for improving the efficiency of the spinners and the implements used by them. The subsidy is to be up to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh on the actual increase of production of Khadi during the year calculated at the rate of one anna per square yard of increase. The amount includes provision for the development of the industries in Moplah Nad. To help the development of the hand spinning industry in certain areas affected by famine such as the Adoni taluk of the Bellary district and the Kurnool taluk of the Kurnool district the Government have sanctioned a special grant of about Rs. 9,000.

The Sericultural section prepared and distributed over 37 lakhs of disease-free layings. The Peripatetic rearing party tested 29 lakhs of layings. Since the starting of the Kollegal Silk Filatures, Ltd., the cocoon producers have been finding a ready cash market for their cocoons but the price of raw silk has fallen considerably. The cottage reeling machine was improved by introducing suitable accessories to the existing country charkas. With the ultimate idea of replacing the pure Mysore variety with cross breed seeds, as suggested by the Sericultural Tariff

Board, over 3 lakhs of cross breed layings were distributed. The maximum outturn of seed cocoons for every 100 layings of cross breeds was 81¼ lb. as against 52 lb. for every 100 layings of the pure Mysore variety.

The ten candidates who were deputed for six months' training at Wardha in the manufacture of hand-made paper have now returned and ten candidates are being sent for training in oil pressing and milling. The Government have sanctioned the opening of two training centres in the manufacture of hand-made paper at Kodambakkam and Kosigi in Adoni taluk.

Fifty-six applications for aid under the State Aid to Industries Act were received and dealt with during the year. The Board of Industries met twice during the year and disposed of forty-one applications. Seven loans aggregating Rs. 17,100 and subscription of shares to the value of Rs. 20,000 in a ceramic concern were sanctioned. The Government have appointed a committee to study the material already collected and make definite recommendations regarding the possibilities of producing industrial alcohol from molasses and report on the best method of the manufacture and preparation of petrol-alcohol mixture. The report of the committee is expected shortly.

The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information continued to provide general and technical information on industrial and commercial matters, and to answer inquiries relating to commerce, trade and industries, and economic questions generally received from the Public and from Government departments. A monthly review of trade conditions in the Madras Province was published. As it has been the recognized function of the Director of Industries and Commerce for sometime past to collect and present commercial and statistical information in regard to prices and the trade of the Province, the Government directed that the designation of the Director of Industries be changed to " Director of Industries and Commerce."

The Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, besides manufacturing the usual varieties of soaps, introduced some new soaps. The supply of country soap (chunam soap) to some of the hospitals was continued during the year. In place of the old laundry flakes required by hospitals which were said to contain some dirt and extraneous matter, a cold process soap of good quality was supplied. The supply of Deepa Brand Soap had temporarily to be stopped owing to the difficulty of getting a satisfactory abrasive powder. A medicinal toilet soap similar to "Simpson's Iodine Soap" was made. A new shed was under construction to carry on the manufacture of cosmetic articles on a semi-commercial scale. The refining of coconut oil and groundnut oil was continued. The preparation of insecticides with indigenous herbs and imported chemicals was continued and two products have become popular, one to prevent leech bite and the other, lime sulphur for spraying on vegetables and plants against the attack of ants, woolly aphis and similar pests. A small portable plant for distilling essential oils on a cottage scale was made on the model of those used in Chatrapur for distilling flowers of the screw pine.

Facilities have been provided at the School of Arts and Crafts for a ceramic course extending over a period of three years for imparting instruction in the manufacture of articles such as jars and domestic pottery including glazed and porcelain wares. With a view to standardising industrial education in this Province, a Technological Diploma Examination Board has been constituted for awarding diplomas to students in Government and private technical institutions affiliated to the Board.

CHAPTER X.—RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

CO-OPERATION.

The passing of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938, gave a new impetus to the Co-operative movement. Six hundred and six societies were registered during the year as against 309 in the previous year. The transactions of the societies also increased. The loan transactions of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank with Central Banks increased considerably during the year mainly owing to the encouragement of produce loans through sale societies. The bank reduced its lending rate to Central Banks on ordinary loans from 4 to 3½ per cent and amended its bye-laws to provide for the election of individual representatives to the Board of Management by the full General body instead of by the individual shareholders. It also relaxed the restriction that both the President and the Vice-President should be residents of the city and this has indirectly enabled the Central Banks to elect one of their representatives as the Vice-President at the elections held towards the close of the year. The working of the Central Banks continued to be generally satisfactory. The Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Madras, continued to make satisfactory progress. The paid-up share capital rose from Rs. 6·23 lakhs to Rs. 7·46 lakhs. The Government enhanced the guarantee of the debentures of the bank to Rs. 200 lakhs. The total debentures in circulation at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 152·69 lakhs as against Rs. 126·91 lakhs at the beginning of the year. The debentures continued to be popular. The Government have been giving temporary accommodation to the bank under certain conditions,

The Bank issued loans to primary land mortgage banks to the extent of Rs. 46·67 lakhs. The number of Land Mortgage Banks increased from 94 to 106 and there is now no district which is not served by Land Mortgage Banks.

The transactions of loan and sale societies developed considerably during the year. The Government continued to help the sale societies with loans and free grants for the construction of godowns, and extended this concession to village credit societies which proposed to construct godowns *cum* village halls. The system of controlled credit which was worked in five districts only in the previous year was extended to sixteen districts during the year. Appreciable results were achieved in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society continued to be assisted by Government with staff and subsidy. Besides dealing in household commodities and fruits it issued weekly bulletins of wholesale prices of the chief agricultural commodities of the Madras Market and also attended to trade enquiries from societies and individuals.

Thirty-four new Weavers' Societies were registered during the year and there were 118 societies affiliated to the Provincial society at the end of the year. The system of supply of yarn to societies by the mills on the guarantee of the Provincial society was continued throughout the year and the total guarantee amounted to Rs. 46,665. The Provincial society also granted cash credit loans to societies to the extent of Rs. 40,307, besides subsidies amounting to Rs. 24,145 to meet establishment and other charges. It opened two more sales depots—one at Rajahmundry and another at Triplicane.

Milk Supply Unions on the model of the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union were started at Nellore, Coimbatore and Madura and the two latter made a good beginning. Societies for the consolidation of holdings of members have been started in six districts and of these

two societies in the North Arcot district have done some work. The Government appointed an Honorary Organiser for consolidation of holding societies in the North Arcot and Chingleput districts.

RURAL AMENITIES.

After the abolition of the District Economic Councils in November 1937, Collectors have been convening periodical conferences of important gazetted officers of the districts, Presidents of district boards and all elected members of the Provincial Legislature belonging to the district at intervals of not more than three months, for the consideration of all matters of general importance affecting the welfare and administration of the district. Divisional Committees have also been formed in some districts.

Rural improvement works proceeded on the usual lines. The Government of India grant sanctioned for this purpose was utilized for improvement of rural water-supply, improvement of rural sanitation, improvement of village communications, encouragement and development of loan and sale co-operative societies by making free grants towards part of the cost of godowns, and consolidation of holdings. The works included 1,293 well and water-supply works completed and 795 in progress, 355 latrine works completed and 175 in progress, and 311 village communication works completed and 225 works in progress. Subsidies to the extent of Rs. 67,481 were sanctioned for the construction of 41 godowns at a total cost of Rs. 2,75,623 in fifteen districts. A beginning was made in the consolidation of holdings in the North Arcot and Salem districts. The Government of India grant was made available for this object only towards the end of August 1938. It is hoped that full advantage will be taken of the grant to push through schemes for consolidation of holdings in all the districts.

In pursuance of the policy of the Government to install radio receiving sets in rural areas, sets were installed in the Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Tanjore, South Arcot, and Nellore districts. Further installations in the Guntur and Kistna districts will be completed by the middle of February 1939, making a total of 45 sets, including one set in the Chingleput district. A Radio Engineer has been appointed with the necessary assistants to look after the installation and maintenance of sets. Orders have been placed for 20 Municipal receiving sets and 10 more sets are shortly to be ordered. Laboratory and workshop facilities at a cost of about Rs. 25,000 have been sanctioned and will shortly be provided.

In April the Government sanctioned a scheme for the organization of village sports in three selected villages in each district. The object of the scheme is to stimulate interest in all indigenous games which require no apparatus and in European games such as "Rounders" "Three deep", physical drill, Army games and athletics. The scheme has been worked in the Salem district by the Special Development Officer with the help of the Police and in other districts by the Police Sub-Inspectors. The experiment promises to be successful and has aroused much interest not only in the villages selected but also in the adjacent villages. In the Salem district arrangements were made to train police officers as Physical Training Instructors and it is hoped to extend this scheme with the co-operation of the Y.M.C.A. to other districts.

Two deep boreholes were put down for the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Perundurai, Coimbatore, and yielded a supply of 60 gallons per minute. Another deep bore was put down at the Imperial Sugarcane Station, Coimbatore, and was tested to yield a supply of 75 gallons per minute. Besides these, about a dozen artesian springs were also tapped in the course of the year with yields varying from 5 to 200 gallons per minute. The Government sanctioned

the manufacture of 15 hand boring sets under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme for sinking borewells in villages.

The special accelerated three years' programme of improvements to minor irrigation works designed to improve the economic equipment of the country and to provide work for the rural population, launched in April 1935 under a Special Public Works Department Staff, was wound up at the end of March 1938 and the works that were left incomplete were taken up for execution during the rest of the year by the ordinary staff. The chief improvements consisted in the deepening of the beds of tanks and the strengthening of bunds. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2·57 lakhs as against Rs. 12·95 lakhs in the previous year. The scheme was much appreciated by the ryots and labouring classes.

ALLEVIATION OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The Madras Agriculturists Relief Act which was brought into force in March provides for the scaling down of agriculturists' debts and the cancellation under certain conditions of arrears of rent due by tenants for fasli 1345 and earlier faslis. During the period of six months ending with August 1938 debts amounting to Rs. 76·10 lakhs were scaled down by courts to Rs. 40·45 lakhs or by 47 per cent. These figures are exclusive of scaling down effected by agreements between debtors and creditors out of court.

The scheme for the grant by Special Loans Officers of loans for the relief of indebtedness of agriculturists introduced in 1935–36 was kept in abeyance early in the year pending the passing of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act. The essential feature of the former scheme was the scaling down of the debts of agriculturists by persuading creditors to accept amounts appreciably less than the amounts legally due to them, and, in no case,

more than the principal borrowed together with 5½ per cent (5 per cent till February 1937) or twice the principal whichever was less. The Act, however, compulsorily reduced outstanding debts. Rules for the grant of loans to agriculturists to discharge their debts as reduced under the Act were published. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked for the grant of loans to agriculturists for the purpose in 1938–39. To enable debtors to have their debts scaled down under the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, it was decided to set up Debt Conciliation Boards for each revenue division under the Debt Conciliation Act of 1936.

Ninety-two such boards have been constituted throughout the Presidency.

AGRICULTURE.

The main items of work are the distribution of improved strains of seed and implements, the granting of Takkavi loans, the proper preservation of cattle manure, the composting of rubbish and the running of demonstration and trial plots. Exhibitions have been held on important festive occasions and lectures delivered. Advice has been given and demonstrations conducted on the control of pests and diseases. Special attention has been paid to the demonstration of the usefulness of putting up field bunds in Bellary and Anantapur districts. The growing of fodder crops, the keeping of poultry, apiculture, and horticulture continue to receive attention. A new orientation has been given to propaganda and demonstration activities in the II Circle by the formation of Agricultural Advisory Committees in the centres of work with the help of agriculturists who volunteered their co-operation. Help has been rendered to a scheme of colonization of unemployed graduates started by the Annamalai University. Two graduates have started work and brought twenty acres under cultivation.

Three new strains of paddy sufficiently tested for higher yields both in the research stations and in the tracts for which they are intended, have been distributed for general cultivation, Co. 12 from Coimbatore station yielding 17·1 per cent increase over the local seed for the Tinnevelly tract and Mtu. 12 and 13 giving 12 per cent increases from Maruteru station for the Kistna and Guntur tracts. Studies on the quality of rice have shown that a certain amount of polishing is essential for good cooking in shelled rice and experiments with an improved polisher have shown that polishing for two to four minutes gives the desired cooking result with the least loss of the bran layer.

Studies on the protein requirements for muscular work in bullocks have been continued and it has been observed that the amount of work done and protein required are capable of being connected by a formula. The fact that protein requirement is a function of the work done has thus been established. Further studies in making clean jaggery from palm juices showed that a cream coloured product free from the characteristic flavour can be made with the aid of active carbon by a simple process. White sugar has been made from palm juice with success. Work on malting cereals is in progress and paddy has been found to malt very satisfactorily and give a product low in fat and with a good aroma. Experiments have been made in blending this with cholam malt for infant and invalid foods and it is found possible to produce a food with a lower fat content which can be expected to last longer.

The experiments on the reclamation of alkaline lands at Mettumarudur in Kulitalai taluk of Trichinopoly district have been continued. Alkaline plots were treated with sulphur and gypsum some time prior to the planting of paddy. There was a marked improvement in the soil of the treated plots, both as seen by chemical analysis and also by the actual growth of the paddy crop which was

planted towards the end of October. In the month of November, the seedlings in the treated plot were thriving while those in the control plots had died out. The area had previously supported no vegetation.

A special scheme for bee-keeping was inaugurated in the Chittoor district with a demonstration central apiary and 26 live colonies were distributed to the ryots.

A simple green manure trampler for wet land cultivation has been designed. A small sized four-tyned drill working on the brush cut off and rotating seed disc principle was put under test and its performance was satisfactory while its price is just half that of the old machine. An expanding cultivator with five types and adjustable links for variation of width made of spring steel has passed the experimental stage. A double mould board plough has been designed with adjustable wings to meet requirements of a general nature.

Marketing surveys of twenty-two commodities have so far been completed. The final reports on coconuts, sheep and goats, and mangoes are being compiled. The marketing surveys on maize, Bengal gram, mustard, cashewnuts, sugar, lac, fish and prawns and jute are in progress. The surveys conducted so far, have indicated some possible lines of improvements in marketing, which are of a general nature, such as the co-operative organization of producers, the grading and standardization of produce, improvements in the method of packing and storage, a better credit system for producers, the standardization of weights and measures and the timely dissemination of commodity prices and other market intelligence to the producers. Producers' Associations have been formed for marketing oranges, grapes, mangoes and eggs. Virginian tobacco in Guntur district has been graded and produce worth about a lakh of rupees exported. Graded eggs worth about Rs. 1,000 have also been marketed. The possibilities of

grading rice are under investigation in Shiyali, Kuttalam and Bezwada. Tentative grade specifications for White and Red Sirumani rices have been drawn up. Investigations have been carried out for grading Sathgudi oranges and a trial grading machine has been designed.

VETERINARY.

The Livestock Section of the Madras Agricultural Department together with its staff was placed under the Veterinary Department with effect from 1st April 1938. The policy followed by the Agricultural Department for the improvement of breeding of livestock and poultry and the granting of premia to local bodies and private individuals for the maintenance of approved stud bulls were continued. Financial aid was also given to District Boards in the shape of lump sum grants. The main work of the improvement of cattle is confined to the Livestock Research Station at Hosur where herds of cross-bred, Scindhi, Kangayam and Hallikar cattle, buffaloes and Bellary sheep are kept as well as six breeds of poultry. To facilitate the breeding of superior strains the Department carried out 83,202 castrations for ryots in 1937–38.

The staff of the Veterinary Department as usual attended many cattle fairs. In many of the fairs the provisions of the Madras Cattle Disease Act, 1866, were enforced to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among cattle.

The Serum Institute at Madras continued to manufacture Anti-Rinderpest Serum, Anti-Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Serum, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Vaccine, Rinderpest Bull Virus, Rinderpest Goat Virus, and Rinderpest Goat Spleen Tissue Vaccine. The average mortality per outbreak from Rinderpest, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Blackquarter, Anthrax and Foot and Mouth disease showed a slight fall. Rinderpest was reported in all the Circles

with the exception of Trichinopoly. The incidence was more or less uniform throughout the year. Prompt action was taken to check its spread and the policy of protecting animals in anticipation of outbreaks is believed to have helped considerably towards suppressing the disease in centres where the infection was newly encountered. Goat Virus in the place of Bull Virus has newly been introduced in the Serum Simultaneous method of protection against Rinderpest during the year. Trials were continued to find out the minimum dose of serum required for protection in this method, for different classes of animals. Experiments with glycerinised Spleen Tissue Vaccination in outbreaks in clean areas were also continued. Trials with Spleen Tissue Vaccines which are finally prepared in the field with saline solution from material supplied by the Serum Institute, were commenced in order to study the comparative immunity between this and other prophylactics. The method of protection by Vaccine alone in actual outbreaks of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Blackquarter was adopted as it had given satisfactory results.

CHAPTER XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

IRRIGATION.

Further progress was made with the negotiations for the Tungabhadra Project. A conference of the representatives of the Madras and Hyderabad Governments was held at Madras on the 6th and 7th November 1938. At this conference an agreement was reached regarding the feasibility of a partial utilization of the Tungabhadra waters without going into the larger question of the rights of the Governments concerned in the river which would involve almost interminable disputes.

The Lower Bhavani Project is designed to irrigate an extent of 207,000 acres in the Coimbatore district. The Government have since accepted the latest modified scheme drawn up by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and recommended by the Board of Revenue and Irrigation Development Board and ordered its detailed investigation. This modified scheme is designed to irrigate the entire project area in the second-crop season (October to February) thus allowing the ryots to grow a commercial crop like cotton throughout if they wish and enabling them to pay the prescribed water-rate without difficulty. The division of the ayacut into zones and the attempt to supply water during the first-crop season are to be abandoned with the result that the ryots will be at liberty to grow a green manure crop, for which no charge will be made, during the south-west monsoon period when the project channels will be closed. At the same time, in view of the representations received, the Government have directed that the Upper Bhavani Project which was abandoned in 1928, should also be re-examined side by side with the Lower

Project, with reference to their respective cost and the benefits derivable from them.

In the Godavari Delta System the year began with good supplies for second-crop but from March onwards there was scarcity and turns had to be arranged. The first-crop season began well with very early freshes and the season was good with every promise of a bumper harvest, until a cyclone occurred on 25th November which badly affected the standing crops. The special staff investigating and fixing standards for all important drains in the Godavari delta commenced work. The Anumunilanka Reservoir project and a pumping scheme to irrigate high lands at the head of the Godavari Western Delta were under investigation.

A cyclone occurred on 10th October near Gopalpur and though the rainfall was not very heavy, the Vamsadara, Bahuda and Nagavalli rivers were in heavy floods and some of the irrigation works were damaged.

In the Kistna Delta System owing to heavy rains there were floods in the Budameru in August and in the region of the Collair and the Uppateru in September. The drains emptying into the Collair lake were held up by the rising lake and large areas were under submersion till about the middle of October. The cyclone in November seriously damaged a large area of standing crops and also the flood banks of the East Bank Canal near the sea. The curtain wall in front of the head sluice, Kistna Eastern Delta, was completed. Improvements to the Bezwada undersluices were in progress.

Water was supplied from the Mettur reservoir of the Cauvery Delta System from the 9th of June. The date was advanced by three days to enable rivers and tanks to fill before opening the sluices for irrigation. The irrigation season began well with an early monsoon and there were floods for two days in August. The north-east monsoon was almost a complete failure and rainfall much below the

average. This necessitated heavy and continuous supplies from the reservoir. But for the reservoir, cultivation would have been delayed in June and the crops would have failed almost completely.

In the Periyar System, the south-west monsoon was weak and the north-east monsoon was almost a complete failure. The lake was very low. Many tanks in the Periyar delta and the Cumbum valley in the Madura district dried up and added considerably to the difficulty in the distribution of water.

Owing to abnormally heavy rains in July and August in Salem district, almost all the tanks filled and a few tanks were also badly damaged. Repair works were in progress.

In accordance with the rules for the regulation of the Krishnarajasagara reservoir in Mysore cross sections of the rivers at the three standard stations were taken during June and October and gaugings were done jointly at Chunchinkatta on the Cauvery. In connection with the proposals of the Mysore Government for a reservoir on the Hemavathi near Gorur, joint gaugings of the river at Gorur and at Sriramdevar Dam were continued during the year.

ELECTRICITY.

In the Pykara Electricity System the normal rate of expansion of power supply was maintained. The output of the generating station was about 82 million units and the peak load on the system continued at 17,000 KW. The revenue was approximately Rs. 29·6 lakhs. The station has been working at its full capacity and increase in demand necessitated the transfer of Tiruppur load and of the 22 KV load of Coimbatore to Mettur during the year to afford relief to Pykara. During the break-down of the Mettur plant in April 1938, Pykara supplied the entire load of the two systems supplemented by the auxiliary Glen Morgan Plant during peak load hours. The

Mukurti Dam was completed during the year. A number of important extensions was completed during the year and supply given including continuous and full supply to Madura. The Virudunagar and Dindigul oil engine plants were closed down and the distributions connected to Pykara. The sole remaining oil engine station in this area, namely, Theni, will also be closed down during the early part of 1939 and power supplied from Pykara. A number of extensions of rural distribution lines for agricultural and other purposes were carried out. The connected load of the system increased by 50 per cent. Load surveys in connection with the extension of Pykara Power to the West Coast were made. The work in connection with the erection of the third Penstock line and the additional generating sets is almost completed and it is expected that one of the two new units will be in commission in June 1939.

The third generating unit in the Mettur Power House was tested and put into service at the beginning of the year. The total output of the Power Station was over 39 million units and the peak load was 6,300 KW. In April 1938, there was an accident in the Power House when a drain valve burst and all the plant in the Power House was submerged. Immediate arrangements were made to supply Pykara Power to the whole of this system till the machines were put in working condition again. In March, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the extension of supply of electric power to Pakala, Tirupati and Chandragiri from Chittoor. In order to meet the demand for electric supply in rural areas, distribution schemes in the Salem, North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts costing about Rs. 15 lakhs were sanctioned.

The sanction of the Government for the Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Scheme was received at the end of March 1938. Tenders were awarded for the temporary buildings

and road work and contracts were also settled for permanent staff quarters. The work is in progress.

The steam plant of the Vizagapatam Thermal Scheme which was under construction at the close of the previous year was completed and put in service on 26th March from which date Government supply was given to the Vizagapatam licensee and to the Vizagapatam Harbour. The erection of the third boiler in the Power House was completed in November. The supply was extended during the year to Anakapalle Electric Supply Corporation, Garbham Mines, Kodur Mines and Bobbili. The Bimlipatam and Vizianagram distribution works were under erection.

There was some delay in the delivery of steel work for the Power House of the Bezwada Thermal Scheme owing to the pre-occupation of overseas firms with rearmament programmes. All necessary materials have, however, been received now and the contractors expect to complete the work about February 1939. Until then the surplus power available at the Municipal Power House is being taken over by the Government and supplied to Gudivada and Ellore.

A scheme to take over and extend the Cocanada Municipal Generating Station was sanctioned by the Government in March 1938; specifications have been issued for the electrical gear and the necessary lines have been surveyed and aligned. The work will be completed in 1939.

There were 35 electricity undertakings worked by local authorities. The Virudunagar, Dindigul and Pollachi undertakings which were managed by Government and had reached the profit-earning stage, were handed over to the respective municipal councils on 1st April 1938.

BUILDINGS.

A number of important building works included in the budget for 1938–39 were continued or started during the year. As the building of a new Parliament House has been given up the Government approved of the extension of the Secretariat buildings and improvement to the Council chamber in Fort St. George at a cost of approximately Rs. 2 lakhs to provide for the accommodation of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the staff of the Secretariat of the Legislature. This sum is much less than the expenditure proposed for a new Parliament House. The work is in progress. Other items in the budget include the construction of the Headquarters Hospital at Cocanada at a cost of Rs. 2·56 lakhs, the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 2·29 lakhs, the construction of the Headquarters Hospital at Madura at a cost of Rs. 4·10 lakhs, the building of an out-patient block in Vizagapatam at a cost of Rs. 1·5 lakhs, the construction of a septic ward in the Government Rayapuram Hospital at a cost of Rs. 0·90 lakh, extensions to the Mental Hospital, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 0·80 lakh, an additional building for the Lady Willingdon Training College at a cost of Rs. 0·60 lakh and the remodelling of the Government Press at a cost of Rs. 1·15 lakhs.

ROADS.

In 1936–37 there were 41,886 miles of road maintained by the Government and local bodies. Most of the roads are maintained by district boards and municipalities with the aid of Government grants. The Public Works Department directly maintains only certain important roads. The budget of 1938–39 provides grants of Rs. 19·80 lakhs for trunk roads, Rs. 14·40 lakhs for important marketing roads and Rs. 5·25 lakhs for roads and bridges.

One-fifth of the tax of 10 annas a gallon on petrol is credited to the Road Development Fund and 85 per cent of this is distributed to the Provinces and Indian States for the construction of new roads and bridges and improvements to existing ones. On 1st April 1938 the Madras Government held a balance of Rs. 31·85 lakhs received from the fund, and was entitled in addition to Rs. 20·79 lakhs held by the Government of India for the period up to 30th September 1937. The estimated share of the Madras Government for the period from 30th September 1937 to 31st March 1939 is approximately Rs. 30 lakhs, making a total in all of Rs. 82·64 lakhs. The sum is being spent in accordance with a seven-year plan of road development approved by the Provincial Board of Communications at a meeting held in March 1937 and since approved by the Government of India. The budget for 1938-39 provides for grants from the fund totalling Rs. 14·77 lakhs to local bodies for works in progress or new works.

The chief works to be executed wholly or partially from these grants include the construction of a bridge across the Gowtami-Godavari at Alamur in the East Godavari district costing approximately Rs. 24 lakhs, a girder bridge over the Ponnai on the Madras-Bombay Trunk Road costing Rs. 7·31 lakhs, a bridge across the Bharatapuzha River on the Tirur-Ponnani road costing Rs. 7·77 lakhs, a bridge over the Korapuzha river costing Rs. 3·65 lakhs, a bridge over the Murat River costing Rs. 2·82 lakhs, a bridge across the Cauvery River at Pugalur on the Salem-Dindigul road costing Rs. 8 lakhs, and the reconstruction of the bridge over the Sarada on the Great Northern Trunk Road costing Rs. 2·14 lakhs. In addition a provision of Rs. 3·23 lakhs was made from the fund for works to be executed by the Public Works Department. Of these the chief item is the laying of ten miles of cement concrete road along the Great Western Trunk Road at a cost of Rs. 5·89 lakhs.

As an experiment several types of road surfaces have been laid between miles 4 and 12 of the Northern Trunk Road at a cost of Rs. 3·27 lakhs so as to find out which type gives the most satisfactory surface consistent with economy in initial cost and maintenance. The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1·5 lakhs from their reserve and the balance amount has been met from the Government's share of the Road Development Fund. The work was completed in April last and the results are being watched.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The control of the Sanitary Engineering Department was retransferred to the Public Works Department, as also was the execution of major water-supply and drainage schemes. Owing to the outbreak of famine in the Ceded districts a special famine division was formed at Bellary in January and closed in December.

CHAPTER XII.—EXCISE.

EXCISE.

The system of partial prohibition in the Nilgiris was continued and appears to have been successful. It consists in prohibiting the sale of liquor to any member of the hill tribes except on a medical certificate. To check evasion of this restriction by means of purchases through others, the permissible limit of private possession was reduced from four to two drams.

It is the policy of the department to make the rates of duty and tree tax low enough to discourage illicit practices, but not so low as to encourage drinking or sacrifice revenue unnecessarily. In accordance with this policy the rates remained generally unchanged. The enhanced issue price of opium and the new licence fees for distilleries, arrack warehouses and depots, however, remained in force.

The total excise revenue during the first nine months of the year was Rs. 293 lakhs as against Rs. 307 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1937.

PROHIBITION.

The Prohibition Act continued to be in force in Salem district and was extended on 1st October 1938 to Cuddapah and Chittoor districts. The enforcement of the Act in all these districts is entrusted to the Police Department.

In Salem, Prohibition has been successfully enforced since 1st October 1937. The number of people from Salem crossing the border to drink in Coimbatore district, however, seems to be on the increase. The liquor shops in the belt areas are working under restrictions. The supply of

arrack to the shops and the number of trees permitted to be tapped are limited to the average of the previous five years and the possession of toddy or arrack outside licensed premises is an offence. These restrictions have been effective. At a certain stage the consumption of denatured spirits in Salem showed an increase but that has now been effectively checked. Smuggling of ganja still continues but only in small quantities. It is difficult to stamp out this form of crime which must have been prevalent, in a measure, even in pre-Prohibition days. In Chittoor and Cuddapah, the Collectors' reports on the first two months working of Prohibition show that it has been enthusiastically adopted by the people. Very few cases of illicit distillation have been detected in Cuddapah, a district which was formerly notorious for illicit distillation.

In Salem district where the effects have been observed by many competent men the Act has proved of great benefit to the agriculturists and labouring classes by raising their standard of living and reducing their indebtedness. Ameliorative measures have also been adopted under the guidance of a Special Development Officer and include the promotion of thrift societies, the fostering of co-operative enterprises, the organization of games and other diversions as counter-attractions to drink, and the provision of alternative modes of employment for men who previously lived exclusively on tapping and who were thrown out of work by the enforcement of Prohibition.

CHAPTER XIII.—SCHEDULED CLASSES.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Two important measures for the amelioration of the Scheduled Classes were passed during the year. The Removal of Civil Disabilities Bill, of Sri Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah provides that no Harijan shall be prevented merely by reason of his caste from enjoying any social or public amenity to which other classes of Hindus have access or which is maintained for the use of the public or out of State or Local funds and that no court of law shall recognise any such disability.

The Malabar Temple Entry Bill provides for the throwing open of major temples to excluded classes if it is favoured by the majority opinion among the non-excluded castes who are voters for the general constituency of the Madras Legislative Assembly in the revenue taluk in which the temple is situated.

EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS.

The policy of the Government has been to endeavour as far as possible to get Scheduled Class pupils admitted into ordinary schools, and to open special schools only where this is impossible or where there are no ordinary schools. To enforce this policy, the Government have refused recognition and aid and grants to schools which decline to admit Scheduled Class pupils, and have laid upon schools which contain no such pupils the burden of proving that they have not refused admission to them. The Government were also running 1,190 special labour schools on 31st March 1938. Scholarships are granted to Scheduled Class pupils for elementary, secondary, collegiate, special, commercial, professional and industrial education. Scheduled Class

pupils pay no fees in public elementary schools and can obtain half-fee concessions in secondary schools and colleges and full-fee remissions in Arts Colleges on the production of poverty certificates. Still further concessions are granted by some local bodies including total fee exemption and the supply of books and slates free of cost. Scheduled Class pupils pay no fees for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination. The Government make boarding grants, run five hostels to give free board and lodging to Scheduled Class students and subsidise twenty-eight hostels run by private bodies for this purpose.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES.

Members of the Scheduled Classes are given concessions in employment in Government service by the reservation of approximately one in every twelve appointments, the raising of the age limit to 27 and the lowering of the general educational standard in their cases.

AMENITIES.

The Government assist the Scheduled Classes to acquire house sites by bearing half the cost subject to certain limits and by collecting the balance in easy instalments. Considerable extents of land, both in ordinary and in newly disafforested areas have been reserved for and assigned to the Scheduled Classes in addition to the unreserved areas for which they can apply. They are also given concessions by being allowed to pay land value for wet land at a price fixed by the Collector and in instalments.

Co-operative societies have been specially organized for the benefit of the Scheduled Classes to enable them to obtain loans for the acquisition of house sites, agriculture and general purposes and to secure leases of Government lands.

THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The work for the amelioration of the Scheduled Classes is under the direct control of the District Collectors subject to the general supervision of the Commissioner of Labour. To increase the range and effectiveness of the work done for the Scheduled Classes the Government have constituted a Provincial Advisory Board consisting of five members with the Labour Commissioner as its President, and for each district, a District Advisory Committee consisting of three members with the Collector of the district as its President. The function of the Provincial Advisory Board is to co-ordinate the work of the District Committees and to help the Commissioner of Labour in all matters concerning the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Classes. The District Committees are to be in touch with the officers entrusted with the work of the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Classes in the district and they are to advise the Collector on all matters relating to their welfare.

In addition to the sums spent on the general welfare of the community in which the Scheduled Classes also share, a sum of Rs. 11·29 lakhs has been included in the budget for 1938–39 for activities conducted specially for their benefit.

CHAPTER XIV.—LABOUR.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

There was a phenomenal increase in the number of labour unions registered under the Act as many as 41 unions having been registered. The registration of four unions was cancelled during the year. The total number of unions registered since the inception of the Act is 118, of which 85 unions were functioning at the close of the year.

The labour policy of the Government concerning strikes and-lock outs was first enunciated in clear terms in their Press Communique of the 22nd October 1937. The immediate cause for the announcement of the policy was the growing concern and anxiety of the Government at the epidemic of strikes that followed in the wake of their assumption of office on the 14th July 1937. There were instances of labour going on strike without prior representations and negotiations and without giving the employer adequate time for the consideration of alleged grievances. The Government therefore made it quite clear that they strongly disapproved of strikes when all other available methods of representation had not been exhausted and that their policy was that "internal settlement" was preferable to "external settlement" of trade disputes. In cases, however, where an internal settlement was found not possible, intervention was considered justifiable both in the interest of the community at large and of the industry in particular.

There was a large number of labour disputes culminating in strikes or lock-outs. As many as 54 strikes were reported of which 16 occurred in Textile Mills. Fourteen of these strikes were successful, fourteen were partially

successful and the rest were unsuccessful. The strikes were generally peaceful.

The Government intervened and took action to end the disputes in several cases. The Government appointed a Judge of the High Court as arbitrator in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Madras Electric Tramways and Supply Corporation, Ltd., Madras. The Labour Commissioner was the arbitrator in the Madura Mills dispute. In both these cases the award was in favour of the workers and was accepted by the Management. Under the Indian Trade Disputes Act, the Government constituted a Board of Conciliation in respect of the Choolai Mills Labour dispute and Courts of Enquiry in respect of the disputes in the Textile Mills in Coimbatore, the Diocesan Press at Madras, the Western India Match Factory at Tiruvottiyur, and the Chittivalsa Jute Mill Company at Vizagapatam. The decision was in favour of the workers in the Diocesan Press and against the workers in the Choolai Mills disputes while it was partly in their favour and partly against them in the other two cases. The Government made their recommendations, based on investigation by the Labour Commissioner, on the minimum standard wages to be paid to the workers in the spinning and weaving sections in the Textile Mills in Coimbatore.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

A new section was added to the Indian Emigration Act during the year empowering the Government of India to prohibit by a notification all persons or any specified class of persons from departing by sea out of British India to any specified country beyond the limits of India for the purpose of unskilled work, unless possessed of a prescribed permit or otherwise exempted by general or special order of the Government of India from the provision of the notification. The condition of the rubber and tin industries in

Malaya continued to be depressed. The flow of unassisted labourers tended to swell the labour force in Malaya over the requirements. The Government of India felt that the continuance of assisted emigration was undesirable and prohibited it from June 15th, 1938. After that date only those who were joining their relations were permitted to proceed. Over 2,500 persons were assisted to go to Malaya and over 19,000 unassisted deck passengers embarked up to the end of November 1938. In addition 800 skilled workers were registered as emigrants. Over 27,000 assisted repatriates returned from Malaya. There was a slight decrease in the number of labourers despatched to Ceylon. Only non-recruited or voluntary emigrants were allowed to go through the Ports. There was no recruitment by licensed kanganies. There were complaints that a large number of persons left for Ceylon as voluntary emigrants while, in fact, they were advised or induced to do so by unlicensed kanganies. As a check against this, directions were issued that the Village Headman should certify as not so induced, only those who produced before him communications from relatives or friends in Ceylon belonging to the same village or from their previous employers.

APPENDIX.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, 1938.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E.

CABINET.

The Honourable Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Prime Minister.

The Honourable Mr. T. Prakasam, Minister in charge of the Revenue Department.

The Honourable Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur, Minister in charge of the Public Works Department.

The Honourable Dr. P. Subbarayan, Minister in charge of Education and Legal Departments.

The Honourable Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister in charge of Public Health Department.

The Honourable Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai, Minister in charge of Agriculture and Rural Development Department.

The Honourable Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister in charge of Industries and Labour Department.

The Honourable Mr. S. Ramanathan, Minister in charge of Administration Reports and Public Information Department.

The Honourable Mr. K. Raman Menon, Minister in charge of Courts and Prisons Department.

The Honourable Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Minister in charge of Local Administration Department.

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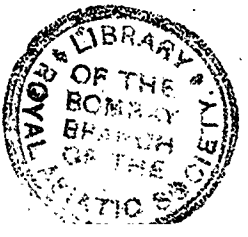
MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1938-39



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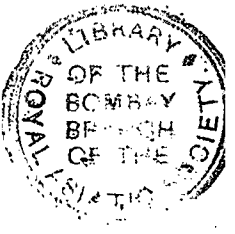

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PREFATORY NOTE

This volume corresponds to the former Part II (the detailed section) of the Presidency Administration Report and deals with the work of the various departments in the official year which last preceded the compilation of the volume. The former Part I (the General Summary) of the Presidency Administration Report dealing with the calendar year 1939 is published separately under the title "Madras in 1939, Outline of the Administration."

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MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1938–39

CHAPTER I.—THE EXECUTIVE.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION (1938–39).

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency throughout the year.

The following members of the Council of Ministers continued to hold office throughout the year :—

Sri C. Rajagopalachariar (Public and Finance).

Sri T. Prakasam (Revenue).

Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur (Public Works).

Dr. P. Subbarayan.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan (Public Health).

Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillai (Agriculture and Rural Development).

Sri V. V. Giri (Industries and Labour).

Sri S. Ramanathan (Administration Reports and Public Information).

Sri B. Gopala Reddi (Local Administration).

The Hon'ble Sri K. Raman Menon, Member of the Council of Ministers in charge of Courts and Prisons died on January 3rd, 1939. His Excellency the Governor appointed the Hon'ble Sri C. J. Varkey as a Member of the Council of Ministers on the 7th January 1939 and he continued to hold office during the rest of the year. On the same day the portfolio for Education was transferred to the Hon'ble Sri C. J. Varkey from the Hon'ble Dr. Subbarayan who as Minister in charge of Law took over the subjects formerly administered by the Hon'ble Sri K. Raman Menon.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

On the 4th August His Excellency journeyed from Ootacamund to Madras where he remained during the fourth session of both Houses of the Madras Legislature, and returned to Ootacamund on the 21st August. While in Madras, he also presided at the Convocation of the University of Madras on the 5th August.

His Excellency paid another short visit to Madras on the 29th and 30th September.

On the 23rd October His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine, proceeded on an official tour of the Madura and Trichinopoly Districts.

In the course of his tour of the Madura District, His Excellency visited Madura, Tirumangalam, Kodaikanal, Sholavandan and Dindigul, and received addresses from the citizens of Madura and of Dindigul and deputations from the Muslims of Madura and from the Kallars.

From Dindigul His Excellency proceeded to Trichinopoly where he received an address from the Trichinopoly Municipal Council and a deputation from the Trichinopoly District Agricultural Association, and opened the new staff buildings of the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Electric Supply Corporation on the 29th October. On the 31st October His Excellency received an address from the citizens of Srirangam and Tiruvanaikoil and opened the buildings and garden of the High School at Srirangam.

His Excellency left Trichinopoly for Chidambaram on the night of the 31st October, presided at the Convocation of the Annamalai University at Chidambaram on the morning of the 1st November, and returned to Madras on the afternoon of the same day.

On the invitation of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, His Excellency paid a visit to Calcutta in December 1938, leaving Madras on the 21st December and returning on the 1st January 1939. His Excellency also visited New Delhi via Bombay on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy in February 1939, leaving Madras on the 10th and returning on the 21st.

On the 31st January His Excellency unveiled the Statue erected at Madras in commemoration of His Majesty King George V.

CHAPTER II.—THE LEGISLATURE.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

Council.—The distribution of parties in the Council on the 1st April 1938 was as follows:—

Congress	27
Justice	7
Independents..	16
Muslim League	4
Total ..	54

There was one by-election during the year which did not affect the distribution of parties.

Assembly.—The strength of the parties in the Assembly on the 1st April 1938 was as follows:—

Congress	159
Justice	17
Independents	15
Muslim League	12
Europeans	7
Anglo-Indians	2
Total ..	212*

There were fourteen by-elections during the year with a net result of one gain to the Muslim League and one loss to the Justice Party.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

The following Acts were passed during the year and became law:—

(1) Act VI of 1938 [Madras Tolls and Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act] gives power to the Government to levy tolls where a bridge is constructed or repaired at the expense exclusively of a local body or bodies or partly of a local body or bodies and partly of the Provincial Government to recoup the expenditure actually incurred together with interest.

---

* Two seats remained vacant on 1st April 1938.

(2) Act VII of 1938 [Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Act] makes it an offence to live on the earnings of prostitution and shifts the burden of proof on to the accused if he is shown to be living with, or habitually in the company of a person living in prostitution, or directing her movements. This Act also makes offences under the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, cognizable by police officers of and above the rank of Inspector.

(3) Act VIII of 1938 [Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act] enables the Government to curtail the term of office of the existing members and make the term of the newly elected members commence as soon as possible after their election.

(4) Act IX of 1938 [Madras Famine Relief Fund (Amendment) Act] enables the amounts to the credit of the Fund not immediately required for expenditure on the relief of famine, to be invested not only in the securities of the Government of India but also in those of the Government of Madras, and charges on the revenues of the Province the payments to be made to the Famine Relief Fund under Section 7 of the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936.

(5) Act X of 1938 [Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act] extends the prohibition of advertisements of liquor to the advertising of medicated wines and the like except in medical journals or in notices and literature circulated exclusively to members of the medical profession.

(6) Act XI of 1938 [Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Act] empowers Honorary Presidency Magistrates sitting singly to pass sentences under the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925, and enables a Presidency Magistrate not empowered to pass a sentence under the Act, to submit the proceedings in any case if need be, to the Chief Presidency Magistrate or to some other salaried Presidency Magistrate designated by him with a view to the passing by the latter of a sentence under the Act.

(7) Act XII of 1938 [Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act] extends by one year the period allowed to landholders to establish their kudivaram rights in inam villages.

(8) Act XIII of 1938 (Madras Repealing and Amending Act) repeals those enactments in the Madras Code which were concerned merely with the making of textual alterations in previously existing Acts.

(9) Act XIV of 1938 [Prisons and Indian Lunacy (Madras Amendment) Act] provides for a prisoner being sent to a hospital or asylum for treatment without the necessity of Government's having to pass special orders in each case under section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(10) Act XV of 1938 [Indian Lunacy (Madras Amendment) Act] enables the Superintendent of an asylum to discharge a lunatic temporarily when discharge is required in the interests of his health and makes it incumbent on the Court to make due allowance for the needs of a lunatic's family when ordering the recovery of the cost of his maintenance from his estate.

(11) Act XVI of 1938 [Madras Medical Registration (Amendment) Act] makes the Madras Medical Council a predominantly elective body, throws open the presidentship of the Council to election after a period of four years, abolishes distinctions between the different classes of registered practitioners and provides for a common register for all practitioners.

(12) Act XVII of 1938 [Madras Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act] substitutes the system of permits by a system of authorities to persons and institutions for the possession and use of liquor for *bona fide* religious purposes.

(13) Act XVIII of 1938 [Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act] empowers the Government to make rules to secure the ultimate control over electrical undertakings managed by municipal councils and local boards, to appoint Municipal Electrical Engineers and Local Board Electrical Engineers and to appoint, if necessary, more than one District Board Engineer or more than one District Panchayat Officer for a district board.

(14) Act XIX of 1938 (Madras Minor Ports Fund Act) provides that the balance standing on the 31st March 1939 to the credit of the Minor Ports

Fund in excess of twenty lakhs of rupees shall be credited to the revenues of the Province, and it also makes provision for crediting to the Provincial revenues such portion of the balance standing to the credit of the fund in subsequent years as the Government with the approval of the Legislative Assembly may determine.

(15) Act XX of 1938 (Malabar Temple Entry Act) authorizes the throwing open of any temple in the Malabar District to Hindus of classes hitherto excluded if there is a majority in favour of allowing such entry among the Hindu voters other than those belonging to excluded classes on the electoral roll of the Madras Legislative Assembly for the general constituency of the revenue taluk (including municipal areas) in which the temple is situated.

(16) Act XXI of 1938 (Removal of Civil Disabilities Act) provides that the civil disabilities imposed by social custom and usage on certain classes of Hindus known as Harijans, untouchables, etc., should no longer be recognized by law or otherwise enforced.

(17) Act I of 1939 [Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act] amends section 19 (1) of the principal Act so as to vest the power to order prosecutions in respect of offences punishable under that Act, in Deputy Tahsildars also.

(18) Act II of 1939 [Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act] abolishes the *ad hoc* body known as the "District Educational Council" in each district and vests the power to grant recognition and aid to schools in departmental officers.

(19) Act III of 1939 (Madras Public Health Act) makes provision for advancing the public health of the Province of Madras.

(20) Act IV of 1939 [Madras Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Act] amends the proviso to section 19 of the principal Act so as to extend the time within which the warrantor may be prosecuted, to three months from the date on which the proceedings against the vendor were finally disposed of.

(21) Act V of 1939 (Madras Electricity Duty Act) provides for the levy of a duty on certain sales of electrical energy effected by licensees in the Province of Madras.

(22) Act VI of 1939 (Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act) provides for the levy of a tax on retail sales of motor spirit in the Province of Madras.

(23) Act VII of 1939 [Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Act] vests the power of levying tolls in the local body itself and provides for the administration of the proceeds by it.

CHAPTER III.—LAND REVENUE AND EXCISE.

LAND REVENUE: SOURCES AND REALIZATION.

[*Fasli* 1347 (1937–1938).]

Land Revenue Department.

The district administration charges excluding village establishments amounted to Rs. 105·50 lakhs. The village service charges including those of the proprietary estates were Rs. 116·95 lakhs. The total charges amounted to Rs. 222·45 lakhs or 27·1 per cent of the total land revenue and cesses collected. This expenditure does not represent merely the cost of collecting the land revenue. The Department performs multifarious duties of which the control and collection of land revenue is only one. The village establishment in particular serves all the departments of the Government.

Ryotwari Holdings.

Extent.—The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 27,595,578 acres and exceeded that of the previous fasli by 22,708 acres. There was an increase in all districts except Nellore, the Nilgiris and Ramnad. The increase was marked in the districts of South Kanara, Anantapur, East Godavari, Chittoor, Malabar, North Arcot, Salem and South Arcot.

The total assessment on holdings rose from Rs. 602·48 lakhs to Rs. 602·88 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 40,916 was shared by all districts.

Cultivation.—The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings was 20·96 million acres against 20·67 million acres in the previous fasli. There was a net increase of 273,083 acres under dry and of 15,477 acres under wet.

Water-rate and Second-crop Charges.—The revenue derived from these sources rose from Rs. 36·19 lakhs to Rs. 41·26 lakhs. There was a gross increase of Rs. 6·47 lakhs in some districts and a gross decrease of Rs. 1·40 lakhs

in others. The increase was considerable in North Arcot, Chingleput and South Arcot, and was chiefly due to an adequate supply of water received in the irrigation sources. The increase was also due to an extension of wet cultivation in Tanjore under the Cauvery-Mettur Project, in Trichinopoly under the Kattalai High Level Channel and in Guntur under the Kistna West High Level Channel. There was an appreciable decrease in Tinnevelly caused by an inadequate supply of water.

Miscellaneous Revenue.—Miscellaneous revenue includes jodi and quit rent on minor inams, water rate and second crop charge on minor inam lands, water rate in estates, penal water rate for irregular irrigation, charges for the occupation of porambokes and lands not assigned. The revenue under these heads fell from Rs. 113·89 lakhs to Rs. 112·73 lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 3·42 lakhs in some districts and a decrease of Rs. 4·58 lakhs in others resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 1·16 lakhs.

Remission and Suspension.—There was a total remission of Rs. 105·74 lakhs of which Rs. 34·34 lakhs related to season and other fixed remissions and Rs. 71·40 lakhs represented special remissions. There was an increase of Rs. 4·78 lakhs under season and other fixed remissions. The increase was marked in Bellary (Rs. 4·52 lakhs), Anantapur (Rs. 3·77 lakhs), and Kurnool (Rs. 1·73 lakhs) and was due to adverse seasonal conditions. Special remissions took the following forms: cancellation of percentage enhancements imposed at resettlement on dry, wet and garden lands in certain tracts resettled in recent years; a remission of 2 annas in the rupee of the wet assesment in the remaining areas of the province; a temporary reduction of water cess from Rs. 6–4–0 to Rs. 5–12–0 an acre for a first crop with corresponding reductions for other crops in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, and Kistna and in the deltaic tracts of the Guntur district. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions, remission of dry assessment was granted to the extent of Rs. 13·45 lakhs in parts of the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool.

Sources and Collection of Land Revenue.

The sources of land revenue are peshkash or revenue from permanently settled estates, shrotriyam jodi or quit rent levied on inam villages, assessment including

water-rate on lands held under ryotwari tenure and miscellaneous revenue. The current demand under land revenue and cesses was Rs. 904·11 lakhs of which 89·6 (92·4) per cent was collected within the fasli, 8·2 (6·4) per cent written off the accounts and 0·7 (0·03) per cent suspended or postponed. The percentage of collections to the collectable demand was therefore 98·4. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli including both arrears and current was Rs. 23·62 lakhs against Rs. 22·39 lakhs in the previous fasli. The following table shows the current demand under the several heads for faslis 1346 and 1347 :—

	Fasli 1346.	Fasli 1347.	Increase + or decrease −.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Demand.—(For the fasli)—			
(1) Peshkash	46,81,840	46,79,514	−2,326
(2) Cesses on permanently settled estates.	21,07,727	21,19,706	+11,979
(3) Shrotriyam jodi ..	7,34,802	7,36,508	+1,706
(4) Cesses on whole inam villages.	7,37,770	6,92,729	−45,041
(5) Ryotwari and miscellaneous.	7,18,86,414	7,31,36,515	+12,50,101
(6) Cesses on ryotwari and miscellaneous.	89,11,997	90,45,822	+1,33,825
Total Demand ..	8,90,60,550	9,04,10,794	+13,50,244
Collected	8,22,72,247	8,10,35,675	−12,36,572
Written off	56,92,423	74,40,532	+17,48,109
Collection postponed or suspended.	28,554	6,28,824	+6,00,270
Balance at the end of the fasli (including balance from previous faslis).	22,38,989	23,61,826	+1,22,837

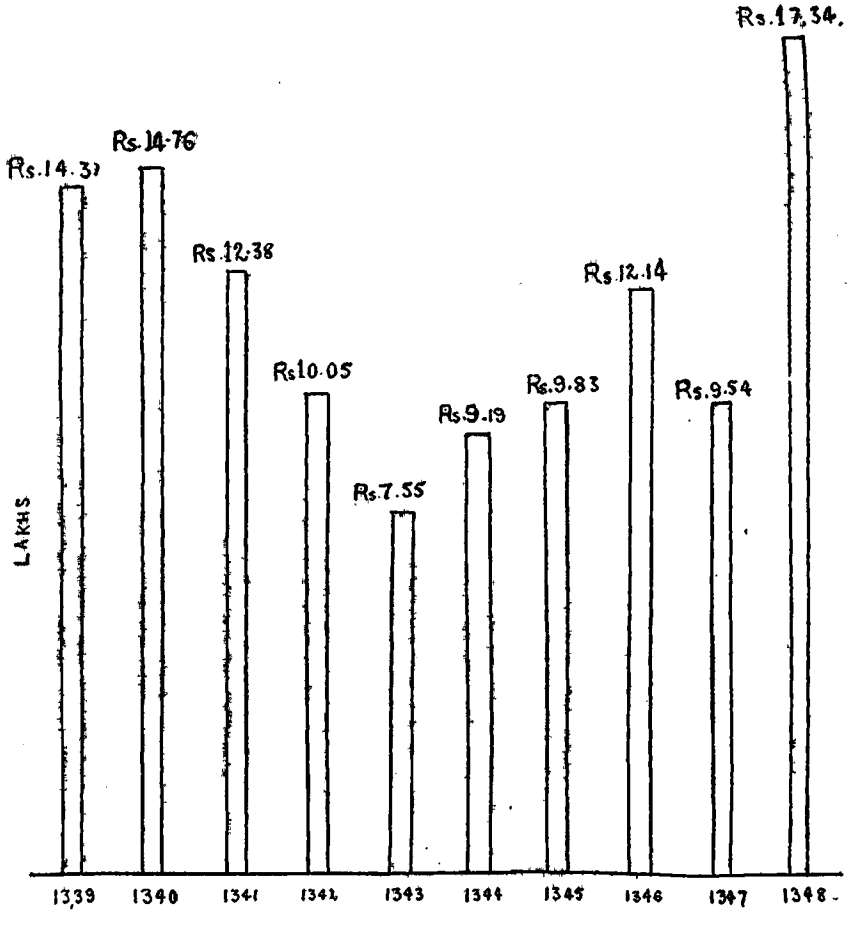
Coercive Processes.—The following statement shows the number of coercive processes of each kind issued during the last four faslis :—

	Faslis.			
Coercive processes.	1344.	1345.	1346.	1347.
Demand notices	1,527,296	1,382,465	1,157,992	1,323,452
Distraint or attachment notices.	135,479	125,473	95,659	103,984
Sale notices	96,347	94,826	70,595	80,905
Sale (number of defaulters).	13,414	13,588	11,839	10,089

There was an increase in the number of all kinds of processes, but the number of defaulters whose properties

LOANS SANCTIONED UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT AND AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACTS.

(FASLIS 1339–48.)



(personal or real) were sold decreased by over 14 per cent and represented 0·16 per cent of the total number of holdings. The number of sales was 12·47 (16·77) per cent of the total number of sale notices issued. The percentage of cases of attachment to the total number of demand notices fell from 10·07 to 9·45. Out of 125,054 defaulters whose properties were attached 35·30 per cent paid the arrears before sale notices were issued. The number of notices of sale was large in Tanjore (20,954), South Arcot (17,601) and Malabar (17,910). Immovable property estimated to be worth Rs. 5·32 lakhs was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 1·21 lakhs and Rs. 1·54 lakhs was realized. The extent of dry land sold fell from 6,969 acres to 5,513 acres and of wet land from 3,546 acres to 2,473 acres. The area of dry land bought in by Government for want of bidders decreased from 8,173 acres to 4,611 acres and that of wet land from 2,438 acres to 2,415 acres. The total area of land sold was 15,012 acres against the total holdings of 27,595,578 acres or one acre in every 1,838 acres. The price of land sold to private individuals bore a lower ratio to the assessment than in the previous year, being 3–9/10 against 6–1/7 for dry lands and 3–1/6 against 8–5/11 for wet lands.

Loans and Advances.

The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans and the Agriculturists Loans Acts fell from Rs. 12·14 lakhs to Rs. 9·54 lakhs. The difference was the net result of an increase in 15 districts and a decrease in 9 districts. The amount advanced under the Agriculturists Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, 1935, for the relief of indebtedness was Rs. 7·41 lakhs. The amount of principal and interest repayable under the Land Improvement Loans and the Agriculturists Loans Acts (including the outstanding balance) was Rs. 15·13 lakhs of which Rs. 13·21 lakhs or 87 per cent was collected. This sum included Rs. 11,316 realized by the sale of movable property and Rs. 12,418 by the sale of immovable property. A sum of Rs. 6,950 was written off and the balance outstanding was Rs. 1·92 lakhs. The total amount of principal and interest repayable under the Amendment Act was Rs. 1·33 lakhs of which Rs. 1·30 lakhs were collected.

SURVEY.

Parties.

As in the previous year, two survey parties, with headquarters at Salem and Nellore, were at work in eighteen districts.

Operation.

The total outturn was 116·79 square miles of resurvey, 88·62 linear miles of street survey, 98·16 linear miles of road survey and 30·42 linear miles of boundary survey. The two parties also cleared the arrears of stone maintenance in an area of 877 square miles.

Ryotwari Areas.—Initial cadastral survey was made of scattered areas in six districts. The cadastral survey of military lands in the old Bellary cantonment area, the resurvey of subdivisions irrigated by the Uyyalakalava channel in Nellore and Potteripalem and the splitting up of fields above the 800 feet contour line in the villages of the Omalur taluk affected by the Stanley Reservoir were completed.

Estates.—The survey of lands under the Vempadu channel Project and the Kistna East Bank Canal scheme was completed. Other items of work included demarcation of the boundary between Bayyavaram, Kasimkota estate and Anakapalle taluk, and the survey of Mullipatti, Harur taluk, and Inam Tiruppani Chettikulam in Srivaikuntam taluk, Tinnevelly district.

Town and Panchayat Surveys.—The survey of extensions in Vellore Municipality and of streets in the Villupuram, Saidapet and Tadpatri Municipalities was completed. A start was made in the survey of the Karur Municipal extension. Street surveys were conducted in five panchayat areas. Among miscellaneous items the verification of the Coimbatore-Travancore boundary was completed and it was ratified by both the Governments. Work was commenced on the survey of the Cuddapah-Anantapur district boundary.

Central Survey Office.

Village maps relating to an area of 844 square miles of land were printed or reprinted. District and taluk maps, the Presidency Road Map and the map of main trunk

roads from Madras City, town survey, ward and street survey maps were also printed. The value of departmental maps published was Rs. 77,113. The amount realized by sales to the public was Rs. 7,778.

Finance.

The total expenditure on survey was Rs. 4,57,967 of which Rs. 4,12,649 was debitable to the Government, Rs. 2,784 to estates and the rest to local bodies. The expenditure on the Central Survey Office amounted to Rs. 2,27,673.

SETTLEMENT.

Parties.

The single settlement party at work during the year was disbanded on the 1st September 1938 and the pending scheme report files were transferred to the Collectors of the districts concerned to enable them to attend to the items of settlement work left over by the party.

Operations.

The scheme report for the initial settlement of the 103 Agency villages of the Palkonda taluk was published, representations were received and the final proposals were under consideration. The manuscript settlement records of 78 villages in the Vizagapatam district and 113 villages in the East Godavari District were sent for printing. The orders of the Government on the proposals for the settlement of the resumed whole inam village, Masjid Gollahalli of the Krishnagiri taluk and for the resettlement of the northern taluks of the Salem district, the Tiruppattur taluk of the North Arcot district excluding the four villages on the Javadi Hills, and the hill village of Kilvarai in the Salem district were received.

Record of Rights.

Work connected with Record of Rights and the settlement of rents was in progress in three districts.

REVENUE RECORDS AND REGISTRATION.

Transfer of Registry of Holdings.

The average percentage of applications for the transfer of registry disposed of was 91. The percentage of rejections to the total number of cases disposed of ranged from nil in Chittoor and Bellary to 8 per cent in the Nilgiris. The scheme for the maintenance of special registers which is designed to keep the revenue registers corrected in accordance with the facts of enjoyment was in operation throughout the Presidency. 57,364 cases of wrong registry were detected by Revenue Inspectors and 266,725 by village officers.

Maintenance.

Regular maintenance work, which includes the repair and renewal of survey marks and the survey and mapping of new survey fields and of subdivisions in old ones, was in progress throughout the ryotwari areas of the Presidency, except in a few villages in the Salem and Malabar districts which were unsurveyed or were recently resurveyed. The experimental scheme for the reduction in the number of maintainable stones in areas surveyed on the system of simple triangles was extended to the Cuddapah, Bellary and Madura districts and the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district.

Survey Marks.

Ryotwari Areas.—There were 30·74 million survey marks in the ryotwari areas of the Presidency of which 19·28 million were to be inspected in the year; 18·20 million were actually inspected by karnams, while 5·39 million were over checked by Revenue Inspectors and 0·37 million by Tahsildars. The number of stones requiring renewal or repair was 550,803 or 3·02 per cent of those inspected. Including the existing balance, the total number was 1,487,975, of which 385,875 were attended to by the Revenue staff and 150,814 by the ryots leaving a balance of 932,501, representing a decrease of 4,671 as compared with the previous year's balance.

Zamindari Areas.—The total number of survey marks in Zamindari areas was 1·11 million, of which 1·04 million had to be inspected and 0·88 million was inspected by

karnams during the year. Revenue Inspectors overchecked 150,596 and Tahsildars 26,169. 31,394 marks were found to require renewal or repair and including the existing balance the total number was 82,887. Of these, the staff attended to 21,136 and the ryots to 5,880 leaving a balance of 55,897 or 4,404 more than the previous year.

Subdivisions.—The number of subdivisions sanctioned fell by 31,367 to 127,228. The balance remaining for checkmeasurement at the end of the year was 25,533 (26,248). The arrears of subdivision to be mapped at the end of the year were 76,705 as against 73,924 in the previous year.

Special Operations.—Considerable extents of waste blocks, disafforested areas, railway lands, roads, fuel coupes, mining blocks and lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act were surveyed by District Deputy Surveyors or special staff in several districts. In Bellary, a special staff investigated and rectified 657 survey errors.

Training.

Special courses were held for training 9 Assistant Collectors in survey in the Chingleput district and 6 Co-operative Sub-Registrars in the South Arcot district. Inspecting Tahsildars held schools in 15 districts at which 349 candidates were trained in the survey duties of Revenue Inspectors. Seventy schools for the training of karnams were held for a period of six weeks in all the districts except Madras. Of 1,615 persons trained 898 were private candidates. The work done at these schools helped to reduce the arrears of stone maintenance. Six candidates were trained in the use of the circumferencer and in traverse computation at a school held in the Nilgiri district.

Great Trigonometrical Stations.

The condition of the Great Trigonometrical Stations and Bench Marks was generally satisfactory. Necessary repairs were carried out to a number of stations.

Miscellaneous.

The equipment of all the karnams in 19 districts (excluding Madras) and of most of the karnams in the

Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Ramnad and South Kanara districts was inspected by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars.

REVENUE AND RENT PAYING CLASSES.

The principal revenue paying classes are the zamindars, inamdars and ryotwari holders, the last class paying the bulk of the land revenue. The rent paying classes are the tenants of the above. The relation between ryotwari landholders and their tenants is not controlled by statute except in the case of Malabar where the Malabar Tenancy Act is in force. The relations between zamindars and inamdars and their tenants are governed by the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act.

The two Acts affecting the general condition of the revenue and rent paying classes which were introduced in the year 1937–38, viz., the Agriculturists Relief Act and the Prohibition Act, continued in force. The provisions of the former Act relating to the cancellation of old arrears of rent benefited such of the rent paying classes in proprietary areas and in Malabar as were able to take advantage of the concessions. The Prohibition Act which in the previous year had applied only to the Salem district was extended to the districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah on the 1st October 1938. The effect of this Act in all the districts in which it is in operation is to improve the economic condition of that part of the population that was previously addicted to drink.

The number of suits under the Estates Land Act filed in fasli 1348 more than doubled while there was a fall in the number of applications. The increase in the number of suits is attributed to the Agriculturists Relief Act. The decrease in the number of applications is ascribed to the reluctance of landholders to resort to the expensive and elaborate procedure for the sale of ryots' holdings. The time for lodging applications under section 185-A(1) of the Act was extended to 31st October 1939. It cannot yet be said therefore whether the new Act has helped to confer occupancy rights on the tenants of inamdars. There was no general tendency on the part of ryots to alienate their lands to non-cultivating classes.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

Nil.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(*Court of Wards.*)

Estates under Management.

There were twelve estates under the Court's management at the beginning of fasli 1347. The Poravipalayam and Arni estates were handed over to their proprietors during the fasli. Two more estates came under the Court's management, thus leaving the total number unchanged at the end of fasli 1347.

Cultivation and holdings.—The percentage of cultivation to holdings in all the estates was 85 (88·3). The percentages were above 70 in 7 estates and below 70 in Mandasa (67·7), Pappanad (66), Marungapuri (66) and Singampatti (58).

Finance.

Demand.—The gross demand of all the estates in the fasli amounted to Rs. 48·08 lakhs, and the net demand to Rs. 47·80 lakhs, the remission under all the heads being Rs. 0·28 lakh. The increase in the gross demand of the fasli was largely due to the inclusion of the figures relating to the joint family property in the Vizianagram estate. Among the estates that were under the Court's management both in faslis 1346 and 1347 there was an increase of Rs. 2·76 lakhs in the net demand of fasli 1347 which is the net result of increases in 7 estates and decreases in the remaining 3 estates.

Collection—Current demand.—Out of the net demand of Rs. 47·80 lakhs, Rs. 28·86 lakhs were collected and Rs. 0·08 lakh written off. Excluding the subsequent collections and remissions and the amount recommended to be written off after the close of the fasli, the net recoverable balance on the 1st October 1938 was Rs. 16·16 lakhs, or 33·8 per cent of the demand. The balance was above 10 per cent in 7 estates, Mandasa, Vizianagram, Kurupam, Pappanad, Kudapalli, Ramnad and Singampatti.

Collection—Arrear demand.—The arrear demand was Rs. 49·78 lakhs at the beginning of the fasli and Rs. 37·81 lakhs at its close. The arrear balance was nil in Kadambur, Rs. 2,494 in Kudapalli, Rs. 3,391 in Bagalur and Rs. 4,427 in Singampatti. The arrears were large in

Vizianagram, Mandasa, Kurupam, South Valluru Part I, Pappanad, Marungapuri and Ramnad. In Marungapuri and Ramnad the bulk of the arrears fell due before the estates came under the management of the Court of Wards.

Financial Condition.—The aggregate cash balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 11·96 lakhs; the total cash receipts were Rs. 50·37 lakhs, the total cash expenditure Rs. 56·37 lakhs, and the cash balance at the close of the fasli Rs. 5·96 lakhs. Including Government promissory notes, other securities and fixed deposits of the total value of Rs. 0·75 lakh, and the estimated value of grain at the end of the fasli, the aggregate closing balance at the credit of the estates was Rs. 8·36 lakhs. The closing balance was over Rs. 5 lakhs in Ramnad and over Rs. 1·5 lakhs in Vizianagram.

Establishment Charges.—The average percentage of the establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts rose from 17·3 to 21·3. It exceeded 20 per cent in Kurupam and Ramnad, which are unsurveyed, Mandasa and Pappanad.

Debts.

Debts due to the Estates.—The debts due to the estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 31·69 lakhs. Including the debts newly brought to account, Rs. 0·08 lakh, and interest and costs, Rs. 0·04 lakh, the aggregate amount due was Rs. 31·81 lakhs. Of this Rs. 2·64 lakhs were collected and Rs. 0·09 lakh written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 29·08 lakhs. The outstanding balances were large in Vizianagram (Rs. 19·89 lakhs), South Valluru Part I (Rs. 6·67 lakhs), Pappanad (Rs. 1·39 lakhs), and Ramnad (Rs. 0·70 lakh). The debts due to the Kurupam estate were covered by instalment bonds and decrees. The determination and settlement of debts in the Ramnad estate was in progress.

Debts due by the Estates.—The liabilities of the estates including new debts, interest, and costs amounted to Rs. 90·93 lakhs of which Rs. 19·70 lakhs were repaid and Rs. 0·13 lakh written off leaving a balance of Rs. 71·10 lakhs at the end of the fasli. Marungapuri and Kadambur had no debts. The debt exceeded a lakh in Mandasa and

Singampatti and was over Rs. 35 lakhs in Vizianagram and Rs. 30 lakhs in Ramnad.

Encumbered Estates.

The provisions of section 45 of the Madras Court of Wards Act continued to be in force in the estates of Mandasa, Kurupam, South Valluru Part I, Ramnad, Singampatti and Bagalur. The Ramnad estate was the most heavily encumbered, the figures for it being, liabilities Rs. 31·90 lakhs, repaid, Rs. 1·04 lakhs and struck off, Rs. 0·11 lakh. The liabilities of the remaining estates amounted to Rs. 5·84 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·75 lakhs were repaid and Rs. 0·01 lakh struck off.

Agricultural Improvements.

Stud bulls maintained at various centres in the Vizianagram estate were made use of by the ryots of neighbouring villages for improving the breed of their cattle. Four Agricultural farms were maintained in that estate.

Maramat Works.

The maramat expenditure amounted to Rs. 7·63 lakhs or 13·9 per cent of the total ordinary charges of Rs. 54·65 lakhs.

Education of Wards.

The wards of school-going age studied mostly in local schools and colleges. The Vizianagram ward and his brother continued their studies in the St. Aloysius European High School, Vizagapatam. The Kurupam wards continued their studies in the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The Bagalur Poligar's son was promoted to the second year University Class. The South Valluru ward studied in the Sixth Form. The Pappanad ward was admitted in the First Form in St. Anthony's High School, Tanjore.

The health and conduct of all the wards were generally satisfactory.

Institutions attached to the Estates.

Religious and charitable institutions were run in Mandasa, Vizianagram, Kurupam, Kudapalli, Marungapuri, Ramnad and Singampatti. Their administration was satisfactory and their financial condition generally good. The Vizianagram estate maintained a first grade Arts College, a High School, a Sanskrit college, a Music college, the Maharaja's Hospital with a leprosy clinic, a Gosha hospital and a Veterinary hospital. The Ramnad estate maintained the Raja's High School, Ramnad. Four schools and a dispensary were maintained by the Mandasa estate.

Field Survey Work.

A Special Revenue Inspector appointed for maintenance work in the South Valluru Part I estate attended to the maintenance in the Koppaka Tana villages. The Kurupam estate, which is unsurveyed, cannot spare funds for a survey. The Marungapuri estate was surveyed under Act XXVIII of 1861 and it cannot afford a resurvey.

Forests.

The forests in the Vizianagram estate were worked in accordance with the rules framed under sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act and those in Kurupam and Marungapuri in accordance with the rules under section 26 of the Act. The forests in Kurupam estate were divided into reserves and unreserves. The Agency and the Plains forests of the Mandasa estate were worked departmentally by the Manager at the request of the Orissa Court of Wards. The Vizianagram estate has extensive forests covering an area of 400 square miles, of which 231·5 square miles are governed by the provisions of the Madras Forest Act. A Government Forest Ranger appointed as Forest Superintendent took steps to reorganize the forest establishment. Singampatti has forests covering an area of 87 65 square miles. The working plan drawn up by the Special Officer was brought into operation on 1st April 1938 and the District Forest Officer assumed control of the forests.

Inam Alienations.

In Kurupam three grants were resumed and fully assessed. In the case of one grant in Ramnad estate orders

were passed sanctioning separate registry and apportionment of peshkash.

General.

The general economic situation continued to affect the finances of the estates and the well-being and prosperity of the ryots. The financial stability of the estates was however maintained; the cost of administration was reduced, and progress was made in the repayment of debts. There was an increase of Rs. 13,053 in the value of Government securities.

EXCISE AND OPIUM.

General.

During the year 1938-39 there was a decrease in the consumption of country spirits, opium, hemp drugs, foreign liquor and toddy, mainly due to the extension of prohibition to the districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah from 1st October 1938, economic depression and famine. Illicit distillation continued to be rife in some parts despite the efforts of the local staff and the deterrent punishments awarded by the Magistracy.

There was no stock of cashew arrack for sale in the South Kanara district in the year. The system of sale of molasses arrack in sealed bottles in Mangalore town was continued during the year.

The experiment of closing arrack shops in toddy drinking areas continued to be in force in the Shiyali and Thiruthuraipundi taluks of the Tanjore district and the Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi taluks of the Ramnad district. No grave crime was noticed in these areas.

The orders prohibiting the sale of liquor of any kind to members of the hill tribes in the Nilgiris, except on a medical certificate, continued to be in force during the year.

The abkari and opium revenues of the villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri continued to be administered by the Madras Government.

The Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees continued to function during the year.

TODDY.

There was no change in the rates of tree-tax for the year 1938–39. There was no change in the limit of private possession of toddy. During the first ten months of the toddy lease 1938–39, 822,281 coconut trees, 559,597 palmyras, 590,317 dates and 2,888 sagos were licensed for tapping. The total in terms of coconut trees fell from 1,694,720 to 1,594,666. The number of shops sold for the toddy lease was 9,254 (9,865). There was a fall in the total revenue from toddy during the official year from Rs. 2,13,37,682 to Rs. 1,99,13,567.

In order to minimise the admixture of fermented toddy with sweet toddy and to safeguard revenue a special scheme was introduced from 1st October 1937 for the working of toddy shops in Tinnevelly district and in parts of the Ramnad district. Under this scheme, shops were sold subject to the condition that renters should pay, in addition to rentals, a fixed amount of tree-tax at the prescribed rate on 125 per cent of the average number of palmyras marked for the shops in the previous five normal years. The renters were allowed to mark, in addition, up to 75 per cent of the average number of palmyras free of tree-tax. This scheme worked satisfactorily during the year.

Agency Tracts.—During the year the tree-tax system was in force in 13 villages of the Gudem taluk and in 26 villages of the Golgonda taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency. In the East Godavari Agency, it was in force in the whole of the Polavaram taluk, 121 villages of Chodavaram, 147 villages of Yellavaram, 45 villages of Bhadrachalam and 16 villages of Nugur Taluk.

Sweet juice.—The sweet juice rules were in force in the East Godavari (ordinary areas and the tree-tax areas of the Agency) and West Godavari districts, in the Repalle and Bapatla taluks of the Guntur district and in the Kavali, Atmakur, Nellore and Kovur taluks of the Nellore district. In the rest of the Province, tapping for sweet juice was not under control.

Trees tapped in British Territory for Indian States and vice versa.—The arrangements for the tapping of trees in Mysore State for shops in Salem, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts and vice versa were terminated on the introduction of Prohibition.

Offences.—There was a fall in the number of cases of illicit manufacture of toddy reported during the year from 6,272 to 5,808.

ARRACK.

There was no change in the areas for the contract supply of arrack during the year except in the Chittoor and Cuddapah districts.

On the introduction of Prohibition in the Chittoor and Cuddapah districts from 1st October 1938, the contract for the supply of arrack to those districts held by Messrs. Parry & Co., was terminated. The distillery at Renigunta in the Chittoor district was closed and a new distillery was opened at Vyasarpadi to supply Madras City and Saidapet taluk.

The following licence fees which were introduced from 1st April 1937 were continued during the year :—

(1) A fee for the arrack supply contract licence of 3 pies per bulk gallon of arrack to be collected quarterly in arrears on every gallon issued from the distillery or warehouse to depots and shops.

(2) A fee of Rs. 50 per annum for each warehouse licence.

(3) A fee of Rs. 15 per annum for each depot licence.

The rates of duty on arrack continued to be Rs. 8 per proof gallon in 8 districts and Rs. 6–8–0 per proof gallon in the remaining districts except in special tracts. The issue strength of arrack continued to be 35° U.P. throughout the Presidency except in the Agency tracts where it was 60° U.P. and in the British enclave villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri where it was 25° U.P. The issue strength of ippa arrack for sale in the Chicacole circle of the Vizagapatam district was fixed at 60° U.P. There was no change in the limits of private possession of arrack without a licence. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of country spirits in the areas under the Contract Distillery System was 5,511 (5,879). The consumption of country spirits decreased from 1,095,127 proof gallons to 1,004,492 proof gallons. The total revenue derived from country spirits fell to Rs. 116·85 (128·34) lakhs.

Agency Tracts.—There was no change in the system in which liquor was supplied in the Agency tracts. In the

Vizagapatam Agency, the Central Distillery System was in force in the Gummalakshmipuram range in Parvatipur taluk. Eight shops were working under this system and they were supplied with mohwa arrack of 60° U.P. by the Vizagapatam Sugars and Refinery, Ltd., through a depot at Elwinpeta. Under the outstill system which is in force in certain parts of the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district, six combined shops and still licences were granted. In the Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks of the East Godavari Agency the Central Distillery System continued. The total consumption in all the areas under the Central Distillery System was 86,479 gallons of 60° U.P. ippa arrack.

The number of cases of illicit distillation and cognate offences reported fell to 2,607 (3,880).

Foreign Liquor.

The rates of duty on Indian-made 'foreign spirits,' Indian-made rectified spirits, coconut toddy arrack, imported spirits and beer brewed in India remained unaltered. On imported beer, the standard rate of Re. 1-2-0 per gallon and the preferential rate of 14 annas per gallon introduced in consequence of the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932, continued during the year. There was no change in the number of licences granted for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on licensed premises (22). The number of beer shop licences granted fell from 30 to 28 and those for the retail sale of foreign liquor for consumption off the premises from 218 to 214. There was a decrease in consumption under wines, spirits and beer and a slight increase under denatured spirits.

Denatured Spirits and Methyl Alcohol.—The rate of licence fee of 10 annas per gallon on denatured spirits and methyl alcohol remained unaltered.

Spirituous Preparations.—The rates of duty on spirit contained in medicinal preparations and in culinary, aerated water or flavouring essences, extracts, colourings, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured in bond in this Province or manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into this Province by land or under bond by sea remained unaltered at Rs. 10 and Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon respectively.

The possession by any person of perfumes and toilet preparations prepared with methyl alcohol was prohibited by the Government during the year.

Gallonage Fees.—The scheme for the levy of a fee on the volume of retail sales of foreign liquor continued. The total amount of fixed fees and gallonage fees for 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 3,47,612 against Rs. 3,92,608 for 1937–38. The total revenue derived from foreign liquor decreased from Rs. 15,23,156 to Rs. 14,08,267.

Drugs.

The hemp plant was cultivated at Bhimavaram near Nandyal in Kurnool district and at Santaravur in Guntur district. The areas brought under cultivation at Bhimavaram and Santaravur were 123 acres and 184 acres 44 cents respectively. The outturn at Bhimavaram was 131 maunds and 9 seers of ganja and 25 maunds of bhang. The outturn at Santaravur was 899 maunds 10 seers and 52 tolas of ganja and 66 maunds and 20 seers of bhang. As the yield of ganja was inadequate and as the ganja turned out at the two centres was found to be generally good, no grading was done and all the ganja manufactured was taken into store.

Botanical Investigation.—For some time past, no scientific research work of any real importance had been done by the Botanist, and his investigations were confined to improving cultural methods. As ganja cultivation serves only a limited purpose and as cultivation is done on more or less well established lines worked out in practice over a series of years, the Government decided that there was no need for any further botanical investigation, and the special staff was disbanded.

Duty.—The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to be Rs. 27-8-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 per seer respectively. The limits of private possession remained unaltered. The consumption of ganja and bhang showed a small decrease from 36,563 seers to 35,677 seers. The total revenue derived from hemp drugs fell from Rs. 16·96 lakhs to Rs. 15·82 lakhs. The number of cases of illicit cultivation of the hemp plant detected during the year rose from 21 to 58. The number of cases of smuggling dropped appreciably from 41 to 6.

Cocaine.—The transactions in cocaine and its preparations were conducted under M. 1 and M. 2 licences. The total sales amounted to 3 lbs. 4 ozs. 5 grs. (2 lbs. 9 ozs. 138 grs).

Opium.

The issue price of opium continued to be Rs. 85 per seer during the year. The limit of private possession also continued to be one tola in the ordinary tracts, half a tola in the British enclave villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri and two tolas in the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam and East Godavari districts. The number of shops sold was 486 (486). The revenue derived from opium fell from Rs. 27·76 lakhs to Rs. 25·77 lakhs, of which Rs. 6·89 (Rs. 7·53) lakhs represented shop rentals. The number of persons convicted under the Opium Act was 85 (97).

Prohibition.

Prohibition was extended from 1st October 1938 to the districts of Cuddapah and Chittoor. As in the Salem district the working of the Prohibition Act in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts was entrusted to the Police Department and the Board of Revenue was entrusted with the control of the administration of the provisions of the Act.

STAMPS (1938–39).

The total net receipts from the sale of stamps fell by Rs. 19·32 lakhs to Rs. 173·37 lakhs. The decrease is attributed to economic depression, a tendency on the part of the public to settle their disputes out of Court and the enhanced scales of registration fees. The receipts from the sale of judicial stamps were Rs. 101·83 lakhs which represents a decrease of Rs. 9·02 lakhs from the previous year.

The net revenue from the sale of non-judicial stamps decreased from Rs. 81·84 lakhs to Rs. 71·54 lakhs. The fall is attributed to the general economic depression and the unfavourable season.

CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

The following statements give the figures for the past two years of provincial revenue and expenditure including the capital expenditure on Irrigation Works, Electric Schemes and Civil Works outside the Revenue Account :—

1-A.—*Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras.*

Heads of Account.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	RS.	RS.
Revenue Heads—		
V. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	18,75,000	22,50,000
VII. Land Revenue	4,95,89,950	5,13,37,332
VIII. Provincial Excise	4,03,07,316	3,72,23,062
IX. Stamps	1,92,69,767	1,75,37,449
X. Forest	50,45,597	45,63,360
XI. Registration	33,29,070	32,69,712
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	53,95,207	81,22,315
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	2,87,397	3,18,586
XVII. Irrigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept.	1,01,78,818	96,17,765
XVIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.	82,97,153	61,13,523
XX. Interest	19,53,673	19,73,344
XXI. Administration of Justice	15,71,015	15,38,868
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements	6,26,139	5,98,325
XXIII. Police	6,39,921	5,66,133
XXIV. Ports and Pilotage	..	44,66,824
XXVI. Education	8,02,767	8,34,657
XXVII. Medical	10,97,578	10,24,561
XXVIII. Public Health	3,01,580	2,59,373
XXIX. Agriculture	3,54,100	3,12,081
XXX. Veterinary	78,754	1,02,406
XXXI. Co-operation	3,95,641	4,17,673
XXXII. Industries	16,94,635	18,84,869
XXXIV. Broadcasting	2,977	47,463
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	7,05,838	7,61,498
XXXIX. Civil Works	23,63,242	25,11,869
XL. Receipts from Electric Schemes	17,53,063	17,69,599
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,57,572	2,88,238
XLV. Stationery and Printing	4,24,406	3,95,810
XLVI. Miscellaneous	14,63,956	14,10,494
L. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.	..	27,361
Total, Revenue Heads ..	16,00,61,532	16,13,44,520
Total, Carried Over ..	16,00,61,532	16,13,44,520

1-A.—*Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras*—cont.

Heads of Account.	1937-38. RS.	1938-39. RS.
Total, Brought Forward ..	16,00,61,532	16,13,44,520
Debt, Deposit and Remittance Heads—		
Permanent Debt	1,64,02,900	1,51,29,300
Floating Debt	..	7,17,00,000
State Provident Funds	67,98,914	67,24,912
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns.	19,004	19,134
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	4,37,749	5,13,077
Famine Relief Fund	2,34,120	24,82,636
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	4,09,017	6,43,989
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	1,63,007	2,57,596
Fund for the Development of Rural Water-supply ..	18,00,000	..
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ..	1,45,019	1,48,971
General Police Fund	41,682	29,969
Deposits of Local Funds	8,16,02,805	8,42,31,433
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		
Civil Deposits	6,54,86,546	6,22,08,852
Other Accounts	9,24,907	4,60,668
Advances Repayable	33,60,756	33,86,808
Permanent Advances	36,883	14,695
Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States.	2,37,886	..
Accounts with the Government of Burma	3,24,703	3,06,530
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	78,145	1,33,220
Suspense Accounts	2,25,63,596	4,02,52,217
Cheques and Bills	2,23,99,523	2,93,12,893
Departmental and Similar Accounts	10,496	1,23,662
Miscellaneous Government Account	4,560	75,105
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc.	32,76,403	51,94,834
Loans to Government Servants	1,58,331	1,50,376
Cash Remittances and Adjustments between Officers rendering Accounts to the same Accountant-General.	23,21,33,346	23,00,27,212
Remittances by Bills	66,35,545	64,56,239
Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments.	12,28,83,712	8,73,31,426
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	7,17,997	9,47,651
Total, Debt, Deposits, and Remittance Heads ..	58,92,88,152	64,82,62,805
Grand Total, Receipts ..	74,93,49,684	80,96,07,325

1-B.—*Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras.*

Heads of Account.	1937-38. RS.	1938-39. RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—		
7 Land Revenue	26,30,661	25,36,108
8 Provincial Excise	33,68,258	32,18,098
9 Stamps	5,54,698	4,72,108
10 Forest	41,17,563	40,17,407
11 Registration	29,18,508	29,12,827
12 Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts	44,12,094	75,06,397
13 Other Taxes and Duties	1,649	63,638
17 Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	84,30,813	87,59,510
18 Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.	43,73,626	39,08,722
19 Construction of Irrigation, etc., works financed from Ordinary Revenues.	3,59,784	1,24,969
22 Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	48,44,483	49,00,803
23 Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	4,37,749	5,13,077
25 General Administration	2,76,54,851	2,75,96,846
27 Administration of Justice	93,50,527	90,63,387
28 Jails and Convict Settlements	23,39,820	23,22,278
29 Police	1,60,99,756	1,60,96,067
36 Scientific Departments	89,449	95,725
37 Education	2,57,95,526	2,61,98,037
38 Medical	94,69,950	98,13,733
39 Public Health	44,07,446	26,57,401
40 Agriculture	22,36,769	20,61,850
41 Veterinary	11,11,947	12,85,294
42 Co-operation	13,38,256	13,81,032
43 Industries	25,45,412	27,53,963
45 Broadcasting	114	56,485
47 Miscellaneous Departments	21,01,950	21,33,327
50 Civil Works	1,24,12,835	1,19,70,519
51 Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes	14,03,133	18,91,859
54 Famine	3,49,789	16,03,542
55 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	91,72,298	97,11,874
56 Stationery and Printing	22,30,569	27,06,626
57 Miscellaneous	4,45,137	4,38,972
55A Commutation of Pensions Financed from Ordinary Revenues.	10,09,147	..
Total, Expenditure on Revenue Account ..	15,82,95,601	16,09,71,975

1-*B.—Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras*—cont.

Heads of Account.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	RS.	RS.
Total, Expenditure on Revenue Account, Brought Forward ..	15,82,95,601	16,09,71,975
Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account—		
68 Construction of Irrigation, etc., works	20,18,892	9,59,852
72 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	1,30,446	1,57,952
79 Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes	1,02,72,747	1,04,92,931
81 Civil works outside the Revenue Account..	15,91,577	14,95,505
83 Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions	..	10,85,480
Total, Capital Account Outside the Revenue Account ..	1,37,52,770	1,38,75,816
Debt, Deposit, and Remittance Heads—		
Permanent Debt.	..	75,000
Floating Debt.	..	7,17,00,000
Loans from the Central Government	6,77,799	5,60,785
State Provident Funds	41,33,668	55,01,117
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns.	6,070	327
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	73,661
Famine Relief Fund	2,16,651	16,17,469
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	..	7,94,982
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	..	3,46,500
Fund for the Development of Rural Waters Supply	..	1,89,478
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	32,123	35,507
General Police Fund	33,228	25,788
Deposits of Local Funds..	7,84,65,419	8,72,15,819
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		
Civil Deposits	6,70,55,866	6,24,03,130
Other Accounts	19,55,191	23,71,897
Advances Repayable	32,93,113	33,66 909
Permanent Advances	14,205	15,962
Accounts with the Government of Burma	3,24,703	3,06,530
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	1,19,796	1,18,725
Suspense Accounts	3,05,61,533	3,97,15,324
Cheques and Bills	2,21,01,618	2,93,08,888
Departmental and Similar Accounts	71,416	1,01,517
Miscellaneous Government Account	12	..
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc.	55,57,347	1,06,72,660
Loans to Government Servants	1,85,302	25 287
Cash Remittances and adjustments between Officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General.	23,14,00,252	22,94,55,504
Remittances by Bills	65,12,513	63,76,475
Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments.	12,27,66,344	8,74,53,849
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	7,05,212	9,56,768
Total, Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads ..	57,61,89,381	64,07,85,858
Grand Total ..	74,82,37,752	81,56,33,649

Cash Balances.

On the 1st April 1938, the Provincial Government's opening cash balance amounted to Rs. 37 lakhs in the treasuries of the Province and Rs. 100 lakhs in deposit in the Government's account with the Reserve Bank of India making a total Provincial cash balance of Rs. 137 lakhs. The total closing balance on the 31st March 1939 was Rs. 77 lakhs, of which Rs. 43 lakhs were held in the treasuries of the Province and Rs. 34 lakhs were in deposit in the Government's account with the Reserve Bank of India.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Provincial revenues in 1938–39 exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 12·83 lakhs. There were large increases under 'Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts' (Rs. 27·27 lakhs) and 'Ports and Pilotage' (Rs. 44·67 lakhs), and smaller increases under 'Taxes on Income' (Rs. 3·75 lakhs) and 'Industries' (Rs. 1·90 lakhs). On the other hand, the revenues decreased under a number of heads. The chief items of decrease were 'Provincial Excise' (Rs. 30·84 lakhs), 'Stamps' (Rs. 19·32 lakhs) and 'Forest' (Rs. 4·83 lakhs).

The Provincial expenditure on revenue account in 1938–39 also exceeded that in 1937–38 by Rs. 26·76 lakhs. The increases were mainly under 'Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts' (Rs. 30·94 lakhs), 'Irrigation—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept' (Rs. 3·29 lakhs), 'Education' (Rs. 4·03 lakhs), 'Medical' (Rs. 3·44 lakhs), 'Veterinary' (Rs. 1·73 lakhs), 'Industries' (Rs. 2·09 lakhs), 'Interest on capital outlay on Electric Schemes' (Rs. 4·89 lakhs), 'Famine' (Rs. 12·54 lakhs), 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions' (Rs. 5·40 lakhs), and 'Stationery and Printing' (Rs. 4·76 lakhs). There were, however, decreases under certain heads, mainly 'Provincial Excise' (Rs. 1·50 lakhs), 'Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues' (Rs. 4·75 lakhs), 'Construction of Irrigation, etc., works' (Rs. 2·35 lakhs), 'Administration of Justice' (Rs. 2·87 lakhs), 'Public Health' (Rs. 17·50 lakhs), 'Agriculture' (1·75 lakhs), 'Civil Works' (4·42 lakhs) and 'Commutation of pension' (Rs. 10·09 lakhs). The decrease under the last item was due to the fact that the expenditure was debited to the capital account.

Receipts on Revenue Account.

Taxes on Income.—Before the 1st April 1937, the Provincial Governments were entitled to receive from the Central Government a share of the proceeds of the income-tax equivalent to 3 pies in each rupee of the amount by which the assessed income of any year relating to the Province exceeded the corresponding figure for 1920–21. Owing to the general trade depression and the consequent fall in assessed income, the Provincial Government received no share of the proceeds of the income-tax from 1931–32 to 1936–37.

From the 1st April 1937 the share of the Provincial Government is regulated by section 138 of Government of India Act, 1935, and the Government. of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936. Section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935, lays down that taxes on income other than agricultural income shall be levied and collected by the Central Government and that a prescribed percentage of the net divisible proceeeds after making certain deductions shall be assigned to the Provinces etc., and shall be distributed among them in such manner as may be prescribed. The Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936, prescribes that the assignment to Provinces, etc., shall be 50 per cent of the net divisible proceeds of the tax, and that the share of the Madras Government shall be 15 per cent of the assignment.

During the five years 1937–38 to 1941–42, however, the Central Government will retain either the whole of the share assigned to the Provinces, or, if this is less, the amount by which the Central Government's share of the divisible net proceeds of the income-tax together with the contribution of the Railways to the Central revenues falls short of Rs. 13 crores. In the five years 1942–43 to 1946–47, the amount retained by the Central Government will gradually decrease. In 1938–39, the Madras Government received Rs. 22·50 lakhs against Rs. 18·75 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 3·75 lakhs was mainly due to a credit on account of arrears for 1937–38.

Land Revenue.—The gross receipts under land revenue amounted to Rs. 700·78 lakhs in 1938–39 as against Rs. 715·39 lakhs in 1937–38. The variation is due mainly to the grant of larger season remissions and to the fall in water cess and miscellaneous revenue on account of the failure of the monsoon in certain districts in 1938–39.

In accordance with a change in classification, the portion of land revenue due to irrigation is now deducted from 'VII. Land Revenue' and shown under 'XVII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which Capital Accounts are kept' and 'XVIII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.' The comparative position during 1937–38 and 1938–39 is as shown below:—

	1937–38. LAKHS. RS.	1938–39. LAKHS. RS.
Land Revenue	715·39	700·78

	1937–38. LAKHS. RS.	1938–39. LAKHS. RS.
Deduct—		
(i) Portion of land revenue due to works under "XVII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which Capital Accounts are kept"—		
(a) Productive Works	131·17	122·20
(b) Unproductive Works	7·31	6·06
(ii) Portion of land revenue due to works under "XVIII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept"	81·01	59·15
Net receipts shown under "VII. Land Revenue" ..	495·90	513·37

The large increase in the net receipts shown under 'VII. Land Revenue' was due to a more accurate adjustment of the loss on account of the land revenue concessions and season remissions as between the portion of land revenue due to irrigation and the remaining portion.

Excise.—The receipts under 'Provincial Excise' amounted to Rs. 372·23 lakhs during 1938–39 as against Rs. 403·07 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the fact that prohibition was in force in the Salem district for a full year during the period under review, while it had been in force in that district only for six months in the previous year, to the extension of prohibition to the districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah from 1st October 1938 and to the decrease in the consumption of liquor and drugs on account of anti-drink propaganda and economic depression.

Stamps.—The total receipts under 'Stamps' (Rs. 173·37 lakhs) were less than those of the previous year (Rs. 192·69 lakhs) by Rs. 19·32 lakhs. There was a decrease in receipts under both Judicial and non-Judicial stamps. The decrease under the former is attributed generally to a decrease in litigation owing to a tendency on the part of the public to settle their claims out of Court, the tightness of the money market and the fall in the value of land. The fall in receipts under the latter is attributed to the unwillingness of money-lenders to lend money on promissory notes in view of the provisions of the Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, and to slackness in commercial business on account of economic depression and famine conditions in certain districts.

Forest.—Forest revenue decreased from Rs. 50·46 lakhs in 1937–38 to Rs. 45·63 lakhs in 1938–39. The decrease was due chiefly to the reduction of grazing fees, the

decision to hold stocks of sandalwood rather than sell them at poor prices, the lower prices for timber in certain divisions and the smaller quantities of timber sold in some others.

Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.—The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, substituted a provincial tax on motor vehicles for all tolls levied by the Government and by local bodies and the tax on motor vehicles levied by local bodies before the commencement of the Act, and provided for the distribution of the proceeds of the provincial tax. By the enactment of the Madras Traffic Control Act, 1938, the fees levied in addition to the G permit fee under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, on motor vehicles plying on Government roads and the fees on licences granted to motor vehicles by local bodies under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, were abolished. To make good this loss in revenue the provincial motor vehicles taxation was enhanced.

The increase of Rs. 27·27 lakhs is mainly due to the changes explained above, and partly also to an increase in the number of motor vehicles in use.

Ports and Pilotage.—Section 3 of the Madras Minor Ports Fund Act, 1938, directs that the balance standing on the 31st March 1939 to the credit of the Minor Ports Fund in excess of Rs. 20 lakhs shall be credited to the Government and disposed of along with the rest of the revenues of the Province.

Section 4 of the Act further directs that such portion of the balance standing to the credit of the Minor Ports Fund on the 31st March 1940 or in any subsequent year, as the Provincial Government may, with the approval, by resolution, of the Madras Legislative Assembly, determine, shall be dealt with similarly. Rs. 44·67 lakhs represent the amount so credited to the revenues of the Province in 1938–39.

Industries.—The increase of Rs. 1·90 lakhs under 'Industries' was mainly due to larger indents for quinine from the Governments of Burma and the United Provinces, the increased volume of orders executed by the Industrial Engineering Workshops, and the recovery of the excess portion of the grant paid to the All-India Spinners' Association during the previous year.

Expenditure on Revenue Account.

Provincial Excise.—There was a decrease of Rs. 1·50 lakhs in the expenditure under this head when compared with that of the previous year. This was mainly due to the reduction in establishment consequent on the introduction of prohibition in the Cuddapah and Chittoor districts from 1st October 1938 and to a fall in the amount of compensation paid to Indian States and other Governments. It may be mentioned also that the reduction of Excise staff consequent on the introduction of prohibition in the Salem district was in force for only six months in 1937–38 while it was in force for the full year in 1938–39.

Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act.—From the proceeds of the tax collected every year under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, and the Madras Traffic Control Act, 1938, the following payments are made (after allowing for refunds of tax) :—

(1) to the Government are credited (*a*) the expenses of collecting the tax and of exercising their administrative functions in regard to the control of motor vehicles, and (*b*) a sum equivalent to the average annual income derived by them from fees levied under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, during the three years ending the 31st March 1938 and from tolls levied by them during the three years ending the 31st March 1931 ; and

(2) to each district board and municipal council is credited a sum equivalent to its average annual income from fees on licences granted to motor vehicles during the three years ending the 31st March 1938 and from tolls and/or vehicles tax levied by it during the three years ending the 31st March 1931.

If in any year the proceeds of the tax, after deducting the amounts other than toll compensation referred to in items (1) and (2) above, fall short of the aggregate of the sums payable to local bodies and the Government on account of toll compensation, the amount available is distributed to the Government and the local bodies in proportion to the amounts payable to them on account of toll compensation and the deficit is made good in the earliest subsequent year or years in which there may be a surplus.

The expenditure incurred in administering the Acts and on the collection of the tax and the payments on account of the share of local bodies are debited to this

head. There was an increase of Rs. 30·94 lakhs in 1938–39 as compared with the previous year due mainly to the payment of compensation to local bodies for loss of income from licence fees on motor vehicles and partly to the payment of a larger amount to local bodies as compensation for loss of toll income. The major portion of the amount due to local bodies for a financial year as compensation for loss of toll income is distributed to them within the year on the basis of the estimated net receipts for the year, and the balance is paid in the following year. The final settlement (made in 1938–39) of the compensation due for 1937–38 showed that 95 per cent of the amount due was actually paid to the local bodies within the year 1937–38.

Irrigation—Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.—The increase of Rs. 3·29 lakhs under the head was due to the increase in the total capital outlay as compared with the previous year and to the application of the rates of interest adopted to the cumulative capital outlay as explained below :—

The irrigation and electric systems for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are treated as quasi-commercial concerns.

The capital outlay on these objects may have been met from loans (the interest on which is debited to the head "22. Interest on debt" or from current revenues or balances or net receipts under deposits and advances. As a preliminary to ascertaining the profit or loss on each of these undertakings, the departmental head concerned (namely, Irrigation, etc.—Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept or Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes) is debited with interest on the total capital outlay irrespective of the source from which it was actually met.

The interest debited to commercial departments in a particular year was calculated at the following rates up to and in the year 1936–37 :—

(*a*) in respect of capital outlay incurred prior to 1917–18, a fixed rate of 3·3252 per cent, being the rate charged by the Central Government on the pre-reform irrigation debt representing outlay to the end of 1916–17 (before it was included in the consolidated loan as from the 1st April 1937), and

(*b*) in respect of capital outlay incurred during the years 1917–18 to 1936–37, the rate which the total interest paid by the Government in the particular year in which the adjustment was made bore to the Government's total outstanding borrowings at the end of the year.

From the year 1937–38, the interest to be debited to commercial departments is calculated at the following rates :—

(*a*) in respect of capital outlay incurred prior to 1937–38, a fixed rate of 4·50 per cent (the rate of interest on the consolidated loan taken from the Central Government) irrespective of the year in which the capital outlay was incurred, and

(*b*) in respect of capital outlay incurred in each year from 1937–38, a rate to be fixed by the Government for that year with reference to the borrowing conditions of the year and the desirability of avoiding minor variations in the rate from year to year.

It would not be reasonable to charge in a year a full year's interest on the whole of the capital outlay for that year as it is spread over the year. Interest is therefore calculated on the cumulative capital outlay at the beginning of the year and on half the capital outlay during that year, that is to say, on the average of the cumulative capital outlay as at the commencement and at the close of the year.

Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.—The expenditure under this head decreased from Rs. 43·74 lakhs in 1937–38 to Rs. 39·09 lakhs in 1938–39. The decrease of Rs. 4·75 lakhs was mainly due to lower expenditure on ordinary repairs and maintenance as a result of the extensive repairs carried out under the special accelerated programme of improvements to minor irrigation works and the heavy expenditure in the past on extensive protective works in the Godavari River.

Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works.—The decrease of Rs. 2·35 lakhs was due to smaller outlay on works for various reasons.

Administration of Justice.—The decrease in expenditure by Rs. 2·87 lakhs under " Administration of Justice " was partly due to the abolition of certain courts owing to a fall in litigation, the effect of the revised scales of pay and

the fact that payments of compensation in lieu of magisterial fines to local bodies and others in pursuance of specific enactments have been debited to the deposit head instead of to this head with reference to the India and Burma (Transitory Provisions Order), 1937.

Education.—The expenditure on education increased from Rs. 257·95 lakhs in 1937–38 to Rs. 261·98 lakhs in 1938–39. The largest increase occurred under "Primary Education" (Rs. 2·77 lakhs) partly due to the payment of the Government contribution under Section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, to the local bodies that have levied education tax and partly to the payment of increased boarding and manual training grants to aided primary schools. There were also increases under "University Education" (Rs. 0·83 lakh), and "Secondary Education" (Rs. 0·47 lakh). The former was mainly due to additional expenditure under building and equipment grants to aided Arts Colleges while the latter was due to additional equipment grants to aided secondary schools.

There was also increased expenditure on account of new schemes, such as—

(i) the teaching of Hindustani in the secondary departments of certain Gevernment, local board and aided institutions and the employment of a part-time Malayalam Pandit in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras,

(ii) the purchase of additional machinery and equipment for the laboratory and workshops of the Engineering College, Guindy,

(iii) the opening of a hostel attached to the Lady Ampthill Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Masulipatam,

(iv) the employment of music mistresses in certain Government Training Schools for Mistresses,

(v) the refresher course for Physical Training mistresses employed in Government institutions in the mufassal, and

(vi) the bifurcation of the district of Malabar into two educational charges.

Medical.—The increase of Rs. 3·44 lakhs was mainly due to the increase in the number of patients in the City and mufassal hospitals, payment of arrears of subsidy to rural dispensaries and the introduction of new schemes of expenditure.

Public Health.—The decrease of Rs. 17·50 lakhs under the head was due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 18·00 lakhs which was set apart for the constitution of a separate fund for the improvement of rural water supply was debited to this head in 1937–38 whereas there was no such contribution during the year 1938–39.

Agriculture and Veterinary.—The decrease of Rs. 1·75 lakhs under 'Agriculture' was mainly due to the transfer of the Livestock Section to the Veterinary Department from 1st April 1938. There is a corresponding increase under 'Veterinary'.

Industries.—The expenditure increased from Rs. 25·45 lakhs in 1937–38 to Rs. 27·54 lakhs in 1938–39. The increase of Rs. 2·09 lakhs was mainly due to the payment of grants for the hand-spinning movement, the purchase of machinery for industrial schools and the Textile Institute, the purchase of raw materials and other expenditure in the industrial schools and workshops to cope with the increase in work orders, and the larger harvest of cinchona bark from the Anamalai plantations and the consequent increase in the amount paid in wages.

Civil Works.—The decrease in expenditure by Rs. 4·42 lakhs during 1938–39 was due to the comparatively fewer new works executed during the year and to the smaller expenditure on works which were nearing completion.

Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes.—The increase in expenditure under the head was mainly due to the increase in the capital outlay on electric schemes in the year. The principles followed in calculating the interest are explained under the head "Irrigation—Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept".

Famine.—The large increase in expenditure by Rs. 12·54 lakhs in 1938–39 was due to the fact that 26 relief works and 6 test works were in existence in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool during the first half of the year and 6 test works in Coimbatore district during the last quarter of the year, while in 1937–38 there were only 22 works in the first three districts and they functioned only during the last quarter.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.—The expenditure increased by Rs. 5·40 lakhs on account of the growth in the pension list.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase of Rs. 4·76 lakhs was mainly due to the larger purchase of stationery than in the previous year for the recoupment of stock, which fell short of normal requirements owing to heavy issues on account of elections and other purposes in the previous year and to the larger expenditure on the reprinting of the electoral rolls at private presses.

Commutation of Pensions.—Until 1937–38 the net payments on account of commuted value of pensions were met from current revenues as an item of ordinary expenditure and debited to this head. In 1938–39 the expenditure was debited to the capital head "83. Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions" and hence no expenditure was incurred in the revenue account during the year.

Capital Expenditure.

Capital Outlay on Irrigation, etc., Works.—There was a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 10·59 lakhs under the head "Capital Outlay on Irrigation, etc., Works" due to the fact that there was only small expenditure on the special accelerated programme of improvements to minor irrigation works in 1938–39 as against an expenditure of about Rs. 12 lakhs in the previous year.

Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes.—The expenditure under "Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes" was Rs. 104·93 lakhs in 1938–39 as against Rs. 102·73 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 2·20 lakhs was the net result of increased expenditure under the Pykara and Mettur Hydro-Electric Schemes and the starting of the Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Scheme and decreased expenditure under the thermo-electric schemes.

Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions.—As already explained the expenditure on commutation of pensions, which was debited to the corresponding head in the revenue account in previous years was debited to this capital head in 1938–39.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The Madras Presidency owned assets valued at Rs. 32,24·63 lakhs, excluding the value of securities held in the Famine Relief Fund and depreciation reserve and special reserve funds of electric systems, and its liabilities amounted to Rs. 19,47·08 lakhs, on the 31st March 1939.

The chief assets were the remunerative irrigation and electric works (Rs. 19,65·85 lakhs), the outstanding loans due to the Government from local bodies, agriculturists, etc. (Rs. 5,07·53 lakhs), the unproductive irrigation and navigation works (Rs. 4,65·09 lakhs), and the capital outlay on Civil Works (Rs. 1,00·66 lakhs) and on Cinchona Plantations and Industries (Rs. 23·76 lakhs). In addition there was a closing balance of Rs. 1,50·71 lakhs on the 31st March 1939, of which Rs. 74·10 lakhs represented temporary investments in the securities of the Central Government.

The chief liabilities were the consolidated loan to be repaid to the Central Government (Rs. 7,44·33 lakhs), deposits, advances and remittances (Rs. 4,82·44 lakhs), the balances of members of the State Provident Funds (Rs. 3,86·74 lakhs), the loans raised in the open market from 1937–38 (Rs. 3,14·57 lakhs) and the depreciation reserve funds of Government Presses and Commercial undertakings (Rs. 16·48 lakhs).

Provincial Borrowing.

A loan of Rs. 1,51·29 lakhs was raised by public subscriptions in 1938–39. The loan bears interest at 3 per cent per annum on the face value and the issue price was Rs. 99 per cent. This was the second loan raised by the Madras Government in the open market.

Loans and Advances.

The total balances outstanding under "Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government" including loans to local bodies for railway construction amounted to Rs. 4,51·51 lakhs at the beginning of the year and Rs. 5,06·29 lakhs at the end of the year.

The loans advanced to the Madras Corporation in 1938–39 amounted to Rs. 22·90 lakhs. The loans disbursed to mufassal municipalities and local boards for the construction of roads and bridges and the like amounted to Rs. 22·18 lakhs. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits amounted to Rs. 2·50 lakhs.

Advances to cultivators amounting to Rs. 15·70 lakhs were disbursed in 1938–39 as against Rs. 20·52 lakhs in the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 0·10 lakh was advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act. Advances to Kallar Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 0·50 lakh and loans to Co-operative Building Societies and Co-operative Sale Societies amounted to Rs. 5·70 lakhs and Rs. 0·33 lakh respectively, while Rs. 36·65 lakhs were advanced to the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, provides for the establishment and maintenance of the Madras Famine Relief Fund. The Fund constituted under the Devolution Rules was wound up and its closing balance formed the nucleus of the new Fund and was invested in securities of the Government of India.

The position of the Fund during 1938–39 was as follows :—

The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1·54 lakhs and the market value of the securities held in the Fund on the 31st March 1938 was Rs. 63 lakhs. The receipts of the Fund amounted to Rs. 12·71 lakhs, consisting of transfers from revenue account (Rs. 10·19 lakhs), interest receipts (Rs. 2·19 lakhs), recoveries of famine expenditure (Rs. 0·18 lakh) and gain on realization of securities (0·15 lakh). A sum of Rs. 15·32 lakhs was transferred to revenue account for expenditure on relief of serious famine and of distress due to serious famine, floods, etc., and for expenditure on protective irrigation works. At the end of the year, there was a cash balance of Rs. 10·20 lakhs and the market value of securities held in the Fund on the 31st March 1939 was Rs. 49·80 lakhs. The total assets of the Fund at the end of the year, including the cash balance, thus amounted to Rs. 60 lakhs.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The table below gives a summary of the transactions in 1938–39 of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Provincial Government and of the University Fee Funds of the three Universities in the Province.

Statement of the Transactions of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Government of Madras and the University Fee Funds for the year 1938–39.

Name of fund.	Opening balance.																							
	Cash.			Government securities (face value).			Ordinary receipts.			Loans repaid.			Total of columns. (4) and (5).			Sale of securities.			Face value of securities purchased.			Total of columns (6) and (7).		
(1)	(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)			(6)			(7)			(8)			(9)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Minor Ports Fund	4,83,947	0	2	59,07,340	0	0	7,42,854	5	1	19,354	0	0	7,62,208	5	1	44,24,330	7	0	2,35,800	0	0	51,86,538	12	1
Minor Pilotage Funds	2,772	6	10	1,79,150	0	0	9,963	4	0	..			9,963	4	0	3,750	0	0	10,000	0	0	13,713	4	0
Tuticorin Port Fund	51,781	3	6	1,00,300	0	0	1,24,519	10	4	..			1,24,519	10	4	..			87,500	0	0	1,24,519	10	4
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund ..	2,27,290	15	0	1,78,600	0	0	4,11,463	13	8	..			4,11,463	13	8	4,273	8	0	2,07,200	0	0	4,15,737	5	8
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund	1,629	8	8	15,190	0	0	3,036	8	0	..			3,036	8	0	4,500	0	0	1,400	0	0	7,536	8	0
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds	3,69,658	11	6	21,21,790	0	0	7,53,394	10	0	..			7,53,394	10	0	32,712	2	5	1,72,700	0	0	7,86,106	12	5
Madras University Fee Fund ..	4,14,506	0	9	* 19,44,000	0	0	7,66,262	3	5	..			7,66,262	3	5	* 1,00,000	0	0	* 1,00,000	0	0	8,66,262	3	5
Andhra University Fee Fund ..	17,662	14	0	* 48,11,467	7	4	3,87,317	12	10	..			3,87,317	12	10	..			* 4,00,672	13	0	3,87,317	12	10
Annamalai University Fee Fund.	21,294	3	7	* 4,05,500	0	0	5,60,425	4	10	..			5,60,425	4	10	* 1,02,688	8	0	* 2,49,500	0	0	6,63,113	12	10

Name of fund.	Charges.												Closing balance.					
	Ordinary charges.			Loans repaid.			Total of columns. (10) and (11).			Purchase of securities.			Face value of securities sold.			Total of columns (12) and (13).			Cash.			Securities.		
	(10)			(11)			(12)			(13)			(14)			(15)			(16)			(17)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Minor Ports Fund	48,97,185	3	4	..			48,97,185	3	4	2,37,082	10	11	43,16,240	0	0	51,34,267	14	8	5,36,217	14	0	18,26,900	0	0
Minor Pilotage Funds	4,606	15	1	..			4,606	15	1	9,975	10	0	3,750	0	0	14,582	9	1	1,903	1	9	1,85,400	0	0
Tuticorin Port Fund	70,058	1	0	..			70,058	1	0	88,234	11	4	..			1,58,292	12	4	18,008	1	6	1,87,800	0	0
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund ..	2,88,002	13	0	..			2,88,002	13	0	2,08,039	9	9	4,200	0	0	4,96,042	6	9	1,46,985	13	11	3,81,600	0	0
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund	3,308	3	3	..			3,308	3	3	1,406	8	11	4,500	0	0	4,714	12	2	4,451	4	6	12,090	0	0
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds	5,30,536	11	8	19,354	0	0	5,49,890	11	8	99	13	10	29,870	0	0	5,49,990	9	6	6,05,774	14	5	22,64,620	0	0
Madras University Fee Fund ..	7,23,228	5	1	..			7,23,228	5	1	* 99,687	8	0	* 1,00,000	0	0	8,22,915	13	1	4,57,852	7	1	* 19,44,000	0	0
Andhra University Fee Fund ..	1,93,859	13	1	..			1,93,859	13	1	* 2,03,250	4	6	* 2,13,517	7	4	3,97,110	1	7	7,870	9	3	* 49,98,622	13	0
Annamalai University Fee Fund	4,49,841	15	6	..			4,49,841	15	6	* 2,10,500	0	0	* 2,70,500	0	0	6,60,341	15	6	24,066	0	11	* 3,84,500	0	0

* These figures were furnished by the Registrars of the Universities concerned.

CENTRAL REVENUE—INCOME-TAX.

Trade Conditions.—The year 1937–38, on the income of which the assessments for 1938–39 were based, was not marked by any striking all round improvement in the economic conditions, but certain branches of business fared distinctly better than in the preceding year while there was an appreciable set-back in other directions. The lot of the rural moneylender was most unenviable. The Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act which came into force in March 1938 had begun to cast its shadow on the rural moneylender's business several months in advance. Even at the best of times, the rural borrower is an irregular payer. Encouraged by the prospect of getting his debt "scaled down" under the proposed Act he showed greater unwillingness than before to pay off his dues, with the result that the lender found it difficult to realise even his principal, let alone his interest. Generally speaking, moneylenders as a class derived smaller profits, with the exception of the Marwari moneylenders (both in the Madras City and in the mufassal) whose business consists mainly in pawnbroking. There was a slump in the hides and skins market and merchants dealing in those commodities faced heavy losses. The season was bad for cotton, arecanuts and groundnuts, all of which fetched poor prices. A strike of tree-tappers affected the yield of palmyra jaggery, the raw material used for sugar manufacture. This shortage of raw material and the dumping of the manufactured product of the North Indian Factories badly affected the sugar industry in this Presidency and had repercussions on the Income-tax revenue of the year under report. Unsettled labour conditions, coupled with unfavourable prices, were responsible for a fall in the income of cotton mills. Owners of bus services had a bad time. In one circle alone, the demand fell by Rs. 19,000 mainly owing to the increase in the cost of petrol. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, the economic picture was not without its bright side. Traders in salt and tobacco made good profits. The textile industry showed an appreciable improvement. The unsettled state of international politics continued to help iron merchants to make substantial profits. Dealers in motor cars, jewellery and silverware continued to ply a profitable trade, while importers of machinery and engineering materials did good business. Tea companies fared

much better than in the preceding year. The Cinema industry continued to prosper in spite of a few reverses here and there owing to bad management and other causes. The income of Railway Companies did not suffer any decline. The development of the Cochin Harbour resulted in the expansion of landing and shipping business on the West Coast and this was responsible for better returns from some of the assessees in the West Coast circles. The fortunes of stock and share brokers were chequered, some of them making good profits while others badly burnt their fingers as a result of injudicious speculation. Taken as a whole, the economic conditions of the year 1937–38 were better than those of the preceding year and the result was a small increase in revenue.

Financial Results.—Out of 58,088 persons in the register of assessees only 34,462 were actually found liable to tax during the year. The net demand (deducting refunds) was Rs. 142·49 lakhs against Rs. 130·82 lakhs in 1937–38 under Incometax and Rs. 19·60 lakhs against Rs. 17·47 lakhs under Supertax. The net collections were Rs. 128·01 lakhs under Incometax and Rs. 14·80 lakhs under Supertax against Rs. 120·91 lakhs and Rs. 15·19 lakhs respectively. The increase in demand is attributable to the favourable economic conditions. Refunds under Incometax and Supertax in 1938–39 were Rs. 30·04 lakhs and Rs. 0·68 lakh against Rs. 29·47 lakhs and Rs. 0·78 lakh respectively in 1937-38. The expenditure fell to Rs. 11·12 lakhs against Rs. 11·77 lakhs in 1937–38. The Local Government's share of the net proceeds assigned to the provinces was Rs. 22·50 lakhs.

CUSTOMS.

The total customs revenue including duty on imports from Burma amounted to Rs. 625·47 lakhs as against Rs. 651·31 lakhs during the previous year. Import duty declined by Rs. 25·08 lakhs to Rs. 608·99 lakhs. Export duty increased slightly from Rs. 3·59 lakhs to Rs. 3·98 lakhs. The total expenditure of the Customs Department throughout the province inclusive of the contribution to the Travancore and Cochin Durbars amounted to Rs. 46·14 lakhs. Of the offences detected by the Department, 419 infringed the Indian Merchandise Marks Act and 1,924 cases were dealt with under the Sea Customs Act.

SALT.

General.—The administration of the Madras Salt Revenue Department continued in combination with the Madras Land Customs and Out-ports Departments.

TRANSACTIONS.

Manufacture.—In spite of intermittent rains, conditions were on the whole more favourable for manufacture than in the previous year and the total output of salt was 129 lakhs of maunds made up of 128·14 lakhs of excise salt and 0·86 lakh of Government salt. Including 47·31 lakhs in stock at the beginning of the year and 15·21 lakhs imported during the year mainly from Bombay, the total stocks amounted to 191·52 lakhs of maunds. With a view to economy portions of the factories at Negapatam and Kattumavadi in the Tanjore District were closed from the 1st January 1939.

Issues.—The total issues amounted to 126·95 lakhs of maunds as compared with 135·37 lakhs in 1937-38 giving a net closing balance of 61·43 lakhs on the 31st March 1939 after deducting wastages. The decrease in issues was chiefly due to the operation of the Delhi Pact Concession and its abuse and to the absence of exports to Calcutta and the Travancore State.

Prices.—The average wholesale price per maund of 82-2/7 lb. at the excise factories throughout the presidency was 3 annas 4 pies, exclusive of duty, as compared with 4 annas in 1937–38; the average price of salt sold by Government was 4 annas 8 pies, as compared with 5 annas 6 pies in 1937–38. The average retail price of salt, inclusive of duty, at headquarter stations varied from Rs. 2–1–9 to Rs. 3–5–1 per maund of 3,200 tolas.

Finance.—The total receipts were Rs. 169·12 lakhs as compared with Rs. 178·73 lakhs in 1937–38, the decrease being due to the smaller removals of duty-paying salt from factories for consumption consequent on the extensive use of the salt manufactured or collected under the Delhi Pact Concessions. The charges were Rs. 16·33 lakhs against Rs. 15·40 lakhs in the previous year.

Concessions.—With a view to prevent the tendency to abuse the concessions under the Delhi Pact which was noticed in several areas in the Presidency the period of manufacture of salt was restricted to two months and that of collection to two weeks, in the year.

CHAPTER V.—LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE.

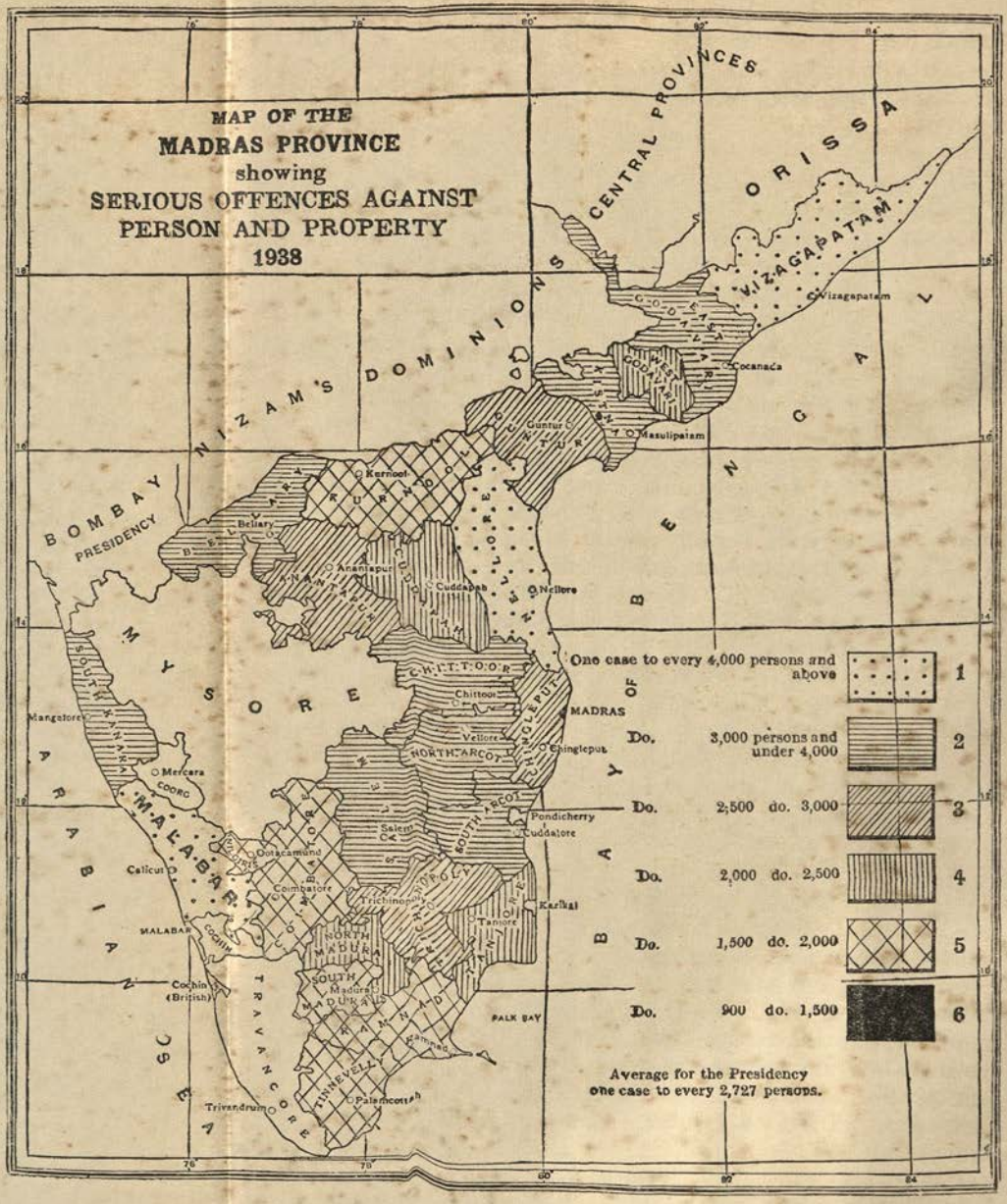
POLICE (1938).

The very unfavourable seasonal conditions of the year had an inevitable effect on the volume of crime which showed an increase under the main heads over the figures for 1937. At the same time it has to be remembered that the figures of total grave crime in the year 1937 were the lowest on record and that those for 1938 do not greatly exceed the average for the five years ending 1938. The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime was 43 or slightly less than that for 1937 (45·2 per cent) although it is above the average for the five years ending with 1936. Agrarian movements in various parts, particularly in the Kistna and Malabar districts, gave cause for anxiety, but the disputes were handled with tact and firmness. There was a certain amount of labour unrest during the year and the difficulties of the police were increased by the premature and injudicious use of the strike weapon in some instances. There was communal tension in certain districts, particularly in the North Arcot district. The number of cases of murder including those due to faction, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and theft including cattle-theft, increased. Village Vigilance Committees in non-factious areas rendered good service in the prevention of crime and the apprehension of offenders. The enforcement of the Prohibition Act in the three districts of Salem, Cuddapah and Chittoor was successfully undertaken by the department.

POLICE FORCE.

Strength and Cost.—The strength of the permanent force in the Presidency (excluding the Malabar Special Police) was 27,024 (26,952) at the end of 1938. The increase was due to reorganization of the Armed Reserve of the Madras City Police and additional staff for traffic control in the districts of Vizagapatam and East Godavari. The total cost of the department fell from Rs. 157·72 lakhs to Rs. 156·61 lakhs.

Recruits and Training.—The quality of the recruits obtained was good. The Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, for officers and the three Central Recruits Schools


MAP OF THE
MADRAS PROVINCE
showing
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON AND PROPERTY
1938
CENTRAL PROVINCES
ORISSA
VIZAGAPATAM
Vizagapatam
Cocanada
Masulipatam
Guntur
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Kurnool
Bellary
Anantapur
Cuddapah
Nellore
MYSORE
CHITTOOR
Chittoor
MADRAS
Vellore
Chingleput
NORTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
SOUTH ARCOT
Salem
Mangalore
Mercara
COORG
MALABAR
Calicut
Cochin (British)
Coimbatore
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
Karikal
NORTH MADURA
SOUTH MADURA
Madura
Ramnad
PALK BAY
TRAVANCORE
Trivandrum
Palamcotta
TINNEVELLY
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
One case to every 4,000 persons and above 1
Do. 3,000 persons and under 4,000 2
Do. 2,500 do. 3,000 3
Do. 2,000 do. 2,500 4
Do. 1,500 do. 2,000 5
Do. 900 do. 1,500 6
Average for the Presidency
one case to every 2,727 persons.

for constables at Vellore, Anantapur and Coimbatore worked efficiently. A revised curriculum of training for sub-inspectors which is designed to concentrate attention upon the practical and scientific investigation of crime on modern lines was introduced. The gradual elimination of illiterates continued and their number among constables fell from 593 or 2·7 per cent to 550 or 2·5 per cent. The number of illiterate Head constables was 3 or 0·1 per cent. The health of the force was on the whole good. Government quarters were provided for 70·6 per cent of sergeants, 35·2 per cent of sub-inspectors, 68·4 per cent of head constables and 67·7 per cent of constables. There was a marked shortage of quarters for officers and men in the Ceded Districts.

Discipline.—There was an increase in the percentage of subordinate officers and men punished departmentally chiefly due to the tightening up of discipline. The percentage of punishments modified or cancelled on appeal also showed a small increase. The number of men dismissed from the force was 100 (94).

Rewards.—The Government abolished the system of granting money rewards to police officials except constables and head constables. There was an increase in the number of private persons (including village officers) rewarded from 6,996 to 7,440 representing a further improvement in relations between the public and the police.

Crime.

There was a rise in the volume of total as well as professional crime.

Cognizable Crime.—Excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime increased by 2,536 or 6·6 per cent to 40,958. Freer reporting and registration of crimes partly accounted for the increase. The active co-operation of Village Vigilance Committees, adequate control by the police over marauding gangs and bad characters, the enforcement of the system of joint responsibility for the good conduct of Criminal Tribe members and the effective help rendered by the Central Crime Branch of the C.I.D. and District Intelligence Bureaux helped to keep professional crime under check.

The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws increased to 50,880 or by 17·9 per cent and of nuisance offences to 222,691 or by 1·5 per cent.

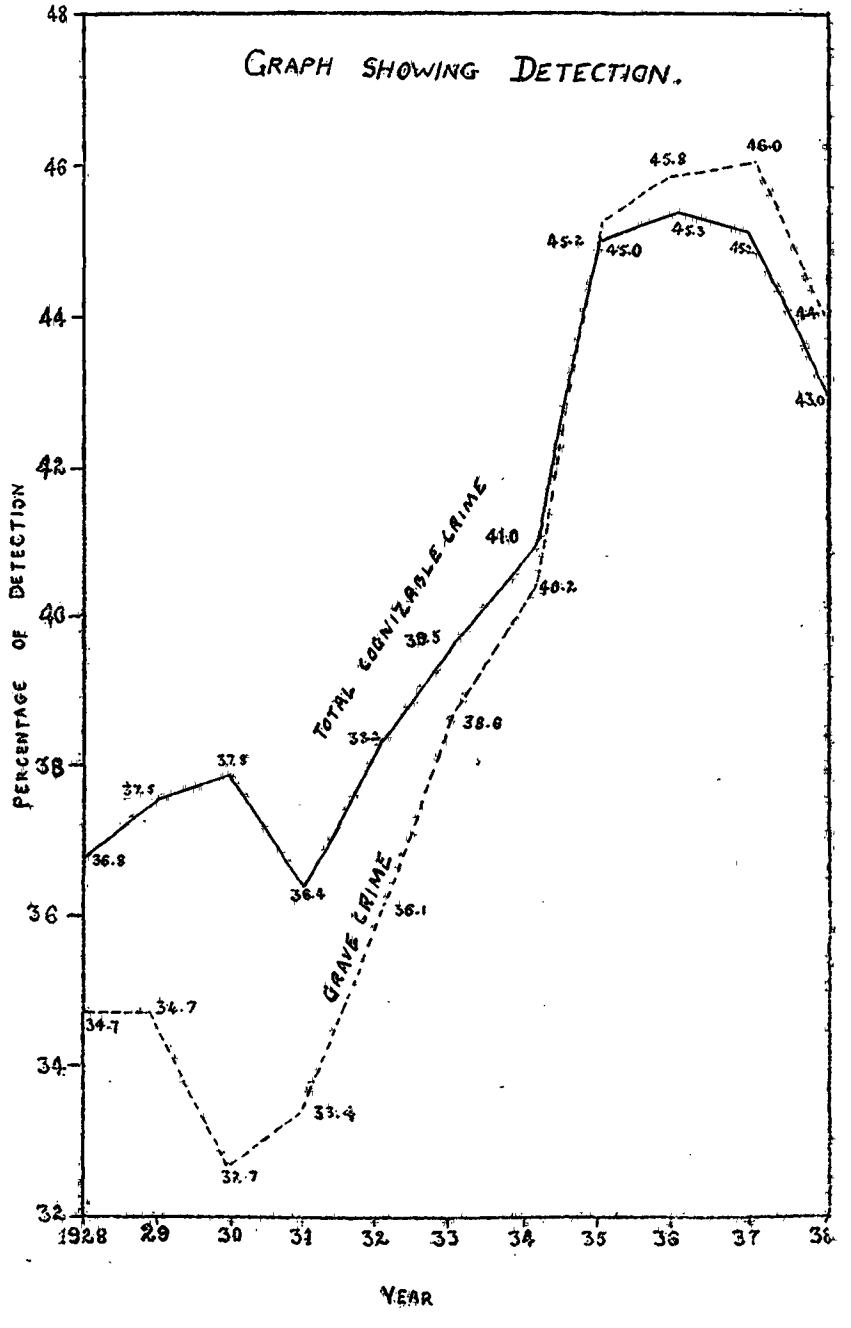
Grave Crime.—The number of true cases of grave crime reported increased from 23,770 to 25,897. There was an increase in the number of dacoities from 71 to 100 or by 40·8 per cent, in robberies from 372 to 456 or by 22·6 per cent, in house-breakings from 5,105 to 5,957 or by 16·7 per cent, in murders from 1,056 to 1,157 or by 9·6 per cent and in ordinary thefts from 14,276 to 15,294 or by 7·1 per cent. Coimbatore as usual recorded the highest figure for murders (185) followed by Tinnevelly (96), Ramnad (85), and Salem (78). Sexual motives, family disputes and faction accounted for the bulk of the increase in murders. The number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly remained practically the same at 672 (674). The public peace was on the whole well maintained. On four occasions the police had to open fire to quell disturbances. Bombs of the usual country made type were used with criminal intent on four occasions. There were 15 deaths treated as justifiable homicide.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime decreased from 45·2 per cent to 43 per cent. The decline was general in all the districts except Kurnool, the Nilgiris and North Malabar. Detection of grave crime also fell from last year's record of 46 per cent to 44 per cent. In house-breaking, the percentage of detection in Madras in 1937 was 36·8, the next highest figure being 27·5 in Bombay. The percentage of property recovered to property lost was 24 (34·7) the decrease being partly due to the fact that a large proportion was concerned in defalcation cases and could not be recovered and partly because much of it was of an unidentifiable nature. The police prosecuted 17,404 (17,081) cases and of these 74·8 (75·3) per cent ended in conviction. Investigation was refused in 4 (4·3) per cent of the cases reported to the Police.

Labour Disputes.

The number of strikes decreased from 68 to 54 of which 14 were successful. 14 partially successful and the


GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION.
PERCENTAGE OF DETECTION
YEAR
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME
GRAVE CRIME
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
1928
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
36.8
37.5
37.8
36.4
38.5
41.0
45.2
45.0
45.3
45.2
43.0
34.7
34.7
32.7
33.4
36.1
38.8
40.2
45.8
46.0

rest abortive. In spite of the communiqué issued by the Government in 1937 deprecating lightning strikes without exploring all avenues for representation and negotiation, sufficient notice of the intention to strike was lacking in most cases. Picketing was resorted to in some places and particularly in Madura where it exceeded the bounds of law and necessitated the promulgation of an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. The Police were able to preserve the peace in all these strikes except one at Chirala in the Guntur district where they were obliged to resort to firearms to restore order. A judicial enquiry into the necessity for firing was held and resulted in the complete justification of the action taken by the Police.

Communal Disturbances.

There was a serious clash accompanied by arson and one murder between Hindus and Muslims on the last day of Muharam at Ambur, North Arcot. Detachments of the Armed Reserve had to be drafted into the town. Bombs and deadly weapons were used in a riot between the Nadars and Naicks of Adanur, Tinnevelly district. There was also communal tension in other districts and close attention was necessary.

Agrarian Movements.

The working classes in some villages in the East Godavari district formed themselves into a Union and struck work. Outside labour had to be employed but the situation was well controlled and no untoward incident occurred. There was vigorous propaganda against the zamindari system in the Kistna district. In the Malabar district there was some agrarian trouble. Order was restored by systematic patrols and the establishment of two temporary police stations. There was a spirit of unrest in a part of the Vizagapatam district. An appeal to the people issued by the Premier eased the situation.

Traffic.

The new Motor Vehicles Rules, which give the Police more effective control over motor vehicles and the regulation of traffic, came into force during the year. The number of motor vehicles in use in the mufassal at the end of 1938 was 23,219. There was an increase in the number of buses plying for hire from 4,456 to 4,784. There was a decrease in the number of accidents due to motor vehicles

from 1,380 to 1,269 and of deaths from 276 to 259. Pedestrians and pedal cyclists were as usual the worst offenders and were responsible for almost 50 per cent of the accidents.

Prohibition Act.

The Police successfully mastered the technique of dealing with Prohibition crime which was well under control in Salem district. The Act was extended during the year to the Cuddapah and Chittoor districts and its enforcement was entrusted to the Police with additional staff. The number of cases charged under the Act in the three districts was 1,566 involving 1,679 persons.

Miscellaneous.

Criminal Investigation Department.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department investigated a number of important cases of organised cheating, fraud, theft, murder, conspiracy and counterfeiting. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau successfully co-ordinated the work of the District Intelligence Bureaux. One sub-inspector and 23 head constables were trained in the method of preserving and identifying footprints. Footprints were made use of in 17 cases to track or identify the offenders.

Finger-print Bureau.—The Finger-print Bureau had 280,505 slips on record at the end of the year. The number sent for search was 24,450, of which 17,503 related to cases in the Presidency, and 4,802 were traced. Expert fingerprint evidence was given on 302 occasions.

Shorthand Bureau.—The shorthand staff attended 77 conferences and 1,165 labour and other meetings as against 139 and 1,640 in the previous year. Tamil and Telugu shorthand sub-inspectors recorded speeches delivered in the Madras Legislature and the evidence of witnesses before the Estates Land Act Committee.

Armed Reserves.—The efficiency of the District Armed Reserves and the Presidency General Reserve improved as a result of better methods of training and the introduction of younger and more energetic men. The numerous strikes during the year entailed continuous demands on the Reserves. The usual tours in the Agency were very successful.

Malabar Special Police.—The sanctioned strength of Indian Officers and Non-Commissioned officers remained

unchanged at 27 and 737 respectively. No difficulty was found in obtaining suitable recruits. The health of the Force was excellent. Efficiency and discipline were maintained at the usual high level. Forty two signallers were tested during the year and all of them passed. One Indian officer and 3 petty officers passed with merit in instructional courses at various army schools.

Railway Police.—The Government Railway Police, Madras district, continued to police part of the Bengal-Nagapur Railway line in the Orissa Province until the 1st April 1938. The number of cases of theft dealt with increased from 388 to 392. There were 16 attempts to wreck or damage trains but none resulted in derailment. In 14 cases boys were responsible and they were punished while in the remaining two cases no clues were found. Three train collisions occurred, of which two were with carts owing to the negligence of level-crossing gate keepers and the third was between two trains. There were three cases of derailment in only one of which there was loss of life. Heavy floods breached the line at Ayyalur and the Shencottah passenger train was derailed resulting in the death of 33 persons and injuries to 93. The number of persons killed by trains was 461 of whom 100 were cases of suicide and the rest trespassers.

Port Police.—The Harbour police establishment at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Cuddalore, Mangalore and Cochin continued to work satisfactorily.

Village Police and Village Vigilance Committees.—Village officers continued to co-operate satisfactorily with the Police in combating crime. Village Vigilance Committees constitute a link between the authorities and the village population. They were overhauled and established on a sound footing in most of the districts and rendered great help. There were 21,433 Committees during the year. They were responsible for the arrest of accused with property in 1,367 Penal Code cases (including 317 cattle theft cases), for the tracing or arrest of a number of bad characters, warrantees and criminal tribe members, and for putting up 1,078 gambling cases.

Madras City Police.

Strength and Cost.—The sanctioned strength was increased by 60 to 2,302 excluding gazetted officers, consequent on the reorganization of the City Armed Reserve.

The total cost of the City Police was Rs. 14·58 lakhs as against Rs. 14·38 lakhs in the previous year. One hundred and sixty-five recruits were enlisted during the year of whom 49 were from the mufassal and the remainder from the city.

Health and Accommodation.—The health of the force was on the whole satisfactory. There was a small rise in the number of admissions to the City Police Dispensary from 3,874 to 4,208. There was a shortage of accommodation and 899 officers and men were without Government quarters.

Armed Reserve.—The Armed Reserve was reorganized during the year. The emergency platoon was continually called out for duty in connection with a series of strikes as well as processions and demonstrations against the introduction of Hindi in schools. The usual training was carried out in spite of these pre-occupations.

Crime.—The total cognizable crime (excluding nuisance cases) rose from 3,018 to 3,217 and grave crime from 2,141 to 2,479. The number of murders was 13 of which 3 were the result of communal ill-feeling. Ten true cases of robbery were reported. There was an increase in the number of cases of theft, house-breaking and cheating while the number of cases of criminal breach of trust fell from 173 to 152. The percentage of property recovered fell from 32·8 to 9·05 chiefly because about two-thirds of it was concerned in defalcation cases where recovery is usually impossible. There was an increase in the number of nuisance and obstruction cases put up. The number of cases (excluding cases under Special and Local Laws and nuisances) brought to trial was 1,237 and 83·2 per cent of them ended in conviction. Of the 88,764 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted, 99·4 per cent ended in conviction. Investigation was refused in 1·8 per cent of the reported cases.

Traffic.—A notable feature of the year was the introduction of the Madras Traffic Control Act and the rules framed under the Act which had for its first effect an increase in the control over transport vehicles. There was a fall in the number of vehicles newly registered from 1,718 to 1,204. An experimental roundabout was constructed at the Elephant Gate Junction. There were 602 as against 613 major accidents of which 337 involved motor vehicles. Private motor vehicles were responsible for 35·56 per cent of the total, pedal cyclists for 17·96 per cent and pedestrians 17·25 per cent.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Kallar Reclamation.

The number of Kallar elementary schools in Madura district was 225 as in the previous year. Of the schools, 224 gave instruction up to the fifth standard. There was a fall in the number of pupils on the rolls from 14,203 to 14,081. The two Kallar schools in the Ramnad district worked satisfactorily.

Two new co-operative societies were started in South Madura bringing the total number in the Madura district to 259. None of the societies in North Madura had any overdue amounts outstanding. Collections from the societies in South Madura were satisfactory but the uncollected arrears were large. A sale society was started during the year.

Of 30,099 registered Kallars 8,586 were under an obligation to report at intervals. Of this latter number as many as 8,187 were granted abeyance from the necessity of reporting. There were 615 panchayats in the Madura district. The system of individual panchayat responsibility under which each panchayat member is responsible for the good conduct of a limited number of Kallars, was introduced during the year and had a salutary effect. There was a drop in Kallar crime in North Madura from 169 to 117 cases and a small increase in South Madura from 125 to 186 cases.

Koravar Reclamation.

Reclamation activities in the Salem district were confined to the maintenance of 5 Koravar reclamation schools and 2 boarding homes for boys and girls. There was a fall in the strength of the schools from 195 to 168 owing to the temporary closure of one school. Boarding grants were given to 8 Koravar pupils.

Settlements.

There were six settlements of which one was managed by the Salvation Army and the rest by the Government. The population of the settlements was 1,919 as against 3,460 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the discharge of a large number of settlers for good conduct. Agriculture was the main occupation in most of the

settlements. Rural dispensaries were opened in 4 settlements. Education was as usual compulsory for all settlers' children of school-going age. Free midday meals were provided by the Government in the schools managed by them.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1938).

Courts.

At the end of 1938 the following were the Criminal Courts in the Presidency :—

The High Court, 29 Sessions Judges including 2 Additional Sessions Judges, 22 Assistant Sessions Judges, 30 District Magistrates including 6 Additional District Magistrates, 4 Presidency Magistrates, 94 Subdivisional Magistrates, 10 Joint and Deputy Magistrates without divisional charge, 459 Subordinate Magistrates, 56 Special Magistrates, 34 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 219 Benches of Magistrates, 3,770 Panchayat Courts and 1,262 Village Magistrates.

Original Cases.

The total number of cases instituted rose from 505,780 to 522,062. The increase was most marked in Madras City (8,205) and the Districts of Salem, South Arcot, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Vizagapatam, Chittoor and Kurnool, in each of which it exceeded 1,000.

Village Magistrates' Courts.—The number of cases for disposal fell to 1,797 (3,210) of which 1,625 were disposed of and 409 persons convicted representing a decrease in convictions from 26·59 per cent to 14·88 per cent.

Panchayat Courts.—The number of cases for disposal in Village Panchayat Courts was 42,291 ; of these 35,322 cases involving 60,195 persons were disposed of ; the percentage of convictions was 26·48 (24·24).

Bench Courts.—The mufassal Bench Courts disposed of 185,453 cases, thus affording substantial relief to stipendiary magistrates. The average duration of cases was three days. In Madras City, the "Animal Court", "Juvenile Court" and "Railway Court" continued to function.

Regular Magistrates' Courts.—The total number of cases instituted in Regular Magistrates' Courts was 372,262. The number pending trial at the end of the year was 8,092. The average duration of cases in Subdivisional Magistrates' Courts was 30 days and in Sub-Magistrates' Courts 11 days.

Presidency Magistrates' Courts.—The number of cases instituted in the Courts of Presidency Magistrates rose from 105,071 to 113,276. At the end of the year 476 cases were pending. The average duration of cases was 2 days.

Sessions Courts.—The total number of cases for trial in mufassal Sessions Courts fell from 1,859 to 1,724. As usual, the numbers in Coimbatore and Madura were large. The number of persons under trial was 4,339 of whom 2,154 were acquitted or discharged, 1,491 convicted and the cases of 234 referred to the High Court. The percentage of convictions was 44·21. The average duration of cases from the date of commitment to disposal was 52 days.

High Court Criminal Sessions.—Of the 28 cases committed during the year 24 were disposed of and 4 were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions was 48·5, the average duration being 29 days.

Appeals.

Magistrates' Courts.—Of the persons convicted and sentenced by Second and Third-class Magistrates, 9,388 appealed to First-class Magistrates and 32·86 per cent of them were successful. The average duration of appeals in District Magistrates' Courts was 22 (28) days and 19 (21) days in the Courts of other First-class Magistrates.

Sessions Courts.—Of 2,807 persons who appealed to Sessions Courts 22·80 per cent were successful. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 32 (33) days.

High Court.—The number of persons who preferred appeals to the High Court was 849 and the appeals of 358 persons were pending disposal from the previous year. The results in terms of persons concerned were: rejected *in limine* 144, sentences upheld 304, sentences reduced or modified 198, convictions reversed or proceedings quashed 71, sentences enhanced 7 and fresh trial ordered in the case of one person. Appeals of 482 persons were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of entirely

successful appellants was 10 (11). The Government appealed against the acquittal of 114 persons ; the acquittals of 40 persons were set aside and convictions recorded and the cases of 87 were pending.

Revision.

There were 816 petitions for revision presented before District Magistrates and Subdivisional Magistrates and four cases were taken up *suo motu* or on reference. The number of petitions filed in Sessions Courts was 589 and thirteen cases were taken up *suo motu* by Sessions Judges. There were in all 1,294 revision petitions for disposal in the High Court and 1,002 were disposed of leaving a balance of 292.

Reference.

Reference under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, in the case of 183 persons sentenced to death in mufassal Sessions Courts were disposed of by the High Court. The results were, in terms of persons : sentences confirmed 145, commuted to transportation for life 14, commuted to rigorous imprisonment 3, acquittal 20 and new trial ordered in the case of one person. The High Court also disposed of 7 references involving 10 persons under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code and upheld the verdict of the jury in the case of 2 persons, set it aside in the case of 7 persons and returned one reference as premature.

Trial by Jury and with Assessors.

Of the 662 persons tried by jury in Mufassal Sessions Court, the verdict was accepted in the case of 645 persons. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 2,998. The judges agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,521 accused, differed from one or more of them in the case of 1,089 accused, and differed from all of them in the case of 388 accused.

Punishments.

The sentences and orders passed by Courts other than Village and Panchayat Courts were : death 146, transportation 269, penal servitude *nil*, rigorous imprisonment 20,049, simple imprisonment 3,181, forfeiture of property in addition to other punishment 25, forfeiture of property without other punishment 8, fine 436,079, and whipping

19. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 14·42 lakhs and Rs. 31,978 was paid to complainants as compensation.

In all 1,458 persons were ordered to furnish security to keep the peace, and 1,309 to be of good behaviour. Proceedings were taken against 135 persons under section 563, Criminal Procedure Code, for failure to observe the conditions of their recognizances and 94 of them were convicted. Three thousand and forty-eight persons were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code and the Probation of Offenders Act. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days or less fell from 4,987 to 4,792.

Juveniles.

The number of juveniles convicted rose to 3,440 (3,275) of whom 3,074 were boys and 366 girls. Of them 1,128 were involved in offences under the Indian Penal Code and 2,312 under Special and Local laws. Of the total number of juvenile offenders convicted 364 were discharged after admonition and 411 delivered over to their parents or guardians.

Miscellaneous.

The number of reported offences under the Indian Penal Code was 89,736. Offences affecting property, public tranquillity, public justice and false evidence showed a noticeable increase while there was a marked decrease in those against public health, the human body and criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance. There was a total increase of 26,207 reported offences under Special and Local laws, the number under the Traffic Control Act V of 1938 alone being 14,423. The number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code was 8,714. There were 356 people directed to pay compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

PRISONS (1938).

There has been a steady decline in the daily average number of all classes of prisoners between the years 1935 and 1938. Prison offences and punishments showed a noticeable decrease. There was a fall in the number of

sick prisoners and an increase in the number who had gained weight. There was a fall in the number of children, young persons and adolescents between the ages of 16 and 20 committed to jails. The number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month rose during the year, but it is hoped that the Madras Probation of Offenders Act will reduce the figure. There is reason to believe that short sentences of imprisonment in default of payment of fines largely account for the progressive increase in the percentage of sentences of simple imprisonment and for the frequency of short terms of imprisonment.

Accommodation and Prisoners.

There was no change in the number of Central Jails (9), District Jails (2) and Special Jails (3); 2 new sub-jails were opened bringing the total to 290. The Civil Jail at Madras was abolished in April 1938 consequent on the decline in the number of judgment-debtors sent to jails since the amendment to the Civil Procedure Code.

Prisoners of all Classes.

There were 14,070 prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year and 13,172 at the end of 1938. The daily average decreased from 14,718 to 13,140.

Health.—The daily average number of sick prisoners fell from 200 to 176. The number of deaths fell from 146 to 96 and the ratio per thousand from 9·92 to 7·31. Of the prisoners released during the year 64·04 (63·18) per cent had gained weight.

Convicts.—The convict population at the beginning of the year was 11,384 males and 276 females; the admissions by direct committal were 32,728 males and 1,832 females; 2,238 convicts were released on appeal, 25,956 on expiry of sentence and 5,828 under remission rules. The number of convicts released by order of the Government increased from 478 to 2,067 of whom 325 were released on the recommendation of Advisory Boards and 1,503 under a premature releases scheme. The percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment rose from 28·10 to 31·03. The number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month increased from 15,471 to 16,370.

Religions.—Of the 34,556 convicts admitted during the year 86·85 per cent were Hindus (including Sikhs), 9·30 per cent Muhammadans, and 3·20 per cent Christians.

Under-trial Prisoners.—There were 2,256 prisoners of this class at the beginning of the year; 43,949 were received and 43,659 discharged, leaving 2,546 at the end of the year, as against 2,256 in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the daily average from 2,487 to 2,470. Of the prisoners, 10,177 or 34·74 per cent were convicted and 19,077 or 65·12 per cent acquitted. There were 26 escapes from sub-jails and 16 deaths of which latter one occurred in a district jail. The average period of detention before Sessions Courts increased from 35·42 days to 38·56 days while that before Magistrates decreased from 17·32 days to 16·61 days.

Civil Prisoners.—There were 154 civil prisoners at the beginning of the year; 627 were admitted, 690 released and 6 transferred leaving 85 at the end of the year. The daily average number of prisoners fell from 143 to 81 as a result of the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code.

State Prisoners.—No State prisoners were detained during the year.

Star Class Prisoners.—At the beginning of the year there were 305 convicts of this class which enjoys certain privileges denied to other prisoners; 330 were so classified during the year, and 375 were discharged leaving 260 at the close of the year.

Special Classification.—Thirteen "A" Class prisoners were admitted and 12 released during the year leaving one in custody at the end of the year. The number of "B" Class prisoners was 42 at the beginning of the year and 67 at the end.

Habituals.—Of the convicts admitted during the year 2,745 or 7·94 per cent were habituals. Their conduct was on the whole satisfactory and only one habitual was awarded corporal punishment.

Youthful Offenders.—Twelve youthful offenders under 15 years of age were committed to jails in default of payment of fines for offences under the Town Nuisances Act.

Mental Defectives, Leper and Tubercular Convicts.—The concentration of mental defectives, recovered criminal lunatics and epileptics in the Cuddalore District Jail

continued. There were 50 (55) such prisoners. The number of lepers in the Leper Annexes at Salem and Trichinopoly fell from 104 at the beginning of the year to 80 at the end. The Leper Annexe at Salem has been declared a Central Clearing Station for examining all convicts suspected of leprosy. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, had 57 convicts at the beginning of the year and 52 at the end.

Escapes and Offences.

There were 10 escapes during the year, 4 from intramural and 6 from extramural custody. Seven convicts (including 2 who had escaped in previous years) were recaptured. The number of jail offences fell from 1,122 to 1,044 (including one case of escape dealt with by a criminal court) while the ratio of punishments to average strength increased from 9·27 to 9·86.. One convict was awarded corporal punishment for assaulting a carpenter foreman.

Education and Reform.

Each Central and District Jail is provided with a well equipped elementary school where education is compulsory for all long-term prisoners under 30 years of age and short-term prisoners who have been to school previously. Each jail has a library of books of educative value. Radio sets were installed in 4 Central Jails, the Penitentiary, Madras, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore. The Government sanctioned the grant of conveyance allowances to the lecturers in all Central, District and Special Jails. Advisory Boards held 28 meetings at which 778 cases were considered and 337 recommended for release. Of these the Government rejected 48, and ordered the release of 262 while 8 were released under a premature releases scheme and 11 pending orders. The number of convicts who came under the remission system was 5,828 (6,377) the decrease being attributable to the larger number released under a premature releases scheme. There were 2,019 (2,663) convicts awarded special remission for continuous good conduct and 1,261 (1,176) were given extra remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task. The Government extended the remission system to persons sentenced to 3 months imprisonment and above during the year.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

The Society assisted 2,243 (1,965) prisoners out of a total of 33,896 released. The Government recorded their appreciation of the useful work done by the Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the various District Committees.

Jail Visitors and Inspections.

The number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors to Central and District Jails rose from 896 to 1,077, while the number of inspections and visits to sub-jails decreased from 3,823 to 3,471.

Finance and Jail Industries.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 16·44 lakhs (Rs. 16·70 lakhs). The cost per prisoner increased from Rs. 113–7–10 to Rs. 125–1–4 and the dietary charges per head from Rs. 40–1–5 to Rs. 44–5–10. The total value of articles manufactured in jails declined from Rs. 9·16 lakhs to Rs. 7·87 lakhs and the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures from 36 to 35. The value of supplies made to the Forest and Stationery Departments increased, while supplies to the Police, Postal and Military Departments and the Medical Department considerably declined in value. The Coimbatore Central Jail, as usual, showed the largest cash earnings. A scheme for putting prisoners on remunerative labour and crediting a portion of their earnings to them was under consideration.

BORSTAL SCHOOLS.

Accommodation and Inmates.—The total number of inmates in the two Borstal Schools at the beginning of the year was 849 and 422 were admitted during the year; 473 inmates were discharged leaving in all, 798 at the close of the year, of whom 700 were between the ages of 16 and 20 and 98 between 21 and 23. The daily average number of sick increased from 8·31 to 17·95 chiefly owing to an outbreak of chickenpox in the Borstal School, Palamcottah. There was one death from pneumonia. A revised and more nourishing diet was introduced.

Education and Reform.—Elementary education was given up to the fifth standard. In addition, instruction was given in the following industries and trades: carpentry,

cotton weaving, masonry, tailoring, book-binding, agriculture, oil pressing, rattan work and blacksmithy. Attention was, as usual, paid to physical training, scouting and first aid. Fifty-eight per cent of the inmates admitted in 1938 were illiterate, while among those discharged the figure was 2 per cent. Forty-five inmates were released under licence and a probation officer was appointed for each of them. The practice of appointing probation officers for all inmates on the expiry of their terms of detention was discontinued, but it was directed that non-official bodies such as the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society should be requested to appoint honorary workers who would unofficially supervise and assist such youths.

Offence and Punishments.—There were two attempts to escape and 59 offences against school discipline.

Finance.—Expenditure decreased from Rs. 1·37 lakhs to Rs. 1·30 lakhs.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS (1938).

Accommodation and Pupils.—The number of certified schools remained unchanged at 6. The total number of pupils rose from 1,164 (1,054 boys and 110 girls) at the beginning of the year to 1,319 (1,188 boys and 131 girls) at the end. The health of the pupils was generally satisfactory.

Education and Reform.—The general system of training in the schools took the form of elementary education and vocational and physical training. Attention was also paid to scouting, ambulance work and first-aid in the boys' schools. Of the 243 pupils discharged during the year, 22 were under the care of their parents, 18 under probation officers, 89 employed and behaving well, 2 joined ordinary schools, 9 unemployed, 4 behaving indifferently, 2 recommitted to certified schools, 14 not traceable and reports about 81 were not received. Reports about 2 were not due in the period under review. Of the pupils admitted during the year 66·5 per cent were illiterate, while among those discharged the percentage was 1·6.

Finance.—The expenditure on the three Government Certified Schools rose from Rs. 1·33 lakhs to Rs. 1·39 lakhs and the grants to private certified schools from Rs. 0·48 lakh to Rs. 0·56 lakh.

ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND SULPHUR LICENCES (1938).

Arms Act.

The number of dealers' and possession licences in force was 65,599 (64,255). Of these 50,079 were for protection, sport or display and 14,754 for crop protection. Under the Indian Arms Act, 373 cases concerning 380 persons were tried during the year and 329 of them were convicted.

Explosives Act.

The number of licences in force for the import and transport of explosives fell from 154 to 122. On the 31st December 1938 there were 9,583 (9,174) dealers' and possession licences in force. There was an increase in the number of licences to possess gunpowder for blasting from 5,385 to 6,163. Ninety-three cases involving 95 persons were tried under the Act and 88 persons convicted.

Sulphur Licences.

Forty-five new licences were issued bringing the total number in force to 324. The quantity of sulphur covered was about 1,580 tons (1,700 tons).

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT (1938).

The work of the department increased from 1,670 cases with 8,227 articles to 1,785 cases with 8,913 articles.

Human Poisoning.—The total number of human poisoning cases examined was 467 and poison was detected in 241 cases or 51·6 per cent. Datura headed the list with 36 cases followed by oleander 30, and opium 29. There were 14 cases of madar juice poisoning. Among the inorganic poisons, mercury claimed 21 cases, arsenic 20, copper sulphate 12, cyanide 10 and nitrite 9.

Animal Poisoning.—Twenty-six cases of animal poisoning were examined and poison was detected in 15 cases or 57·7 per cent.

Stain Cases.—Out of 898 blood-stain cases examined, blood was detected in 845 or 94·1 per cent. Eighty-one cases were examined for semen, the total detections being 52 or 64·2 per cent. Of 4,415 specimens of blood stains sent to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, he detected human blood in 4,189.

Miscellaneous.—Ninety-nine medico-legal cases were examined of which the chief were firearms (15 cases), other explosives (21) and acids (9). Examination under ultra-violet light of two pages of a minutes book bearing serial numbers 11 and 12 revealed that the original pages had been replaced by those bearing numbers 111 and 112 after erasing the first figure in each. Wood shavings taken from the inside of a box in which stolen jewels were suspected to have been carried, revealed minute traces of gold. General analysis was made of 214 articles, chiefly for Government departments.

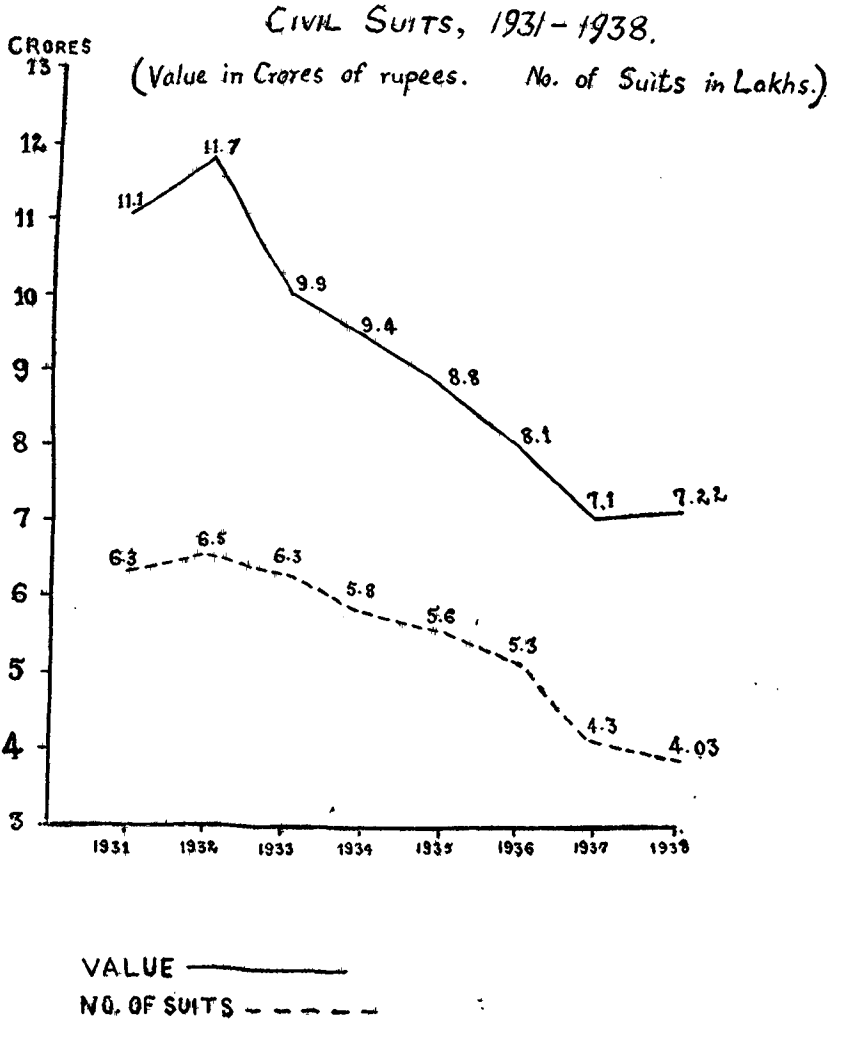
CIVIL JUSTICE (1938).

Courts.

The permanent Civil Courts that worked during the year were the High Court, the Court of Small Causes, Madras, the Madras City Civil Court, 27 District Courts (including 2 for Agency tracts), 1 additional District Court, 42 Subordinate Judges (including 1 Provincial Small Cause Court Judge, 6 for Agency tracts and 1 Revenue Divisional Officer), 156 District Munsifs (including 12 for Agency tracts, and 4 Revenue Officers), 76 Revenue Courts, 6,516 Village Munsifs' and 4,203 Presidents of Panchayat Courts. In addition, there were 2 temporary Additional District Judges, 1 Judge of the Civil Court, 10 Subordinate Judges and 11 District Munsifs for the whole or part of the year.

Litigation.

The total number of suits instituted fell from 430,913 to 402,923—one suit for every 109 (102) persons of the population of the Province, 42 (36) in the Presidency town and 112 (105) in the mufassal. The fall was general in all classes of courts except the City Civil Court and the High Court. The decrease was most noticeable in Madura,


CIVIL SUITS, 1931-1938.
(Value in Crores of rupees. No. of Suits in Lakhs.)
CRORES
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
11.1
11.7
9.9
9.4
8.8
8.1
7.1
7.22
6.3
6.5
6.3
5.8
5.6
5.3
4.3
4.03
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
VALUE
NO. OF SUITS

Malabar, and Vizagapatam. The following table gives comparative figures of suits instituted and their nature :—

	1937.	1938.
Suits for money and movable property	360,548	359,780
Suits for immovable property other than mortgage suits	16,345	16,129
Suits for specific relief	3,400	3,561
Suits on mortgages	20,585	19,864
Suits in revenue courts	27,856	10,558

The large fall in the number of suits instituted in revenue courts is attributed to the extension of the period of limitation by section 17 of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938.

Value of Suits.—The total value of suits (excluding revenue courts) was Rs. 7·22 crores as against Rs. 7·08 crores in 1937. 30·31 (30·05) per cent of the suits were of a value not exceeding Rs. 20; 30·49 (30·15) per cent were between Rs. 21 and Rs. 50; 33·98 (34·38) per cent were between Rs. 51 and Rs. 500; and 5·08 (5·29) per cent were above Rs. 500. In 556 (498) suits the value could not be estimated in money.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

The number of suits instituted and disposed of and their average duration in different courts in 1937 and 1938 are given below :—

Courts.	Number instituted.		Number disposed of		Number pending at close of year.		Duration in days of suits disposed of after full trial.	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
1. Village Munsifs' Courts.	62,916	56,120	63,567	57,004	8,184	7,300	..	..
2. Village Panchayat Courts.	146,129	148,993	151,518	147,698	35,623	36,898	..	..
3. Revenue Courts (excluding Agency tracts).	27,856	10,558	24,737	12,312	9,136	8,009	211	239
4. Agency Courts	618	578	686	500	255	336	369	261
5. District Munsifs' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—								
(*a*) Original Suits.	67,984	62,970	72,575	62,993	41,013	44,298	365	338
(*b*) Small Cause Suits.	92,233	94,330	94,230	87,436	18,031	23,764	150	141
6. Special Small Cause Court (Trichinopoly) ..	3,543	3,521	3,749	3,489	504	578	..	..
7. Subordinate Judges' Courts—								
(*a*) Original Suits.	2,430	2,293	2,991	2,814	3,006	2,905	509	482
(*b*) Small Cause Suits.	8,728	7,943	9,681	7,803	2,655	3,064	234	215
8. District Courts (excluding Agency tracts) ..	361	311	288	275	558	482	603	480
9. City Civil Court	1,145	1,846	995	1,785	936	1,057	345	398
10. Presidency Small Cause Court	16,706	13,155	16,815	13,990	2,376	1,717	95	90
11. High Court, Original Side.	264	305	385	337	542	516	978	1,222

Insolvency Petitions.

The number of applications in mufassal courts under section 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act was 1,155 (1,711), and that in the High Court under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act was 321 as against 444 in 1937.

Appellate Courts.

Agency Tracts.—Forty-four regular appeals were filed in Agency Courts, 23 were disposed of and 27 pending. There was also one miscellaneous appeal filed and disposed of.

District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.—Including 9,595 (8,774) appeals preferred during the year, there were 18,858 (17,040) appeals for disposal. Of these, 8,258 (7,978) were disposed of leaving 10,600 (9,062) pending. There were 1,814 (2,224) miscellaneous appeals instituted, 2,213 (2,170) disposed of and 1,220 (1,594) pending. Excluding cases dismissed for default or not prosecuted, the average duration of appeals in District Judges' Courts was 322 days and in Subordinate Judges' Courts 312 days.

The following table gives statistics of appeal to the High Court :—

Kind of appeals.	Appeals preferred in		Appeals disposed of in		Pending at the end of	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
From original decrees of mufassal courts	362	453	826	688	1,550	1,288
From orders of mufassal courts.	487	661	409	717	958	768
From decrees passed on Original Side of High Court ..	84	84	48	76	107	89
From decrees of City Civil Court	68	68	24	54	157	157
Letters Patent appeals ..	119	105	115	74	172	140
From appellate decrees of mufassal courts	1,138	1,239	1,049	1,668	3,610	2,968
From appellate orders of mufassal courts	148	251	69	269	439	372

Appeals to the Privy Council.—Thirty-one (33) applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty were filed, making a total of 47 (64) for disposal. Of these, 21 (33) were dismissed, 10 (15) allowed, one transferred to the Patna High Court and 15 (16) pending. The Privy Council allowed 2 appeals in full and 2 in part; one was compromised and one withdrawn.

Reference and Revision.

The number of Revision petitions filed in the High Court was 1,764 (1,737) of which 649 (571) were against decisions in Small Cause suits. The number of petitions disposed of was 1,377 (1,619) of which 82·3 (77·7) per cent were dismissed. Ten (10) references were received, 1 under the Indian Stamp Act, 5 under the Indian Divorce Act, and 4 on the question whether the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act is within the power of the Provincial Legislature. The High Court decided 3 references under the Indian Divorce Act and 2 under the Civil Procedure Code.

Execution Proceedings.

The number of applications for execution in mufassal courts (except Village and Panchayat Courts) fell from 280,271 to 234,676. The number disposed of was 247,076 (280,108), full satisfaction being obtained in 10·20 (11·89) per cent and partial satisfaction in 12·11 (13·88) per cent while 77·69 (74·23) per cent were wholly infructuous. The amount realized in execution fell from Rs. 2·01 crores to Rs. 1·32 crores. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned fell from 915 to 567. In the Courts of the Presidency town the number of applications fell from 18,003 to 15,821. Of these, 15,801 (18,178) were disposed of, full satisfaction being obtained in 11·75 (10·55) per cent and part satisfaction in 6·78 (7·55) per cent while 12,776 were wholly infructuous. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 6·71 lakhs (Rs. 6·95 lakhs). Owing to the amendment of section 55 of the Civil Procedure Code the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned fell from 172 to 13.

Legal Practitioners.

The number of Advocates enrolled during the year was 211. In all, 3,835 first-grade pleaders and 373 second-grade pleaders renewed their sanads.

REGISTRATION AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.

There was no change in the number of District charges (23) or of District Registrars (25). The number of sub-registry offices also remained unchanged at 566.

Registration of Documents.—The number of registrations fell from 1·351 million to 1·219 million or by 9·76 per cent. The fall was general throughout the presidency except in Madras and Nellore and was attributed to the restriction in lending consequent on the operation of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act. The aggregate value of registered documents fell from Rs. 50·50 crores to Rs. 45·38 crores and the average value of all documents from Rs. 377 to Rs. 375. The average fee, however, rose from Rs. 1–9–6 to Rs. 1–15–2, consequent on the enhancement of the scale of fees.

Encumbrance Certificates.—The number of applications for encumbrance certificates fell from 129,826 to 101,255. There was an increase in the number of applications for searches from 82,341 to 88,391 and in the number of copies granted from 96,889 to 103,392.

Prosecutions.—Seven prosecutions were instituted for offences under the Indian Registration Act and including 4 previously pending, 4 ended in conviction and 4 in acquittal leaving 3 pending at the close of the year.

Finance.—There was a net decrease in the number of documents registered free or at reduced fees for co-operative societies and land mortgage banks. The amount foregone also fell from Rs. 2·20 lakhs to Rs. 2·09 lakhs. Owing to the enhanced scales of fees for registering documents the income increased by Rs. 2·21 lakhs to Rs. 23·73 lakhs in spite of the decrease in registrations. The total income of the department rose from Rs. 32·22 lakhs to Rs. 32·93 lakhs. The expenditure increased from Rs. 30·43 lakhs to Rs. 30·82 lakhs.

Notaries Public.

There were 113 officers of the Registration department acting as Notaries Public at 78 stations. There was an abnormal increase in the number of bills of exchange from 232 to 459 and of promissory notes from 28 to 72. The increase was attributed to the inability of drawers to make payment owing to the failure of several banks and tightness of the money market. The aggregate value of the transactions rose from Rs. 3·38 lakhs to Rs. 4·77 lakhs.

MILITARY—AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES.

Auxiliary Force of India.—There was an increase in the total strength from 4,956 to 5,022. The shortage of officers in the East Coast Battalion was largely remedied. The normal drills were devoted to tactical exercises duties in aid of the civil power and weapon training. The standard of discipline and training was good in all units.

Indian Territorial Force.—The total strength of the Force rose from 2,877 to 2,907. There was no difficulty in obtaining suitable men to serve in the ranks, but all the battalions were short of officers. With a view to make good this deficiency and ultimately to raise two more battalions, the Government issued an appeal to educated young men, particularly those who have served in the University Training Corps, to apply for commissions. The communiqué proved most successful and the force was being made up to strength in officers. The units carried out drills and weapon training. The standard of discipline and training was well maintained and in some cases showed an improvement.

CHAPTER VI.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

LOCAL BOARDS.

District Boards.

The number of district boards decreased from 35 to 24 consequent on the amalgamation of all the bifurcated local fund districts so as to correspond to revenue districts. All the district boards had elected non-official presidents. The total sanctioned number of seats on the district boards was 1,219 of which 1,206 were occupied at the end of the year. The district boards held 485 meetings during the year; none of them was adjourned for want of quorum but seven meetings were adjourned for want of time or other reasons. The total number of elections held during the year was 700, of which 338 were contested. As far as information is available 58 per cent of the electorate voted in contested elections.

Panchayat Boards.

There were 433 ex-union panchayat boards and 6,048 non-union panchayat boards at the end of the year.

Under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, land cess continued to be levied at the rate of 1½ annas in the rupee of the annual rental value of all occupied lands. Two-thirds of the entire land cess collected was credited to the district boards and one-third to the panchayat boards. In the areas where there were no panchayats the district boards were credited with the amounts which would have been due to the panchayats if they had been formed. Profession tax was collected by seven district boards.

Finance.

Receipts.—The aggregate balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 78 lakhs for all district boards. The total receipts (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 478 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. 130 lakhs were given by the Government. Of this sum Rs. 0·87 lakh was in aid of the general resources of the Nilgiri District Board, Rs. 22·51 lakhs for the upkeep and construction of trunk roads,

Rs. 21·48 lakhs for the upkeep and construction of important marketing roads, Rs. 74·12 lakhs for elementary education, Rs. 6·22 lakhs for education other than elementary and Rs. 1·38 lakhs for the maintenance and construction of hospitals and dispensaries. A sum of Rs. 3·27 lakhs was also given for the improvement of other roads.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of all district boards (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 483 lakhs. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 73 lakhs.

Communications.

The total amount spent on communications was Rs. 123·78 lakhs, of which Rs. 47·26 lakhs were met from provincial grants. About 240 miles of new roads were constructed during the year. The total length of roads maintained by the district boards at the close of the year was 34,625 miles, of which 3,036 miles were trunk roads.

Education.

The district boards maintained 202 secondary schools and 15,544 elementary schools and of the latter 2,590 were for girls. The number of pupils in elementary schools was 1,070,394. In addition there were 17,314 pupils in the elementary department of secondary schools. There were 46,565 pupils in the secondary department. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 149·19 lakhs to which the Government contributed Rs. 80·34 lakhs while the income from education tax, fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 33·37 lakhs.

Medical Relief.

District boards maintained 62 hospitals and 1,106 dispensaries including 278 institutions of Indian medicine. These institutions afforded relief to 23,519 in-patients and 14,451,712 out-patients. The total cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 21·08 lakhs.

Vaccination.

The number of successful operations performed during the year both primary and secondary was 1,128,698. The total expenditure on preventive medicine including water-supply and sanitation was Rs. 12 lakhs.

Railways.

Railways owned by district boards were at work in three districts.

Guntur.—The gross earnings of the Tenali-Repalli Railway (21 miles) in the Guntur district amounted to Rs. 2 30 lakhs and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 1·44 lakhs leaving a net return of 5·3 per cent on the capital outlay as against 5·5 per cent in 1937–38.

Coimbatore.—The gross earnings of the Podanur-Pollachi Railway (25 miles) in the Coimbatore district were Rs. 2·18 lakhs, the working expenses were Rs. 1·52 lakhs and there was a net return of 4·41 per cent on the capital outlay as against 4·55 per cent in the previous year.

Tinnevelly.—The gross earnings of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway (38 miles) amounted to Rs. 4·26 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 2·89 lakhs thus leaving a net return of 5·04 per cent on the capital outlay as against 4·23 per cent in the preceding year.

CITY OF MADRAS (1938–39).

Finance.

The total receipts for the year including the opening balance rose from Rs. 211·85 lakhs to Rs. 252·13 lakhs. The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 71·75 lakhs as against Rs. 67·75 lakhs in 1937–38. The incidence of taxation per head of the population rose from Rs. 7–12–9 to Rs. 8–6–9.

The debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 193·99 lakhs and the sinking fund relating to the various loans, exclusive of the Government loans, repayable in instalments, was Rs. 68,06,800 in Government securities and Municipal debentures and Rs. 83,291–15–10 in cash. Payments amounting to Rs. 8,28,860 were also made during the year towards the repayment of principal and interest on the Government loans of Rs. 113·75 lakhs. The total expenditure under all accounts increased from Rs. 105·42 lakhs to Rs. 130·28 lakhs.

Management.—The amount spent under this head was Rs. 5·96 lakhs as against Rs. 6·52 lakhs last year. Of this sum, Rs. 3·27 lakhs were spent on establishment, for the purpose of assessment and collection, as against Rs. 3·07 lakhs last year.

Communications.—A sum of Rs. 50,632 was spent on general improvements to communications. The length of roads newly metalled was 4 miles and 3 furlongs.

The provision for the maintenance of roads was Rs. 6,73,000. The total length of metalled roads in the City was 370 miles and 6 furlongs ; 62 miles and 7 furlongs of roads were newly tarred ; retarring was done to a length of 2 miles and 3 furlongs and the total length of tarred roads at the end of the year was 252 miles and 7 furlongs.

Buildings.—The amount spent on the construction of new buildings and improvements to slums was Rs. 1,83,478 and that on repairs to buildings was Rs. 89,139. The construction of a third set of tenements in the Harbour area was completed. The construction of model huts in Cemetery road and model houses in Bunder Rama Naidu Garden and a washing ghat in Conran Smith Nagar was in progress. The land required for the construction of houses in Bogipalayam was acquired.

On the Mambalam Town-Planning Scheme a sum of Rs. 41,016-12-0 was spent on items such as earthwork formation, metalling of new roads, extension of electric lighting, water-supply, etc. About 111 grounds and 398 sq.ft. of land were sold during the year for Rs. 67,750.

Water-supply.—The expenditure incurred on new water works during the year came to Rs. 1,18,635 and that on maintenance to about 4·91 lakhs. The quantity of water supplied from the Red Hills Lake during the year fell from 1,480 million cubic feet to 1,359 million cubic feet. The quantity of water pumped into the City during the year was 8,416·46 million gallons which is equivalent to nearly 30·70 gallons per head per day for an estimated population of 750,630.

There were 950 new house service connections laid by licensed plumbers of which 86 were metered, bringing the total number of connections to 49,368 and that of meters to 2,895.

Drainage.—A sum of Rs. 5·21 lakhs was spent on new drainage works, besides Rs. 3·50 lakhs on maintenance. The length of sewers laid during the year was 13·7 (8·9) miles and the number of house connections given was 692 (644). The total length of storm water drains constructed was 17,245 feet, as against 1,344 feet in the previous year, at a cost of Rs. 2·15 (0·16) lakhs.

Fair progress was made in the construction of flush-out latrines in private houses. The total number of flush-out latrines constructed up to 31st March 1939 was 27,782.

The Council sanctioned a comprehensive scheme for the construction of Public conveniences and urinals and bathrooms in various parts of the City at a cost of Rs. 2·5 lakhs. Ten public conveniences were completed during the year and three were in progress.

Street Lighting.—The total number of street lights was 13,505 electric and 38 oil lamps. There were 59·85 miles of low tension and 0·08 mile of high tension cables laid during the year bringing the total length of mains laid by the Corporation for street lighting to 500·88 miles.

Eleven out of 13 sub-stations contemplated in the scheme for the improvement of street lighting were brought into use. All the 18 stations and the high tension bunks received supply through the main controlling station in Basin Bridge. The Ice House Road sub-station was completed. The construction of the Mount Road sub-station was in progress.

Fire Brigade.—The cost of maintaining the fire engines was Rs. 27,263 as against Rs. 25,187 in the previous year. The number of calls in which the fire engines worked rose from 40 to 68.

Parks.—Expenditure on public parks amounted to Rs. 34,874–10–7.

Public Health.

Expenditure on public health included Rs. 3·22 lakhs on medical relief, Rs. 15·63 lakhs on preventive medicine, Rs. 11·04 lakhs on sanitation and conservancy, Rs. 4·54 lakhs on hospitals, dispensaries and child welfare centres and Rs. 0·56 lakh on vaccination and registration of births and deaths. The number of patients treated in hospitals, dispensaries and child welfare centres was 28·53 lakhs and the number of vaccinations performed 3·06 lakhs. There were 30,407 births registered (15,674 males and 14,733 females) and 26,064 deaths or a mortality of 40·3 per thousand of the population. The infantile mortality rate was 222·7 per thousand births. During the year 19,166 boys and 11,186 girls were medically examined in schools. Of the boys, 57·01 (48·56) per cent and of the girls 33·94 (35·36) per cent were found to require treatment. The

number of children treated for leprosy was 681. There were 88,513 skin cases registered at skin clinics including 2,063 leprosy cases. Of the leprosy cases 12 became symptom free, 255 improved and in 36 the disease was arrested.

EDUCATION.

The balance in the Elementary Education Fund at the beginning of the year was Rs. 0·69 lakh. Rs. 3·64 lakhs were realised from education tax, Rs. 2·84 lakhs received from Government as equivalent contribution in respect of education tax collected during the previous year besides a sum of Rs. 0·30 lakh as grant under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, and Rs. 3·20 lakhs from the Revenue Funds of the Corporation bringing the total together with a few minor items to Rs. 10·02 lakhs. The expenditure on elementary education rose from Rs. 9·36 lakhs to Rs. 10·10 lakhs.

The total number of Corporation Elementary Schools rose from 136 to 137 and the number of children on the rolls from 37,208 (21,821 boys and 15,387 girls) to 40,766 (24,001 boys and 16,765 girls) or by 10·4 per cent.

There were 137 Head teachers, 1,082 teachers for secular instruction, 32 teachers for religious instruction, 15 music mistresses and 48 instructors of crafts. As in the previous year a mid-day meal was supplied to 5,500 poor children at a total cost of Rs. 42,086–11–9. Eleven playgrounds were maintained by the Corporation for the use of school children. A physical demonstration on a big scale was held at the Corporation playground, People's Park, under the guidance of the Senior Physical Director to the Government of Madras.

There were 14 Corporation Schools with Radio sets installed in them as in the previous year. Special school programmes were broadcast daily by the All-India Radio Station, Egmore.

Libraries and Reading Rooms.—In addition to the civic library situated at the Ripon Buildings, 16 free reading rooms and a free circulating library were maintained for the benefit of the public. The number of scout units attached to the Corporation Schools was 120.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES, (1938-39).

There were 82 municipalities in the mufassal as in the previous year, no municipality having been constituted or abolished during the year. The Chirala municipal council was superseded and the administration of the municipality placed under a special officer. The sanctioned number of seats in all the municipal councils excluding Chirala was 1,872 of which 1,863 were occupied at the end of the year. All the councillors, of whom 28 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, were elected. Of the 1,879 elections held during the year 1,050 were contested. As far as statistics are available 69 per cent of the electorate voted in contested elections. The councils held 2,714 meetings of which 125 were adjourned for want of quorum and 113 for other reasons. The average attendance of members at the meetings was highest in Tiruvannamalai (90 per cent) and Coonoor (85 per cent) and lowest in Tadpatri (48 per cent).

FINANCE.

Receipts.—The aggregate opening balance for the year amounted to Rs. 81·48 lakhs as against Rs. 66·49 lakhs. Receipts (ordinary and capital) rose from Rs. 251·23 lakhs to Rs. 269·49 lakhs. Of the receipts Rs. 91·70 lakhs were derived from taxes. The average incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 3-0-2. Grants given by the Government for the maintenance of services amounted to Rs. 15·77 lakhs as against Rs. 13·91 lakhs in 1937-38. Of these 10·46 lakhs were paid for elementary education, Rs. 1·88 lakhs for education other than elementary, Rs. 2·38 lakhs for roads and Rs. 0·17 lakh for medical relief. In addition, grants amounting to Rs. 8·61 lakhs were paid by the Government towards the cost of capital works, Rs. 7·81 lakhs being for works connected with water-supply and drainage. Loans to the extent of Rs. 20·66 lakhs were advanced by the Government during the year, Rs. 7·29 lakhs for electric lighting, 2·97 lakhs for communications, Rs. 6·97 lakhs for water-supply and drainage, Rs. 0·77 lakh for public health, Rs. 0·25 lakh for town planning, Rs. 1·98 lakhs for construction of markets, Rs. 0·25 lakh for construction of school buildings and Rs. 0·18 lakh for other purposes. In addition to the above, Rs. 0·80 lakh was advanced to cover deficits in the accounts of one municipal council.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) was Rs. 263·62 lakhs as compared with Rs. 236·26 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 28·76 lakhs of which Rs. 14·91 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of roads and Rs. 9·68 lakhs on lighting.

Closing Balance and Debt.—The total closing balance of the year (both ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 87·36 lakhs as against Rs. 81·42 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The balance of provincial loans outstanding against municipal councils rose from Rs. 146·74 lakhs to Rs. 155·84 lakhs.

Medical Relief.

The number of medical institutions maintained by the municipal councils during the year was 129 against 120 in the previous year. These institutions afforded relief to 3,794 in-patients and 3,680,552 out-patients. The total expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 4·40 lakhs and that on sanitation to Rs. 26·40 lakhs.

Education.

There were 1,274 elementary schools under the management of the municipal councils as against 1,275 in 1937–38. A second grade college was maintained by the Salem Municipal Council. The number of secondary schools under the management of municipal councils continued to be 53 including one attached to the Salem College. The total expenditure on elementary education amounted to Rs. 22·51 lakhs (excluding a capital expenditure of Rs. 1·06 lakhs) of which Rs. 10·46 lakhs were met from Government grants, and Rs. 7·13 lakhs from the general funds of the municipal councils. The total expenditure on education other than elementary was Rs. 11·25 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 1·88 lakhs was covered by subsidies from Government.

Water-supply and Drainage.

During the year under review the Virudunagar Water-supply Scheme was brought into operation. There were 6 main municipal water-supply schemes under execution in addition to other improvement and extension schemes. The total number of municipalities provided

with protected water-supply schemes at the end of 1938–39 was 43. Ootacamund, Vellore and Madura continued to have the benefit of scientific drainage.

TOWN PLANNING.

The Town Planning Act was applicable to 145 towns. It was extended to 6 panchyats during the year. Fifty-five out of the 83 municipalities and 16 of the 62 panchayats had detailed town planning schemes in force. There were on the whole 254 detailed schemes in preparation or in force as against 228 in the previous year. The number of schemes sanctioned was 7, raising the total to 45; nearly a dozen draft schemes were published for criticism. Additional or new industrial areas were approved in 34 municipalities and panchayat towns.

There were town planning committees in all the municipalities except six, but very few municipalities had constituted a separate Town Planning Fund as required by section 30 of the Act. The department prepared 28 draft schemes with layout maps and dealt with 610 applications under the provisions of section 17 for the interim control of development.

The expenditure of the department was Rs. 19,313 as against Rs. 24,000 in the previous year.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

The number of Commissioners was reduced from four to three and the territorial jurisdiction of the President and Commissioners was altered. There were 15 meetings of the Board at which 584 items of business were disposed of and 3,306 sittings of committees of Commissioners for the disposal of enquiries.

Jurisdiction.—There were 251 maths and 25,633 temples under the jurisdiction of the Board. Maths and temples with an annual income of less than Rs. 400 and specific endowments attached to maths or temples with an income of less than Rs. 200 were exempted by Government from the provisions of section 69 of the Act. Under section 38 of the Act, 837 institutions submitted to the Board their registers of endowments.

Schemes of administration.—The Board settled schemes of administration under section 57 or section 63 of the Act for 142 institutions against 56 in the last fasli. During

the year 51 suits filed for the modification or cancellation of the schemes framed by the Board were disposed of. The schemes were confirmed in 30 cases, modified in 15 and set aside in 6.

Temple Committees.—The Board was in charge of the affairs of 25 defunct temple committees during the major part of the fasli. Two temple committees were abolished as they failed to discharge their duties properly. At the end of the fasli 7 committees were working.

Finance.—The income of the Board increased from Rs. 3·01 lakhs to Rs. 3·06 lakhs and expenditure from Rs. 2·54 lakhs to Rs. 2·59 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 22,326 was paid to Government towards repayment of the loan taken by the Board. All except 557 of the institutions liable to pay contribution to the Board were assessed. Arrears of contribution amounted to Rs. 3·59 lakhs at the end of the fasli.

CHAPTER VII.—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The estimated population of the Presidency in the middle of 1938 calculated on the assumption that the population has increased at the same rate as in the previous intercensal period, was 47,461,550. The birth rate per thousand showed little change at 38·9 (38·7) while there was a slight fall in the death rate from 24·0 to 23·5. The vital index which expresses the ratio of birth rate to death rate increased from 157 to 166.

Registration of Vital Statistics.

The registration of births and deaths is compulsory in all municipalities and in those villages to which the Registration of Births and Deaths Act has been extended. The Act is in force in about 39 per cent of the villages in the Presidency. A trained staff registers vital statistics in municipalities and in a few panchayats; elsewhere the village headmen are generally the registrars. Their work is checked by the health staff. The compilation of vital statistics is done in the office of the Director of Public Health.

Births.

The number of births registered was 1,709,545 (873,709 boys and 835,836 girls) giving a birth rate of 38·87 per thousand. The ratio of male births to female births was 105 : 100. The highest birth rate was recorded in Kurnool district (46·93) and the lowest in Tanjore (30·93). The rate of still births per thousand was 11·3 in non-municipal areas and 47·7 in municipal areas. The former figure is probably inaccurate owing to defective registration.

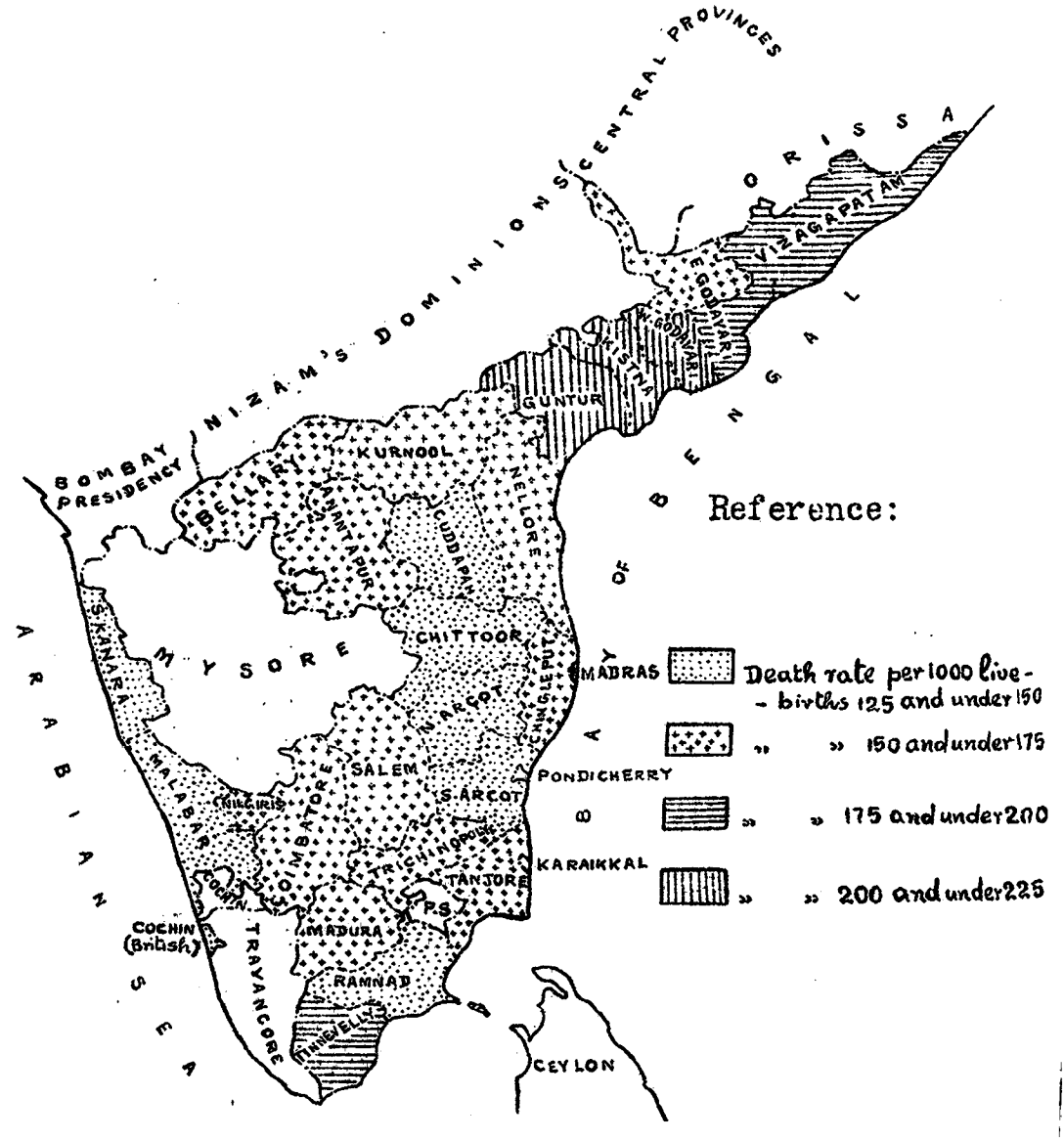
Deaths.

There were 1,032,052 deaths (524,065 males and 507,987 females) or a death rate of 23·46 per thousand.

MADRAS PROVINCE.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS.

1938.



The death rate in urban areas was 26·71 and in rural areas 22·36. The proportion of male deaths to female deaths was 103 : 100. High rates were recorded in the districts of Kurnool (29·56), East Godavari Agency (28·33) and West Godavari (27·91). The death rates for all age-groups in rural areas were less than those for urban areas except in the first month of life and between the ages of 5 to 10 which shows that conditions in rural areas are generally more conducive to healthy life except in the neo-natal period. The mortality rate steadily decreased from a high rate at infancy to a minimum during the age period 10 to 15 years, gradually increasing again to a maximum at old age, thus indicating a normal trend in the death rates according to age. The number of infantile deaths was 283,930 or a mortality rate of 166·04 per thousand live births. The percentage of infantile deaths to total deaths was 27·5; 55 per cent of infantile deaths occurred within the first month of life. Maternal mortality was 15,392 or 8·87 per thousand births.

Other Registrations.

The number of births and deaths registered under special laws was 181 and 87 respectively. There was a decrease in the number of marriages of European Christians from 398 to 384 and of Indian Christians from 16,603 to 14,771. Sixty-six marriages were registered under the Special Marriage Act and two under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act. Reports of 1,208 baptisms and 667 burials of Europeans and Anglo-Indians were received.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION (1938).

Emigration.—From the 15th June 1938 the Government of India prohibited assisted emigration for unskilled work to the Malay States and assistance to emigrate was confined to persons intending to join relations already in Malaya. Owing to the fall in the price of rubber and the consequent restriction in production, there was not much demand for labour in Malaya. At the beginning of the year the rates of wages were 12½ annas per day for men and 10 annas for women. From the 1st May 19 8 the rate for men was reduced to 11 annas 3 pi s and proportionately for women and children. The number of workers who emigrated

through Madras and Negapatam was 4,262. Over 26,000 persons went as deck passengers paying their own fares. Of these, 60 per cent were estimated to be unskilled labourers. In addition 862 skilled workers emigrated to the Malay States.

The majority of emigrants to Ceylon go for work on the tea and rubber estates. These emigrants are assisted by the Emigration Commissioner. About 9,000 emigrants and 38,000 persons returning to the country passed through the depots. Labourers for miscellaneous unorganized trades go as ordinary deck passengers their fare being paid by themselves or their employers. There were 41,778 deck passengers during the year. The rates of wages varied from 6 annas 7 pies to 7 annas 10 pies for men and from 5 annas 3 pies to 6 annas 3 pies for women. 147 skilled workers emigrated to Ceylon.

The health of emigrants was good. Arrangements at the depots were satisfactory.

Immigration.—12,514 emigrants were repatriated from Malaya through the Port of Madras and 15,922 through Negapatam. The number of persons who returned at their own expense was estimated at 6,000. Most of the emigrants were repatriated on account of sickness. 3,004 were repatriated and 49,045 were estimated to have returned at their own expense from Ceylon. 243 emigrants returned from British Guiana, 86 from Fiji and 79 under the assisted emigration scheme from South Africa.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mortality from Common Diseases.

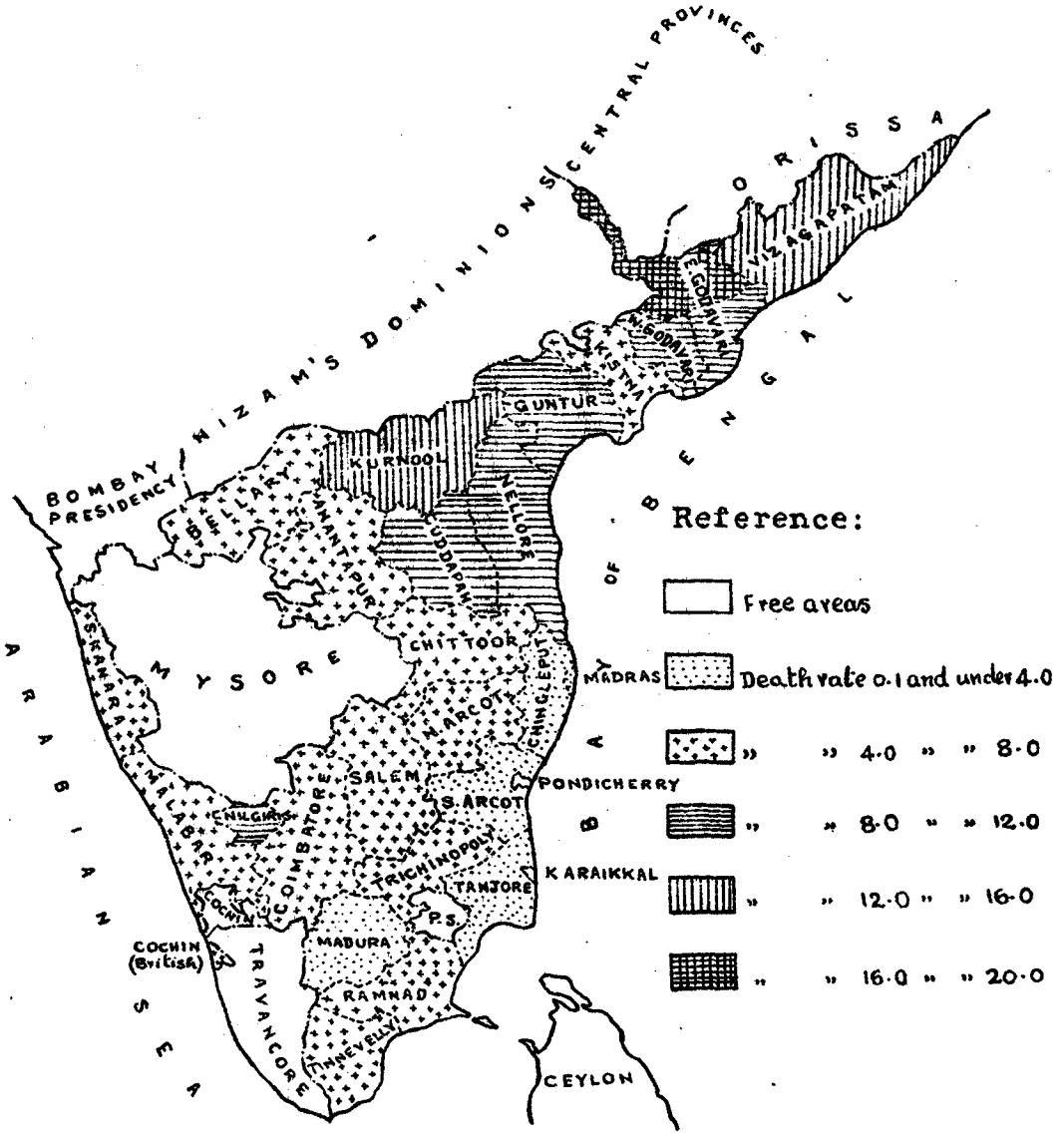
Cholera.—There was a remarkable fall in the mortality from cholera from 23,307 to 10,252 and in the death rate from 0·53 per thousand to 0·23. The mortality in the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Kurnool, Cuddapah East Godavari, Guntur and West Godavari was over 75 per cent of the total mortality in the Province. In municipalities the lowest mortality rate for over ten years was recorded. Pilgrims returning from festivals set afoot a wave of cholera in the northern districts. Over 951,000 anti-cholera inoculations were done during the year.

Smallpox.—The number of deaths from smallpox fell from 2,446 to 2,273 giving a death rate of 0·05 per

MADRAS PROVINCE

MORTALITY FROM FEVERS

1938.



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thousand which is the lowest figure recorded in the past 71 years. The decline is attributed to the intensive vaccination and revaccination campaign. The Madras City accounted for about 76 per cent of the total deaths from smallpox.

Plague.—The mortality from plague was 1,155 (1,127), the death rate being 0·03 per thousand. The Salem and Madura districts were responsible for 85 per cent of the total plague mortality. Seven municipalities reported outbreaks of plague. A special staff was appointed for the control of plague in the infected areas. The measures adopted were anti-plague inoculations, evacuation of infected localities and cyanogas fumigation.

Fevers.—There were 282,7·8 deaths from fevers or a death rate of 6·43 per thousand. Fevers accounted for nearly 27 per cent of the total number of deaths in the Presidency. The mortality was high in the districts of East Godavari, Kurnool, Vizagapatam and Cuddapah.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.—There was a considerable fall in the number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea from 84,276 to 74,064 giving a mortality rate of 1·68 per thousand.

Respiratory Diseases.—Respiratory diseases were responsible for 96,420 deaths or a mortality rate of 2·19 per thousand. The death rate in urban areas was 4·60 per thousand and that in rural areas 1·80. The high rate in urban areas is probably due to overcrowding. There were 6,929 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in municipalities giving a death rate of 1·88 per thousand. The disease was responsible for 6·4 per cent of the total number of deaths in municipalities.

VACCINATION.

The number of vaccinations done increased by nearly 413,000 to 4,072,296. Of primary vaccinations 97·9 per cent were successful and of revaccinations 33·6 per cent. In rural areas 1,320,089 primary vaccinations and 1,834,758 revaccinations were done. There was an increase in vaccinations in municipalities from 608,850 to 841,538. An investigation into 5,000 cases of smallpox showed that the mortality rate among those unvaccinated or unsuccessfully vaccinated was 25·78 per cent and that among successfully vaccinated persons 1·87 per cent.

Plague Research.

Nineteen villages around Cumbum town were fumigated during the year. Special attention was paid to the destruction of rats and fleas in thatched roofs. A model two roomed house incorporating devices to eliminate rat harbourages was constructed and its efficiency tested by the laboratory staff. Rat flea surveys in selected villages immediately before and after fumigation of rat holes showed a reduction in rat densities by 40 to 80 per cent but no corresponding decrease in the flea indices. All suspected goods from infected areas were subjected to a routine fumigation.

Leprosy Campaign.

The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association assisted leprosy relief in the Presidency. Twenty-two Health Officers underwent post-graduate training in the treatment of leprosy. An investigation was made of the factors contributing to the endemicity of the disease and experiments were carried out in dietetics and cognate subjects. Approximately 4,000 cases were treated in the twelve leper asylums in the Presidency and 33,500 were admitted for treatment in 456 clinics.

Malaria Control.

A malaria survey in the Shevaroys was made during the year. An organized scheme of malaria control was started at Pattukottai, Wynaad and Ennore with the aid of a grant from the Indian Research Fund Association. Anti-malarial work was done in a number of areas. Nearly 1,500 villages benefited by the provincial scheme for the free distribution of quinine. A quantity of 1,800 lb. was distributed. Quinine was also sold at reduced prices.

Other Researches.

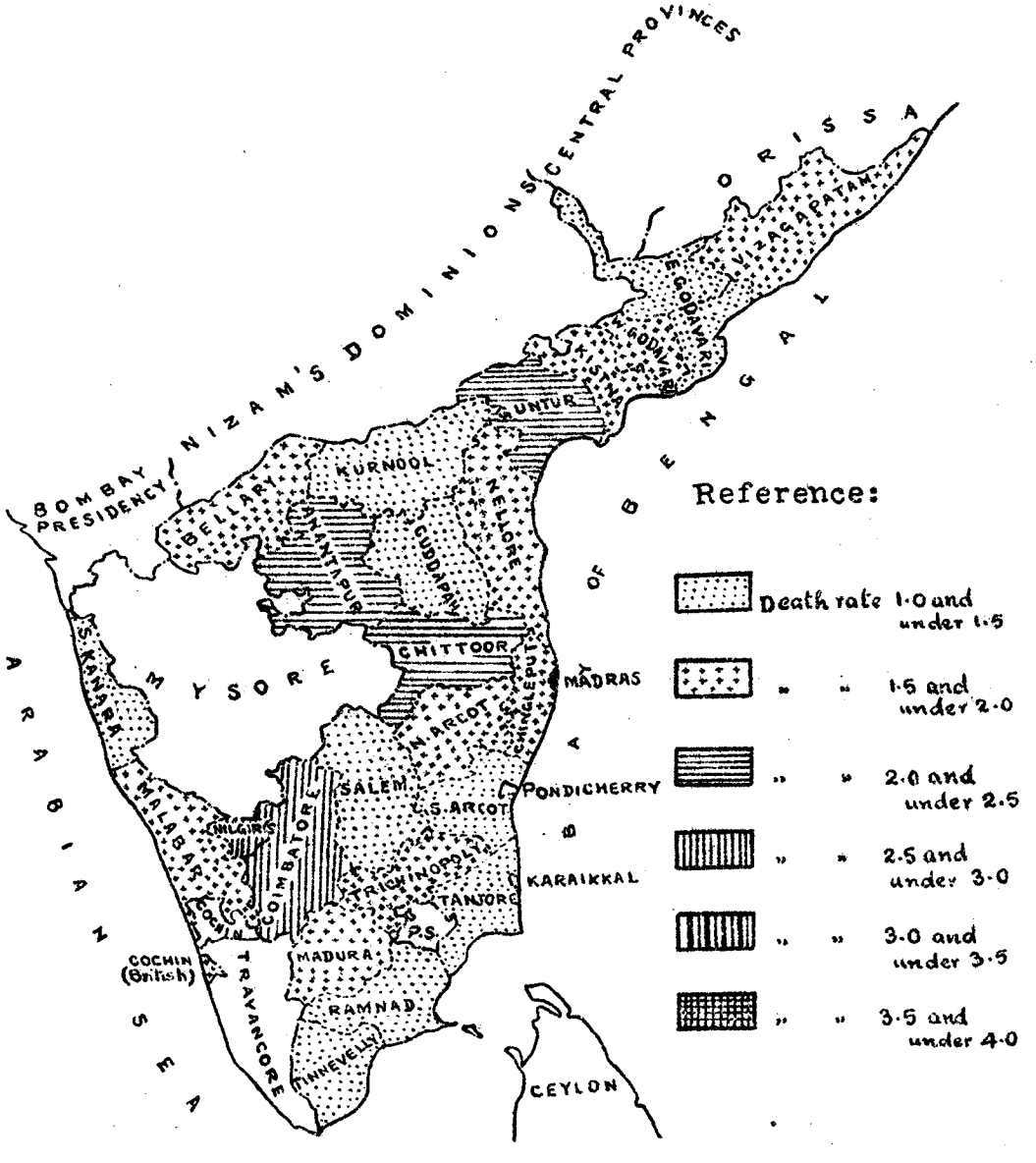
Filariasis.—Field studies of filariasis were continued at Saidapet and adjoining areas. A high degree of human and mosquito infection was observed.

Guinea Worm.—A Research Health Officer underwent training in control and investigation methods and commenced a survey of guinea worm infection in the famine camps in Bellary district.

MADRAS PROVINCE.

MORTALITY FROM DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

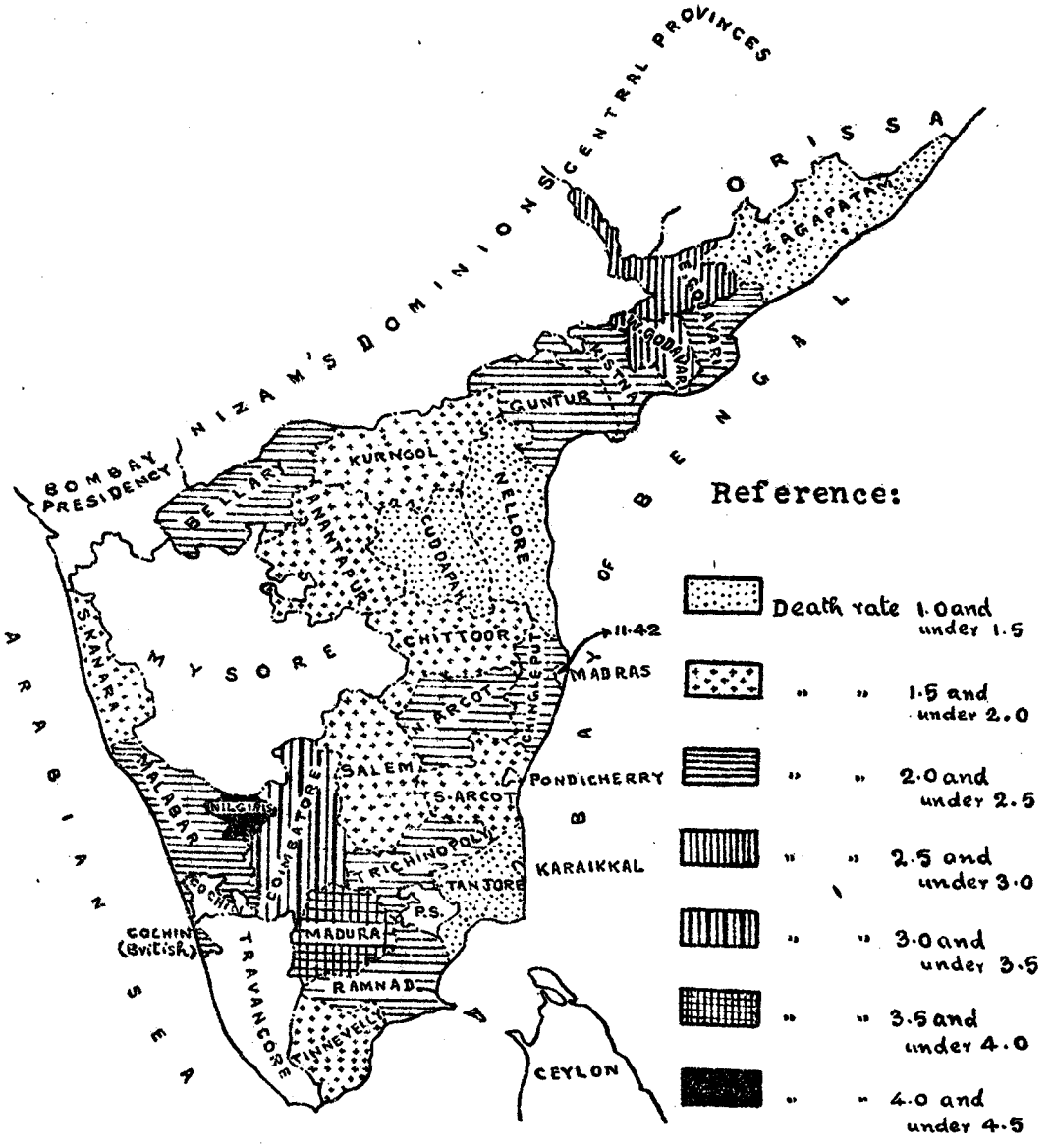
1938.



MADRAS PROVINCE.

MORTALITY FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES

1938.



Fairs and Festivals.

There were 785 festivals during the year. Efficient sanitary arrangements were made by the Public Health staff. Only one epidemic of cholera broke out at Bhadrachalam. It was quickly brought under control in the festival area but returning pilgrims spread it in the East and West Godavari districts and some neighbouring districts.

Rural Sanitation.

There were six sanitation units for the control of hookworm and the prevention of soil pollution. Propaganda consisted of lectures, lantern lectures and cinema shows to an estimated audience of 15 lakhs. Treatment for hookworm was given to 169,021 cases. Nearly 15,000 public and private latrine seats were constructed or repaired.

Water-supply and Drainage.

Rural Water-supply.—The Government provided an initial grant of Rs. 15 lakhs for the ten-year scheme of protected water-supply. Progress was to some extent retarded by the lack of equipment for boring wells. Sanction was accorded however for the manufacture of fifteen handboring sets with which it is hoped the work will be carried out expeditiously.

Municipal Water-supplies.—The water-supply scheme of Virudhunagar came into operation raising the total number of municipalities with a protected water-supply to 43. New schemes and improvements and extensions to existing areas were under execution in 16 municipalities; plans and estimates for schemes in 4 municipalities were in preparation and schemes for two municipalities were under investigation.

Drainage.—Drainage schemes for nine municipalities were under execution; the investigation of schemes in six municipalities was completed or in progress.

Health Propaganda.

Propaganda activities included nearly 30,000 lantern lectures, 26,000 lectures, 144,000 talks, 1,737 cinema shows, 606 health dramas and 1,919 exhibitions. A total

estimated audience of 9·5 million attended. In addition, a large volume of propaganda literature was issued. Short talks on public health were broadcast over the radio.

National Health and Baby Week.

The Health Week was celebrated in 22 districts, in 8,167 rural centres and in 55 municipal towns. Over 31,000 lectures were given and 544 cinema shows held. Exhibitions were organized in 2,123 rural centres and in 157 urban centres. Nearly five and a half lakhs of leaflets and pamphlets were distributed. Three thousand and nine baby shows were conducted in rural areas and 77 in urban centres. The total amount collected and spent was Rs. 0·76 lakh.

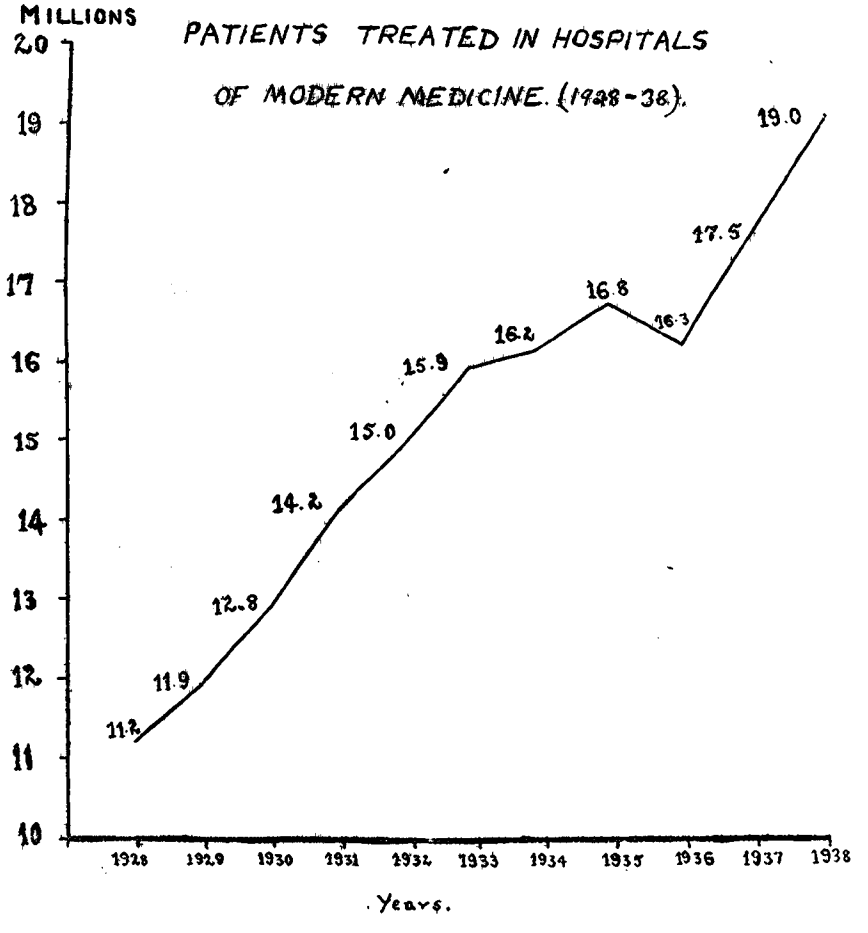
Maternity and Child Welfare.

There were 40 women medical officers, 42 health visitors and 439 midwives doing maternity and child welfare services in local boards and municipalities which allotted Rs. 4·19 lakhs for the purpose. In all 9,257 clinics were held at which the attendance was 66,106 ante-natal cases, 83,638 infants, 96,981 children below school going age, and 53,638 mothers. Women medical officers, health visitors and midwives paid a total of 1,108,984 home visits. Health talks in 529 girls' schools were given to an audience of 30,348. Consequent on the decision of the Indian Red Cross Society to discontinue the Training School for Health Visitors the Government took over the management of the institution. The Madras Corporation increased its health staff by 8 women medical officers and 12 health visitors.

School Hygiene.—Health Officers inspected schools as part of their routine duties. A scheme for systematic medical inspection and treatment was under consideration.

Poonamallee Health Unit.

The Poonamallee Health Unit is financed by the Government of India and the Rockefeller Foundation. The attendance at the 314 clinics held by the Unit for maternity and child welfare work was 1,982 ante-natal cases, 3,610 nursing mothers, 2,045 infants and 2,875 pre-school children. The Unit midwives conducted 1,352


MILLIONS
PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS
OF MODERN MEDICINE. (1928-38).
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
11.3
11.9
12.8
14.2
15.0
15.9
16.2
16.8
16.3
17.5
19.0
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
Years.

deliveries or 70·1 per cent of the live births. They also made about 23,677 ante-natal and post-natal visits. The staff conducted 66 cinema shows and 747 lantern and other lectures and 9,675 informal talks were given. Thirteen health exhibitions were held and 25,000 leaflets on health subjects distributed. The health inspectors had houses cleaned and bore hole latrines and soakage pits constructed. Hookworm treatment was given to 1,213 persons. There was a definite fall in the death rate of the population from 26·05 per thousand to 23·51 and in the infantile mortality rate from 184·57 to 159·75. Vaccination on an extensive scale was carried out.

MEDICAL RELIEF (1938).

Modern Medicine.

The total number of medical institutions of all classes working in the Presidency at the end of the year 1938 was 1,322 (1,055 in rural and 267 in urban areas) as against 1,283 (1,018 in rural and 265 in urban areas) in 1937. There were 157 State-public, 21 State-special, 485 Local and Municipal Funds, 115 Private-aided, 78 Private non-aided, 50 Railway and 416 subsidised rural dispensaries. The total number of in-and outdoor patients treated in State-public, Local Fund and Municipal and Private-aided medical institutions including subsidised rural dispensaries increased from 17·459 millions to 19 002 millions.

The number of indoor patients increased from 280,150 to 310,030. Of the indoor patients treated 193,038 were cured, 63,186 relieved, 31,715 discharged otherwise and 14,311 died, the death rate being 4·62 (4·79) per cent.

The commonest diseases in order of prevalence were, diseases of the eye, diseases of the ear, ulcerative inflammation, other diseases of the skin and nails (excluding tumours), injuries (general and local), diseases of the respiratory system (other than pneumonia and tuberculosis), and other diseases of the digestive system (except diarrhœa, dysentery and tumours).

The accommodation provided for in-patients in State, Public, Local Fund and Municipal and Private Aided Hospitals was 12,446 beds (6,856 for males and 5,590 for females) as against 10,670 (5,581 for males and 5,089 for females) in 1937.

The total number of operations performed rose from 635,793 to 749,212; the percentage of deaths to operations was 0·23 (0·27).

The total number of labour cases increased from 120,719 (100,779 normal and 19,940 abnormal) to 123,381 (104,244 normal and 19,137 abnormal); but the number of deaths decreased from 936 to 882.

The total number of patients treated for malaria was 1,276,658 with 336 deaths as against 1,107,937 with 297 deaths in 1937; the number of dysentery cases was 327,497 (317,468) with 548 (655) deaths; the number of cases of enteric fever was 24,290 (22,773) with 726 (719) deaths; those treated for kala azar numbered 2,263 (2,517) with 20 (19) deaths; those for tuberculosis 88,799 (76,915) with 1,354 (1,153) deaths and for leprosy 62,751 (62,228) with 150 (128) deaths.

A complete 200 K. V. X-Ray apparatus was installed at the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras and placed in charge of a trained woman Radiologist. The X-Ray departments attached to Rayapuram Hospital, Madras and the various headquarter hospitals in the mufassal continued to do very useful work. The total number of patients who received Anti-rabic treatment was 16,660; 24 new treatment centres were opened during 1938. In the Venereal department of the Government General Hospital, Madras 8,151 new cases were examined and treated of which 6,280 were males and 1,871 females.

The policy of replacing salaried medical officers by honorary medical officers was being given effect to gradually. The Government introduced the system of employment of honorary medical officers in local fund and municipal medical institutions in the Presidency.

The Government sanctioned a scheme for the reorganization of nursing services in the Government Hospitals of the Presidency and introduced a scheme for training male nurses to attend on adult male patients. The old system of training compounders was abolished and a revised scheme instituted during the year.

Finance.—The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 87·46 lakhs (Rs. 82·62 lakhs) and expenditure to Rs. 86·75 lakhs (Rs. 81·35 lakhs).

Mental Hospitals.

The total number of mental patients at the three hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair rose from 2,756 (2,110 males and 646 females) to 2,815 (2,143 males and 672 females). Of the total treated during 1938, 222 were cured, 215 improved, 84 not improved, 44 discharged otherwise and 139 died. The daily average number of patients in the three hospitals during the year was 2,107·54 (1,589·98 males and 517·56 females) as against 2,021·93 (1,533·25 males and 488·68 females) in the previous year and the daily average number of sick was 358·79 (244·66 males and 114·13 females) as against 337·45 (227·67 males and 109·78 females). The patients were given treatment by modern methods. The chief causes of insanity were domestic worry, mental stress, previous attack, hereditary predisposition, epilepsy, bodily illness, climacteric period cannabis indica, child birth and alcohol. The percentage of deaths to the daily average strength was 6·60 as compared to 7·02 in the previous year. All the patients were given amusements and both indoor and outdoor games.

Finance.—The total receipts including those from paying patients in all the three hospitals during the year 1938 increased from Rs. 5·37 lakhs to Rs. 6·39 lakhs.

Medical Colleges.

The Stanley Medical School was raised to the status of a college consequent on the abolition of the L.M.P. course. There were thus three medical colleges, the Madras Medical College, the Stanley Medical College, Madras, and the Vizagapatam Medical College. The Joint Committee for selecting candidates for admission into the colleges was abolished and selections were made by the Principals of the three colleges together. The strength of the colleges for the past five years is given below :—

Year.	Medical College, Madras.	Medical College, Vizagapatam.	Stanley Medical College, Madras.
1934–35	890	230	..
1935–36	908	236	..
1936–37	929	252	..
1937–38	937	260	..
1938–39	979	261	66

Of the 979 students in the Medical College, Madras, 757 (including 124 women) were studying for the M.B.B.S.; 5 for the L.M. & S.; and 51 L.M.Ps. (including 8 women) for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Madras University. The number of women students during the year was 138 as against 114 in the previous year. The percentage of passes at the University Examination was 50·2 (52·4) while the percentage of passes in the final medical examination rose from 37·0 in 1937–38 to 41·8 in the year under review. The percentage of passes in the other examinations (i.e., sanitary inspectors' classes, advanced sanitary service class, chemist and druggist class) continued to be satisfactory. Two women students were admitted into the Sanitary Inspectors class; a hostel for men students was provided, and a laboratory course was started for the benefit of medical practitioners.

In the Vizagapatam Medical College there was a slight fall in the percentage of passes in the Final M.B. (Part II) while the percentage in the other examinations was very satisfactory. The construction of a new out-patient department in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, which is one of the improvements insisted on by the Medical Council of India, was in progress. The Indian Medical Council granted temporary recognition to the Medical degrees of the Andhra University for two years from 1st December 1938.

To secure economy and uniformity of instruction a Central Institute of Anatomy and Physiology was opened at the Medical College, Madras, for the students of both the city colleges.

The net cost of the Medical College, Madras, was Rs. 3·47 lakhs, that of the Stanley Medical College, Rs. 1·23 lakhs and that of the Medical College, Vizagapatam, Rs. 2·20 lakhs.

Medical Schools.

The two Government medical schools, the Lady Willingdon Medical School and the Stanley Medical School, were abolished on the 1st July 1938. Provision was made for the students of these schools to continue their studies at the Stanley Medical College until they pass the Final L.M.P. Board Examination.

INDIAN MEDICINE (1938–39).

The Indian Medical School.

There was an increase in the strength of the school from 497 (including 33 women) to 555 (including 42 women). The percentage of passes in the final L.I.M. Board Examination rose from 41·9 to 46·3 and that of passes in the final A.L.I.M. examination from 50 to 64·29. Three candidates appeared for the H.P.I.M. examination and all passed.

Hospital and Dispensaries.—There was a hospital attached to the school. The daily average number of inpatients rose from 96·04 to 103·36 while that of outpatients fell from 918·31 to 897·95. There were 40,450 operations performed and 6,592 labour cases conducted. The number of dispensaries of Indian medicine at the close of the year was 381. The total number of outpatients treated in the dispensaries and the hospital rose from 3·342 million to 3·624 million.

Finance.—The receipts of the school and the hospital rose from Rs. 0·31 lakh to Rs. 0·36 lakh and expenditure from Rs. 1·39 lakh to Rs. 1·41 lakh.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE (1938).

In addition to its main function as a centre for the prevention and cure of rabies, the Institute conducts research in other diseases and general laboratory work. A Special Officer for research in rabies was appointed.

A record quantity of 1,415,010 c.c. of anti-rabic vaccine was manufactured during the year. Of 488 patients who underwent anti-rabic treatment at the Institute, 406 completed the course, 44 were advised to discontinue treatment and 38 absconded. One patient died after full treatment. During the years 1907 to 1938, among 37,436 persons treated, the mortality rate was 1·05 per cent.

The number of subsidiary centres throughout the Presidency where treatment is given increased by 24 to 243. Complete courses were given to 11,990 patients with a mortality rate of 0·07 per cent, while 2,681 persons discontinued treatment or absconded, the mortality rate being 0·49 per cent. For the seventeen years from 1922 a total of 124,376 persons were treated with a death-rate of 0·45 per cent.

Prophylactic treatment was given to 561 animals and 40,831 c.c. of vaccine were issued for this purpose. The death-rate among 4,191 animals treated during the last sixteen years was 2·24 per cent. The brains of 414 animals suspected of rabies were examined during the year.

Receipts amounted to Rs. 1·54 lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 1·19 lakhs.

KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

The Institute is the main centre of medical and public health research in the Presidency in addition to its general function as the chief laboratory for clinical, bacteriological, serological and pathological diagnosis for all Government hospitals and other institutions.

The total number of doses of vaccine lymph issued during the year fell from 3·500 million to 3·231 million. The total number of vaccinations, however, rose from 2·981 million to 3·417 million of which 1·177 million were primary and 1·643 million re-vaccinations. The demand for cholera vaccine fell from 2·389 million doses to 1·373 million, mainly owing to the absence of severe epidemics in some districts. Issues of T.A.B. vaccine increased from 55,594 to 61,536 as a result of the concession rates offered to municipal councils and educational institutions. The number of doses of Therapeutic vaccines supplied was 56,876 as against 58,258 in the previous year. The total number of samples of water examined increased by 1,200 to 9,890.

There was an increase in the number of microscopical and bacteriological tests from 14,194 to 17,118 and in serological tests (Kahn and Wassermann) from 56,707 to 59,499.

Research in the following subjects was financed by the Indian Research Fund Association: Cholera, Filterable Viruses, Endemic Fluorosis, and Algal growths. The Rockefeller Foundation financed research in malaria. An experiment conducted by the Institute in the application of a minimal dose of chlorine to drinking water yielded very satisfactory results.

The estimated net profit of the Institute was Rs. 8·07 lakhs.

Food Adulteration.

The Food Adulteration Act was in force in the areas of 90 local bodies including Madras City. The number of samples analysed for adulteration was 7,972.

There was a slight fall in the percentage of adulteration of food-stuffs from 39·1 to 36·7. Milk (51·3 per cent) was, as usual, the most commonly adulterated item followed by butter (40·2 per cent).

CHAPTER VIII.—INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

There was a decrease in the number of public institutions from 45,512 to 43,369, owing mainly to a reduction in the number of elementary schools. Their strength, however, increased from 3,160,119 to 3,204,263. The number of private unrecognised institutions also decreased from 717 to 518 and their strength from 26,752 to 18,289. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 7·3.

University and Collegiate Education.

There were 42 Arts Colleges for men and women, of which 28 were of the first grade. The total strength of these colleges was 13,467, as compared with 12,633 in 1937–38. There was an increase in the number of students taking post-graduate courses from 131 to 140. The number of students in Honours classes increased from 752 to 774. There was an addition to the number of Professional Colleges for men, due to the raising of the Stanley Medical School, Royapuram, to the status of a College affiliated to the Madras University. There were thus 14 Professional Colleges for men and women with a total strength of 2,657 as compared with 2,642 in the previous year.

University of Madras.—Certain alterations in and additions to, the Statutes were made relating to the elections to the University Authorities, increase in the number of the studentships consequent on the reduction in the value of studentships, prescription of fees for the examinations for the newly instituted B.Sc. (Pharmacy) degree, the revised B. V. Sc. degree and the subsequent appearance at Practical Test of a diploma holder in Indian Music who desires to qualify in an additional subject and in regard to payment of contribution to Provident Fund in the case of employees on probation.

Regulations for the newly instituted degrees of B.Sc. (Pharmacy), B. Ed., M. Ed., and B. Mus. (Bachelor of Music) degrees and the Sangita Siromani Title were framed. Regulations governing the B.A. and B.Sc.,

degrees were revised with a view to providing Home Science as an Optional Subject; the Regulations for the B.A. and B.A. (Honours) degree were altered to make provision for Hindi as an Optional Subject. The B.V. Sc. degree regulations were revised consequent on the extension of the course from three years and one term to five years; the M.L. degree examination regulations were revised reducing the number of branches from nine to six, and the L.T. degree regulations were also revised making the colleges responsible to the University for conducting practical tests in teaching. Other alterations to the regulations were also made enabling Demonstrators to appear for the B.Sc. (Honours) degree examination under certain conditions and Bachelors of Science in Honours to qualify for the B.A. (Honours) degree and recognising the Medical degree of other Universities for the purpose of enabling the holders thereof to appear for the M.D. or M.S. degree examination. Provision was made to enable candidates who were awarded the B.A. degree on the results of the B.A. (Honours) degree examination, and those who had failed in the M.A. degree examination in or prior to March 1938, to appear for the M.A. degree examination privately in March 1939 and in March 1940 for the last time. New subjects were prescribed in Hebrew and Syriac for Certificates of Proficiency.

Andhra University.—One important fact worthy of mention is the recognition granted to the M.B.B.S. degree of the Andhra University.

Annamalai University.—Post Graduate Courses leading to the award of the B.A. (Honours) degree in (i) English and Sanskrit and (ii) English and Tamil were instituted with effect from the Academic Year 1939–40. The duration of the Practical Examination in Chemistry for the B Sc. (Honours) degree was extended from three to four days. The scheme of examination for the Vidwan Entrance Test was revised, making provision for three papers instead of two, the third paper to consist of questions on History and Geography of India of the S.S.L.C. standard.

Secondary Education.

The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys rose from 521 to 533 and their strength from 195,526

to 204,947. The number of candidates who completed the S.S.L.C. Course increased by 1,391, the increase in the number of girls being 200. Two hundred and twelve schools against 194 in the previous year used the Indian languages as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the public examination. The total direct expenditure on secondary schools was Rs. 87·79 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 36 per cent, fees 56 per cent and other sources 8 per cent, as against 36, 55 and 9 per cent respectively, in the previous year.

Elementary Education.

The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 39,398 to 37,355, the decrease being due to the continuance of the policy of eliminating uneconomic and overlapping schools and of amalgamating small schools in close proximity to each other. Notwithstanding the fall in the number of schools, their strength rose from 2,488,718 to 2,512,492. While there was a considerable fall in strength in standard I, there were large increases in standards II, III, V, VI, VII and VIII. The strength in Standard IV remained stationary mainly because the opening of a fifth standard in a large number of schools enabled pupils who formerly stagnated for more than one year in Standard IV to pass on to Standard V. The increased enrolment of nearly 70,000 pupils at the fifth standard was due to the policy of Government, whereby all lower elementary schools with the exception of a limited number of feeder schools, must be developed into complete schools with five standards.

A Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act was passed in February 1939, with a view to abolishing the District Educational Councils and vesting the power to grant recognition and aid with the departmental officers.

During the year several amendments to the rule framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act were made, chief of which are:

(i) Rules to improve the conditions of service of teachers in elementary schools under private management, whereby every teacher should possess a Teachers' Service Register issued by the District Educational Officer, specifying clearly the terms of service under which the teacher is recruited and his salary and scale of pay.

(ii) Rules regulating the formation, recognition and conduct of Teachers' Unions and Associations under all managements and prohibiting the existence of Associations or Unions not conforming to these rules.

The total expenditure on public elementary schools for boys amounted to Rs. 207·82 lakhs as against Rs. 200·59 lakhs in the previous year.

Special and Technical Education.

The number of training schools for masters decreased from 72 to 70, owing to the closure of the secondary training departments attached to the Tellicherry Brennen College and the Masulipatam Sri Rama High School but the strength rose from 9,593 to 9,618. There were also 65 training schools for mistresses with a total strength of 3,688 pupils on the rolls as compared with 3,574 last year. There were 84 industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce and their strength was 7,594.

Women's Education.

There were 5 Arts Colleges for women as in the last year, with a total strength of 711. There were also 585 (431) women reading in Arts Colleges for men. The two training colleges for women in Madras had a total strength of 92 pupils. The number of women reading in the professional colleges for men was 135. There were two Oriental Colleges (Sanskrit) for women with a strength of 14. Besides these, 36 women were reading in Sanskrit Colleges for men.

There were 89 secondary schools for Indian girls during the year, as against 88 last year, with a total enrolment of 26,124. The number of girls reading in secondary schools for boys rose from 12,122 to 13,900.

The number of public elementary schools for girls was 4,598 with a total strength of 392,013, as compared with 4,720 schools with 384,478 pupils last year. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys increased from 540,867 to 559,892.

Education of Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

There were on 31st March 1939, 13 high, 7 middle, and 11 primary schools for boys and 20 high, 16 middle and

6 primary schools for girls. Besides these, there were four special schools of which two were training schools. The strength in these schools increased from 11,669 to 11,853. The number of Non-Anglo Indian and European pupils was 2,022 against 2,151 in the previous year.

The number of Anglo-Indian and European scholars in Arts and Professional Colleges for men and women decreased from 238 to 227. The number of pupils reading in schools for Indians was 522 in secondary schools, 293 in primary schools and 321 in training and special schools.

Muhammadan Education.

The number of Muhammadan students reading in Arts Colleges for men increased from 549 to 579 while those in Professional Colleges decreased from 134 to 126. The number of secondary schools for Muhammadans was 17 for boys and one for girls. The strength of boys schools rose from 3,592 to 4,093 while that of girls fell from 457 to 421. The number of Muhammadan pupils in all secondary schools for Indians increased from 13,893 (13,012 boys and 881 girls) to 14,487 (13,612 boys and 875 girls). The number of elementary schools for boys and girls specially intended for Muhammadans was 3,444 with a total strength of 278,729. The total number of recognized elementary schools for Mappilla boys and girls was 1,650 with a strength of 155,005. The Government secondary school for Mappillas at Malappuram worked as a complete high school with 169 pupils and presented pupils for the first time for the S.S.L.C. public examination in March 1939. The number of Mappilla pupils in all secondary schools for boys in the Malabar district was 1,319 (1,288 boys and 31 girls) as compared with 1,243 (1,224 boys and 19 girls) in the previous year. The total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education was Rs. 30·48 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 75 per cent, fees 3 per cent and other sources 22 per cent.

Education of Scheduled Classes.

The number of public institutions mainly intended for the scheduled classes decreased from 8,685 to 7,822 and their strength from 369,760 to 348,624. The number of private unrecognized schools also fell from 46 to 44 and their strength from 1,623 to 1,434. The number of

elementary schools under public management not specially intended for these classes and into which pupils of these classes were admitted freely increased from 10,315 to 11,399 and the number of such pupils in them also rose from 61,889 to 71,194. The figures show an increase of 19·9 per cent as against 14·4 per cent in the previous year.

Education of Aboriginal Hill and Criminal Tribes.

There were 15,860 pupils belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes under instruction in all types of institutions in the Presidency, as compared with 15,550 in 1937–38. The number of elementary schools specially intended for these classes in the Agency Tracts increased from 99 to 102 and their strength from 2,916 to 2,999.

There were 22 Government schools working exclusively for the benefit of Chenchu children in Koraput with a strength of 370 boys and 188 girls as against 376 boys and 166 girls in the previous year. Many schools for these classes were also working in several other districts.

Education of Defective Children.

As in the previous year, there were 8 schools for boys and 2 for girls during the year. Of these one was under Municipal management while the rest were under private control. The number of boys under instruction in these schools was 371 and girls 263.

Finance.

The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 564·03 lakhs to Rs. 571·00 lakhs. The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds was 62 and 38 against 59 and 41 respectively, in the year previous.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

The following table gives particulars of each of the examinations conducted by the Government:—

Number and name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
1. Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination ..	21,875	21,541	366
2. Training-School Leaving Certificate Examination	21,914	20,680	156

Number and name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
3. Government Technical Examinations—			
(*a*) Part I	11,623	11,148	258
(*b*) Part II	132	58	3
4. Public Examination at the end of the Advanced Course of Studies in Sanskrit Schools (now known as Sanskrit Entrance Examination) ..	329	322	18
5. Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination	191	179	37
6. European Schools Examinations.	719	713	18
7. Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Physical Training (for men)	45	45	1
8. Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Indian Music ..	5	5	1
9. Examination for the award of certificates of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind and deaf-mute) children	5	5	2
Total ..	56,838	54,696	860

Besides the examinations held at the numerous centres in the Presidency, the Technical Examinations, the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and Training-School Leaving Certificate Examinations and the Sanskrit Entrance Examination were also held at various centres outside the Presidency.

In the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination 55 per cent of the candidates were declared eligible for admission to the Madras University and 42 per cent to the Andhra University. The two Universities appointed Moderation Boards to deal with cases deserving special consideration. Forty-three pupils belonging to the scheduled classes and 11 dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees.

Two hundred and twelve (194) schools used the Indian languages as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects and pupils from these schools as well as some private candidates answered papers in non-language subjects in Indian languages.

The receipts were Rs. 4·94 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 3·52 lakhs.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL (1938–39).

Co-education was introduced throughout the school at the beginning of the year and worked very satisfactorily. There were 521 pupils on the rolls, of whom 211 were girls, at the end of the year. Ten boys and 13 girls appeared for the Cambridge Senior School Certificate Examination and 3 boys and 7 girls passed. Eight boys out of 18 and 8 girls out of 8 passed the Cambridge Junior Examination. Six out of 13 boys passed the Army Examination for entrance to Chepstow and 3 boys out of 5 passed the Royal Air Force Examination. The school also presented pupils for the London School of Commerce Examinations and Music Examinations. The school stood second in the Empire in the Imperial Challenge Shooting Competitions.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM (1938–39).

The whole collection of Hindu sculpture in stone was rearranged on a geographical basis and a manuscript guide to the archaeological galleries was prepared. Numerous copper coins, pieces of pottery and bronze images were restored and treated against further deterioration.

The number of pupils from schools in Madras and the mufassal who were shown round the Museum was 9,502. The total number of visitors was 403,333.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

There was a slight fall in the number of readers from 55,514 to 53,080 and in the number of volumes consulted from 125,987 to 124,449. The number of volumes lent locally was 23,933 (24,819) and to mufassal libraries 49 (109). The number of depositors rose from 1,659 to 1,844.

The number of books added to the library during the year was 549. Two hundred and forty-six (239) institutions sent their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins. Two hundred and seventy-three journals and 23 standard works were received from them. Seven new institutions were added to the exchange list during the year.

ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY.

The number of visitors to the Oriental Manuscripts Library was 5,628 as against 6,054 last year and the number of works consulted was 11,776 as against 11,548 last year. The Library was shifted from Egmore to the University Library Buildings at Chepauk. The Oriya Manuscripts in the Library were transferred to the Government of Orissa during the year.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

There were 1,125 public libraries under different kinds of managements in 1938-39 as against 1,099 in 1937-38. Of these three were for women.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND READING ROOMS.

There were 2,764 educational associations including associations of teachers and their membership was 142,196 including 12,053 women. The number of reading rooms and literary associations was 1,468 and their membership was 1,449,758.

ASTRONOMY (1938).

KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

During the year there was a slight decrease in almost all forms of solar activity except the prominence areas which showed an increase of 12 per cent. Displacements of the H_α line in the chromosphere and prominences observed with the spectroscope numbered 323 ; the number of displacements in prominences observed with the spectrohelioscope was 187. Compared with the previous year, the number of new groups of sunspots showed a decrease of 13 per cent.

A photometric study was made of the changes of Magnesium *b* group and other strong Fraunhofer lines from the centre of the sun's disc to the polar and equatorial limb. A new multiplet was identified and ^5D terms located. Precise measures of intensity were made by photographic photometry for the lines of the multiplet

under varying degrees of excitation. The staff measured the intensity of Cosmic Radiation at Agra and Kodaikanal and studied the diurnal variation of intensity with sidereal and mean times. A statistical study of prominence areas was also made to determine the possible influence of the earth on solar prominences.

Observations with the Hale spectrohelioscope were mainly directed to a study of bright chromospheric eruptions. Photographs of the monochromatic image of the sun's disc in *K* light were obtained on 322 days, prominence plates in *K* light on 303 days and H_α disc plates on 283 days. The Milne-Shaw seismograph recorded 255 earthquakes during the year.

THE ZOO.

The Corporation Zoological Gardens continued to be in charge of a Zoology graduate. Various improvements were effected including the construction of an ornamental parapet wall round the lake. Pleasure boats are allowed on the lake. Some rare animals were purchased.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE (1938–39).

The annual transfer of the records of the Secretariat and of the Board of Revenue was postponed as the racks were being repainted. Two hundred and twenty-six volumes of Bombay and Bengal General Orders were transferred to the Bombay Government, the Defence Department Record-keeper, Calcutta, and the Imperial Record Department. During the year six research students and six other persons were given access to records. The subject of the researches included the political history of Malabar district, judicial and municipal administration, and the history of the Carnatic.

The printing of records relating to the period from 1751 to 1765, which covers the prolonged and successful struggle of the East India Company with the French, was in progress. The Government sanctioned the issue of a supplementary catalogue for the Dutch records received from Bombay and the Imperial Record Department.

With a view to the better preservation of district records, attenders from all the districts except Vizagapatam were given training in mending.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Periodicals (The Press), 1938.

The number of periodicals (including 323 newspapers) published in the Presidency was 857. Of these 173 were newly started and 162 ceased publication during the year. Fifty-two newspapers were published in English, 111 in Tamil, 60 in Telugu, 18 in Malayalam, 20 in Kanarese, 39 were bilingual, 10 trilingual or more and 13 in other languages. Seventeen of them had daily and 6 both daily and weekly issues. The number of newspapers published in Madras was 129. The principal dailies circulating in the Presidency in English were "The Hindu", "The Madras Mail" and "The Indian Express"; those in Tamil were "Dhinamani", "Swadesamitran" and "Jaya Bharathi"; those in Telugu were "Andhra Patrika", "Andhra Prabha" and "Janavani"; those in Malayalam were "Chandrika" and "Mathrubhumi".

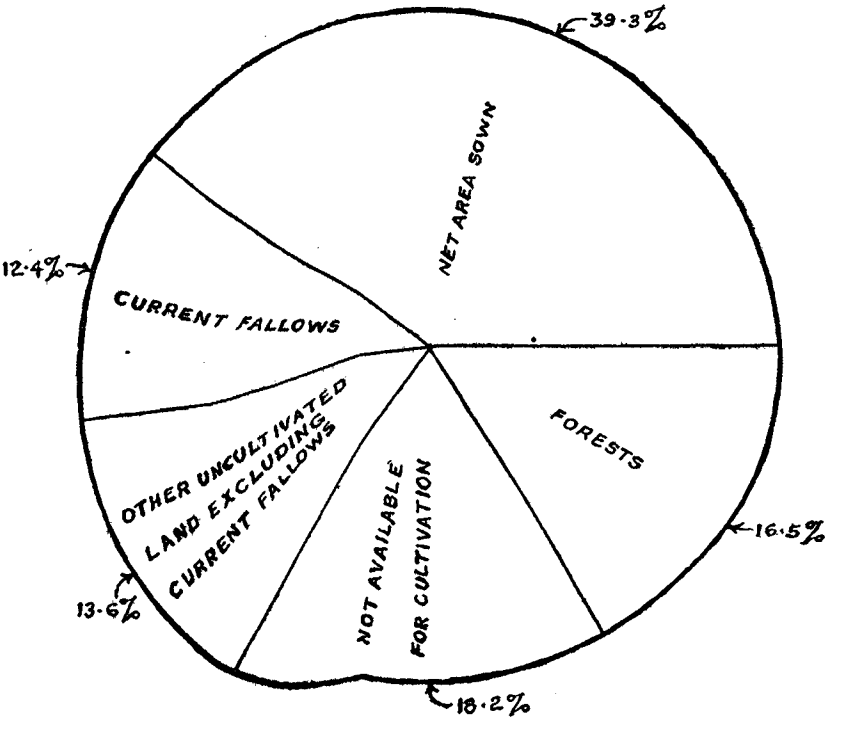
Registration of Books.

There was an increase in the number of books registered from 2,700 to 2,917. Of these 1,073 were in Tamil, 732 in Telugu, 466 in English, 130 in Malayalam and 83 in Kanarese. The number of publications, especially in the languages of the Presidency, on Religion, Medicine, History, Science, Mathematics and Natural Science increased. The number of books designed for educational purposes was 968 or over 33 per cent of the total output.

The Madras city continued to hold its role as the largest publishing centre with a total of 1,749 publications. Next in order of importance were East Godavari, Tanjore, Madura, Malabar and South Kanara.

UTILIZATION OF LAND.

1938—39.



CHAPTER IX.—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

UTILIZATION OF LAND.

The total area of the Presidency for which details were available was 79·795 million acres. Of this 13 191 million acres were forest and 14·497 million acres were not available for cultivation. Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows accounted for 10·863 million acres and 9·861 million acres were fallow. The area cultivated was 31·383 million acres of which 4·578 million acres were sown more than once during the year. The chief sources of irrigation were Government canals and tanks which irrigated 3·754 million acres and 2·903 million acres respectively, followed in order of importance by wells, other sources and private channels which together irrigated 1·789 million acres. Crops on 10·495 million acres were irrigated, the chief irrigated crop being paddy with 7·521 million acres.

Of the total area sown, food grains and pulses accounted for 25·435 million acres (including 9·844 million acres of paddy and 4·914 million acres of cholam), oil seeds for 5·568 million acres (including 3·772 million acres of groundnut) and cotton for 1·929 million acres.

CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

The economic condition of the agricultural population during the fasli was much the same as in the previous fasli. The low outturn of crops, especially dry crops, coupled with low prices caused some hardship to the ryots in spite of the liberal land revenue concessions granted by the Government.

The Madras Agriculturists Relief Act and the Prohibition Act continued to be in force during the fasli.

The Prohibition Act was extended to the districts of Cuddapah and Chittoor from the 1st October 1938. The Act was as well received in these districts as it had been in Salem, and women in particular were its enthusiastic

supporters. As in the Salem district, the working of the Act was entrusted to the Police Department which received wholehearted co-operation from many non-officials and other officers of the Government. Illicit distillation was not much in evidence.

To provide employment for ex-tappers in agricultural pursuits, a Co-operative Land Colonization Society was formed in the Salem district and lands were selected and assigned to the Society. Proposals to start similar Land Colonization Societies in the Chittoor district were under consideration by the Government. The Department of Industries and Commerce conducted demonstrations in the manufacture of jaggery from palmyra and date juice and co-operative societies for the manufacture of jaggery from sweet toddy were started in the Cuddapah and Chittoor districts.

The Special Development Officer continued to work in the Salem district. Thrift was encouraged by the hundi box saving system in all the three districts, and the collections were satisfactory. In Chittoor district the Co-operative Department organized societies for labour contract, bee-keeping, land colonization and metal industry and loan and sale societies. Sale and credit societies and women's cottage industries were also organized in the Cuddapah district. The rural uplift schools sanctioned by the Government for the Salem district did good work. Similar activities were undertaken in the Chittoor and Cuddapah districts.

The beneficial effects of Prohibition on the economic and social condition of the masses were becoming more pronounced. Apart from ensuring a better standard of living among that large section of the population which had previously been living on the border line of want, those who had previously spent much of their income on liquor were enabled to discharge their previous debts in many cases and to improve their health.

The Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938, ameliorated the condition of the agriculturists by reducing their indebtedness to some extent. The ryots were resorting to the Debt Conciliation Boards to have their debts scaled down. Land Mortgage Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies afforded some relief. The economic condition of the agricultural labourer was on the whole fair.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

[*Fasli* 1348 (1938–39).]

South-west Monsoon.

The south-west monsoon advanced on the Malabar Coast early, i.e., about the 26th May and extended into the Konkan and the Deccan in the beginning of June. Soon after, the weather became unsettled over the north and central Bay of Bengal and between the 6th and the 8th a well-marked low pressure area lay off the Circars-Orissa coast helping the monsoon to strengthen over the West Coast and the Deccan and to extend to the north Madras coast. The rainfall in June was normal or above the normal in the Circars, Kurnool, Cuddapah, the Carnatic, North Arcot, Tanjore and the West Coast. The monsoon continued to be active on the West Coast in the first half of July but slackened in the latter half of that month. Thunder-showers occurred during the last few days of the month in parts of the Province. Heavy rains in parts of Salem and Trichinopoly caused floods in rivers and streams and breaches in tanks resulting in some damage. The rainfall in July was bordering on or above the normal in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Nellore, the Central districts (Chittoor excepted), the South and the West Coast. Good rains were received in August in almost all the districts and the rainfall in the month was above the normal outside Vizagapatam, East Godavari and the West Coast. Excessive rains in the Kistna district in the latter half of the month caused heavy floods in the Kollair, the Budameru and Tamileru resulting in submersion of crops in the taluks of Bezwada, Gannavaram and Divi. The monsoon began to recede by the middle of September and thunderstorm activity was pronounced in the Peninsula. During the last week, a deep depression formed over the central Bay of Bengal and moving in a westerly direction, intensified into a cyclonic storm with its centre about 250 miles east of Masulipatam. Crossing the coast, the storm weakened into a depression. There was fairly widespread rainfall over the Peninsula in association with the storm. The rainfall in September was normal or above the normal in all the districts except Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Malabar and the Nilgiris. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was on the whole

adequate being above the normal or bordering on it in all the districts outside Vizagapatam, Tanjore, the West Coast and the Nilgiris, where it was slightly below the normal.

Sowings of the early crops were above the average except in the Circars and the West Coast (wet crops only).

The condition of the standing crops was generally fair except in parts of Vizagapatam, Kistna and Tinnevelly.

North-east Monsoon.

During the second half of October local thundershowers occurred in the south of the Peninsula and conditions characteristic of the north-east monsoon set in in the last week of the month. The rainfall in October was very deficient in all the districts except Vizagapatam and Tanjore. A trough of low pressure appeared over the Bay of Bengal on the 4th November and developed into a cyclonic storm on the morning of the 8th, causing local showers in south-east Madras. Conditions became unsettled again on the 20th and intensified into a storm on the morning of the 23rd. Moving in a north-westerly direction, it passed inland near Masulipatam on the 26th. This disturbance was responsible for widespread and locally heavy rain on the north Madras coast particularly in the districts of Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari and caused considerable damage to houses, crops and gardens. A large number of cattle and sheep were lost and stores of grain and food stuffs were washed away or ruined. The rainfall in November was above the normal in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna and far below the normal in the other districts. The development of unsettled conditions in the neighbourhood of Ceylon in the fourth week of December temporarily strengthened the north-east monsoon and fairly widespread rain fell in the south of the Peninsula. The rainfall in the month was below the normal, except in Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad and the Nilgiris. In association with a storm in the south Bay of Bengal, the north-east monsoon temporarily revived over the Peninsula and the rainfall was fairly widespread in and around south-east Madras between the 10th and 13th of January. The month of January was practically rainless except for these falls. On the whole, the north-east monsoon was

above the normal in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna and below the normal in the other districts, in most of which it was very defective.

Sowings of the late crops were restricted or below the average throughout the Province, especially in the Central districts where there was a marked decrease in the area under cultivation.

The general failure of the north-east monsoon in the Province resulted in crops withering or becoming shavi, the tracts most severely affected being parts of the Central districts and the Carnatic.

Hot Weather Rains.

February was practically rainless, but there were local showers in the second half of March. On the 13th April, a depression developed in the south-west Bay of Bengal and intensifying into a storm on the same day, it crossed the coast near Cuddalore by the early morning of the 14th giving widespread and locally heavy rain in the south of the Peninsula. In consequence of this, the rainfall in April was normal or above the normal in all the districts except in Vizagapatam, Kistna and Bellary. Thunderstorms occurred in parts of the Province in May and the rainfall in the month was deficient in all the districts except Tanjore, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. The hot weather rains were on the whole below the normal in the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary, Tinnevelly and South Kanara and above the normal in the other districts. The season for the Province as a whole was not altogether satisfactory; it was definitely disappointing in parts of the Central districts.

Famine.

The year opened with four relief works and one test work in the Kurnool district, sixteen relief works and one test work in the Bellary district and six relief works in the Anantapur district, the average number of persons relieved daily in all the three districts being 120,918 of whom 84,613 were workers and 36,305 received gratuitous relief. The setting in of the south-west monsoon and early rains in June and July checked the spread of the distress and no more works were opened. There were heavy rains in August and the numbers on relief began to decline. By the beginning of September the situation had

eased and seasonal conditions were returning to normal. The relief works were closed one after another and the grant of relief was stopped completely by the 15th October except for the weaving centres which continued to the end of December.

Parts of the Coimbatore district suffered from famine. The south-west monsoon in this district was of very short duration and the north-east monsoon was an absolute failure. As there was a general failure of food and fodder crops, relief operations under the Famine Code were found necessary. Distress was confined to parts of the taluks of Dharapuram, Palladam and Udamalpet, which are the driest part of the district. Four test works were opened early in February in all the three taluks. The two test works in Dharapuram and the one test work in Udamalpet were converted into relief works by the end of February while the test work in Palladam was converted into a relief work in March 1939. Distress was severe in all the three taluks and some more relief works had to be opened. Altogether nine relief works were in progress in the three taluks at the close of the year, the average number of persons relieved daily being 68,638 of whom 48,957 were workers and 19,411 received gratuitous relief.

The failure of the north-east monsoon also necessitated the starting of road works out of Government grants by the District Boards in Chingleput, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Madura and Ramnad.

Remissions.—Land revenue had to be remitted on a comparatively large scale in parts of West Godavari (Rs. 2,63,160), Kistna (Rs. 7,23,646), Nellore (Rs. 2,72,819), Chingleput (Rs. 8,83,621), South Arcot (Rs. 7,64,918), North Arcot (Rs. 3,20,837), Coimbatore (Rs. 5,55,929) and Madura (Rs. 2,00,776). On account of the unfavourable season, the assessment on dry lands due for fasli 1348 was remitted in varying degrees in parts of the districts of Anantapur, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Tinnevelly, comprising 80 villages of the Penukonda taluk, 47 villages of the Hindupur taluk, 6 villages of the Anantapur taluk, 182 villages in each of the taluks of Ponneri and Madurantakam, 180 villages in the Chingleput taluk, 156 villages in the Sriperumbudur taluk, 128 villages of the Tiruvallur taluk, 107 villages of the Saidapet taluk, 78 villages of the

Conjeeveram taluk, 99 villages of the Palladam taluk, 81 villages of the Dharapuram taluk, 79 villages of the Udamalpet taluk, 8 villages of the Tiruturaipundi taluk, and 61 villages of the Sankaranayinarkoil taluk, or 1,474 villages in all the five districts. The collection of the unremitted dry assessment was also postponed to the next fasli in the villages of the districts of Anantapur and Tanjore affected by the unfavourable season.

The collection of the following items of land revenue was also postponed to fasli 1349 :—

(i) the suspended land revenue in the Madakasira, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug taluks of the Anantapur district,

(ii) half the suspended dry assessment of fasli 1347 in the taluks of Rayadrug, Siruguppa, Adoni and Alur of the Bellary district,

(iii) the May kist in 29 villages of the Coimbatore taluk,

(iv) the balance of assessment which remained uncollected at the end of May 1939 in the famine affected villages of the taluks of Dharapuram, Palladam and Udamalpet,

(v) assessment and cesses on dry lands in 81 villages of Karur taluk and 19 villages of Trichinopoly taluk and

(vi) the last two kists in 33 villages of Dindigul taluk.

The collection of the unremitted dry assessment of fasli 1347 in the taluks of Penukonda and Hindupur of Anantapur district was also remitted.

Fodder.

Stocks of fodder were generally sufficient except in parts of the Coimbatore and Ramnad districts. Concessions in railway freight charges for the import of fodder from Salem and Tanjore districts were granted. In the Coimbatore district facilities were also afforded for grazing by throwing open some of the closed reserve forests and by a reduction of the grazing fees.

Special Remissions.

In addition to the seasonal remissions and suspensions referred to above, the Government ordered that the land revenue concessions granted for fasli 1347 on account

of the fall in prices of agricultural produce should be repeated for fasli 1348 also.

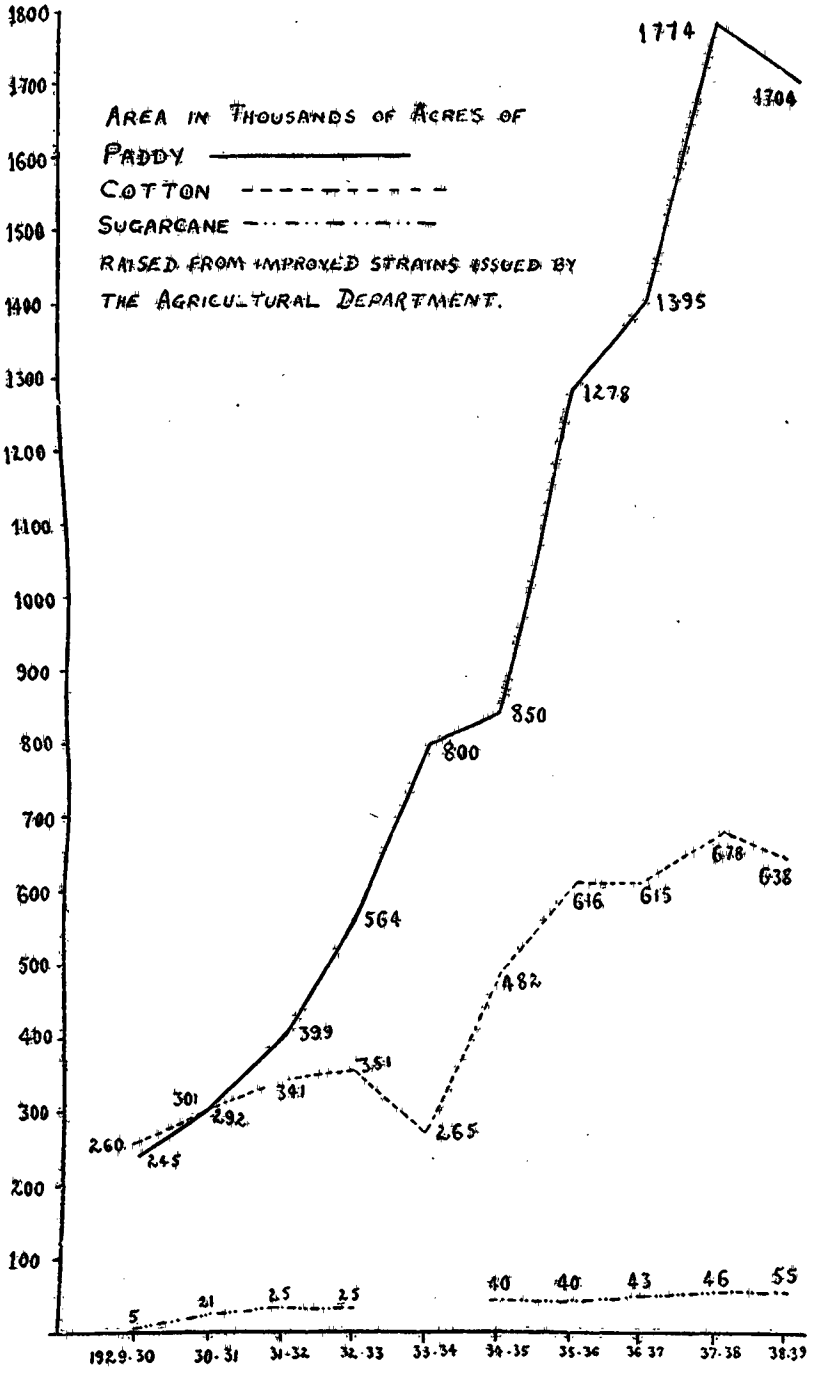
AGRICULTURE.

Research.

Chemical Research.—The work of the chemistry section was as usual confined to the study of soil science, the biochemistry of plants and animals and jaggery and malt making. The reclamation of alkaline soils in the Kattalai High Level Channel area was continued. Different plots of land were treated with gypsum and sulphur and a paddy crop was satisfactorily grown in them ; seedlings planted in untreated plots withered away. Investigations into the protein requirements of working bullocks were continued and feeding standards at maintenance and various levels of work were formulated based on the results of these experiments. A range of therapeutic products was prepared from ragi malt extract by blending it with a liver oil produced by the Fisheries Department. Active carbon was prepared from paddy husk on a large scale for use in jaggery making.

Crop Researches.—Increasing attention was paid to the improvement of crops, particularly paddy and cotton, by hybridization. This method is useful in breeding types with a combination of economic characters and resistance to disease. The method of single plant selection on the other hand has the drawback that characters which are absent in a plant cannot be introduced into it from outside. Three new strains of paddy were introduced bringing the total number of improved strains issued to 62. Experiments in the effect of different manures and electro-culture on plants were carried out. The crops in which researches were made included paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi and other millets, potatoes, cotton and other fibres, sugarcane, oil seeds including groundnut, coconuts, cashewnut, spices and tobacco.

Engineering.—There was an increased demand for improved implements in the year. A record number of 6,608 iron ploughs was sold. A cultivator and a ridge plough with adjustable wings were designed by the Research Engineer. Improvements were effected in the seed drill and manure distributor. A turmeric polisher designed by one of the staff was favourably received in the turmeric growing areas.


AREA IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF
PADDY
COTTON
SUGARCANE
RAISED FROM IMPROVED STRAINS ISSUED BY
THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
1800
1700
1600
1500
1400
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
1774
1704
1395
1278
850
800
564
399
301
292
260
245
341
361
265
482
616
615
678
638
5
21
25
25
40
40
43
46
55
1929-30
30-31
31-32
32-33
33-34
34-35
35-36
36-37
37-38
38-39

PROPAGANDA.

The results obtained by research are tested in trial plots for three years under local conditions before they are passed on to the cultivator by practical demonstration in his holding. There were 1,414 trial plots for testing the yielding capacity of new strains of various crops. The number of demonstration plots in ryots' lands was 8,740. Intensive propaganda was carried on by maistries in 1,075 villages of Vizagapatam district. Attention was devoted to the control of common pests and diseases. Three hundred and seventy-nine exhibitions and shows were held during festivals, health week celebrations and jamabandi camps. Twenty-three talks over the radio and 2,012 lectures were given. In paddy cultivation a reduction of seed rate in nurseries and transplanting of seedlings singly or in twos were recommended. The sowing of cotton in ridges instead of flat beds increased the ryots' earnings by Rs. 4 per acre. Improved methods of cultivation of sugarcane were popularized. The department constructed 1,137 improved furnaces for cultivators of sugarcane and demonstrated the preparation of good jaggery. Thirty-nine improved sugarcane mills were supplied to ryots. Propaganda in fruit cultivation and the preservation of fodder in silo pits was continued. Large quantities of improved seed of different crops were distributed including 8,000 tons of paddy seed, 25,000 lb. of ragi seed, 276,000 lb. of Cambodia cotton seed and 60,000 lb. of groundnut seed. The number of demonstrations made in the use of improved implements was 29,986. An amount of Rs. 24,928 was granted by way of loans for the purchase of agricultural implements. Bee-keeping continued to gain in popularity and 151 bee-hives were sold. The usual short course in bee-keeping was held. Propaganda work was done in better methods of preserving manures. Composting of night soil with municipal rubbish was successfully demonstrated. The total number of compost pits maintained was 5,352. Nearly 300,000 acres of green manure crops were sown with improved seed supplied by the department.

MARKETING.

Marketing surveys on citrus fruits, wool and hair, barley, coconuts, sheep and goats and mangoes were completed. The surveys of mustard and rape, sugar, maize, gram, fish, lac and cashewnut were continued.

Nearly 26,000 maunds of rice were graded at the two new grading stations at Nellore and Kuttalam. Over 3 lakhs of eggs and about Rs. 0·50 lakh worth of tobacco were also graded. Grade specifications for mangoes and oranges were drawn up and the grading of these fruits was started. Societies for marketing eggs, fruit and potatoes worked in the year. A special enquiry was made into the export of rice to Ceylon. Investigations were also carried out into the development of the plantain trade and methods of sampling groundnut.

Agricultural Education.

The number of students admitted to the B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree course at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore in 1939 was 49. Forty-one out of 49 candidates passed the first examination, 29 out of 37 the second examination and 29 out of 35 the final examination. The teaching and research sections were amalgamated during the year. The number of hours in dairy practice was increased. There were 3 farm labourers schools with 96 pupils. Short courses in practical agriculture were conducted at various centres. The subjects taught included farm management, horticulture, insect pests and diseases, dairying, care of animals, bee-keeping, jaggery making, farm implements, manuring and fruit culture.

Finance.

The receipts of the department decreased from Rs. 3·55 lakhs to Rs 3·0 lakhs and expenditure from Rs. 22·37 lakhs to Rs. 20·62 lakhs.

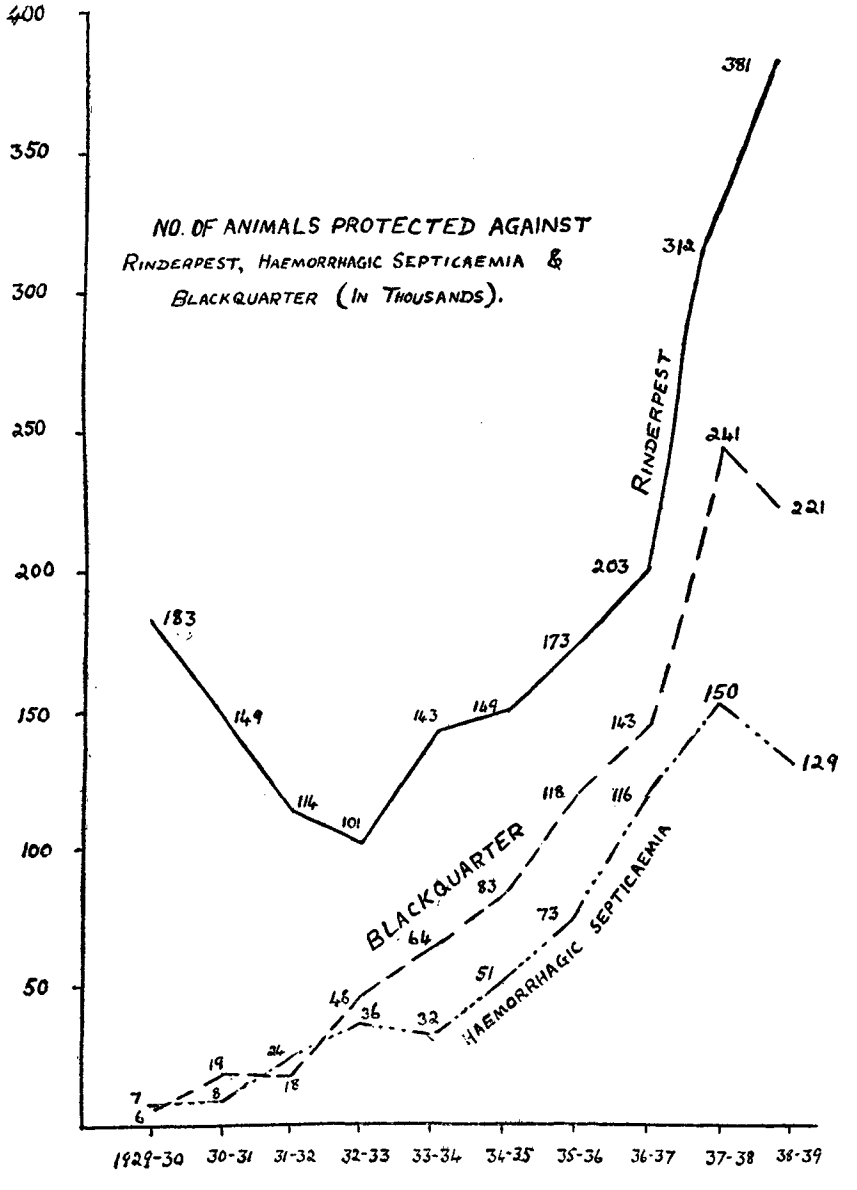
HORTICULTURE.

Government Gardens.

The Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund and Sim's Park, Coonoor, were well maintained. Several new varieties of plant material were added by purchase or exchange. At Sim's Park various improvements were made in the appearance and lay out of the gardens.

Madras Agri-Horticultural Society.

The "root-stock" experiments to discover the stock best suited for the cultivation of certain plants which do not do well on their own roots were successfully conducted


NO. OF ANIMALS PROTECTED AGAINST
RINDERPEST, HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA &
BLACKQUARTER (IN THOUSANDS).
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
RINDERPEST
BLACKQUARTER
HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA
183
149
114
101
143
149
173
203
312
381
241
221
64
83
118
143
46
36
32
51
73
116
150
129
7
6
19
8
24
18
1929-30
30-31
31-32
32-33
33-34
34-35
35-36
36-37
37-38
38-39

on a large scale. Particularly good results were obtained with Ipomoea Horsfalliae, Bougainvilleas, Erythrina, the "Cannon ball" tree, Petrea arborae, and Mimusops Elengi. Experimental work in the field of plant breeding was directed to the producing of improved hybrid forms of Hibiscus rosa sinensis and important classes of tropical bulbs that flower dependably in the plains in South India. The results were very encouraging. The Society introduced many new varieties of plant material during the year.

New varieties of Mango, Guava, Pineapple, Mulberry, Eugenias, Citrus and Pappaya were planted in the experimental fruit garden.

A course in practical gardening was held. Plant material was received as gifts or in exchange for other plants from a number of persons and institutions throughout the world.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.

In the three plantations at Naduvattam, Dodabetta and on the Anamalais 267 acres were planted out and the amount of bark harvested was 584,833 lbs. By using richer bark than usual, the quantity of quinine extracted was increased by about 18 per cent over that of 1937–38. Sales of quinine sulphate rose from 22,703 lbs. to 26,519½ lbs. and of cinchona febrifuge from 16,133½ lbs. to 17,766½ lbs. There was an increase in the total quantity of quinine drugs manufactured from 36,905½ lbs. to 42,174½ lbs. The net profit of the department increased from Rs. 1·82 lakhs to Rs. 2·92 lakhs.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Outbreaks and Treatment.

The number of outbreaks of contagious cattle disease fell from 5,706 to 5,551. The total mortality from rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, anthrax and blackquarter was 29,051. Besides, there were 3,246 deaths due to diseases which could not be diagnosed for lack of cases during the tours made by the staff. Nearly 4 lakhs of animals were protected against rinderpest and of these the mortality among cattle was 0·03 per cent and 0·55 per cent among other animals. Protection against anthrax was given to 0·11 lakh of animals, against haemorrhagic septicaemia to 1·29 lakhs and against blackquarter to 2·21 lakhs.

The number of Veterinary institutions excluding private institutions was 115. There were 2·76 lakhs of animals treated at them during the year. The itinerating staff was increased by 12 to 145. They treated 1·48 lakhs of cases. The number of castrations rose from 83,202 to 93,400, most of them being performed by the popular Burdizzo method.

Propaganda.

The staff carried on propaganda in the course of their tours by the distribution of leaflets and posters, lantern lectures and demonstration. Propaganda motor vans were also used to good purpose. Several interesting talks were given over the radio by members of the Veterinary College.

Investigation and Research.

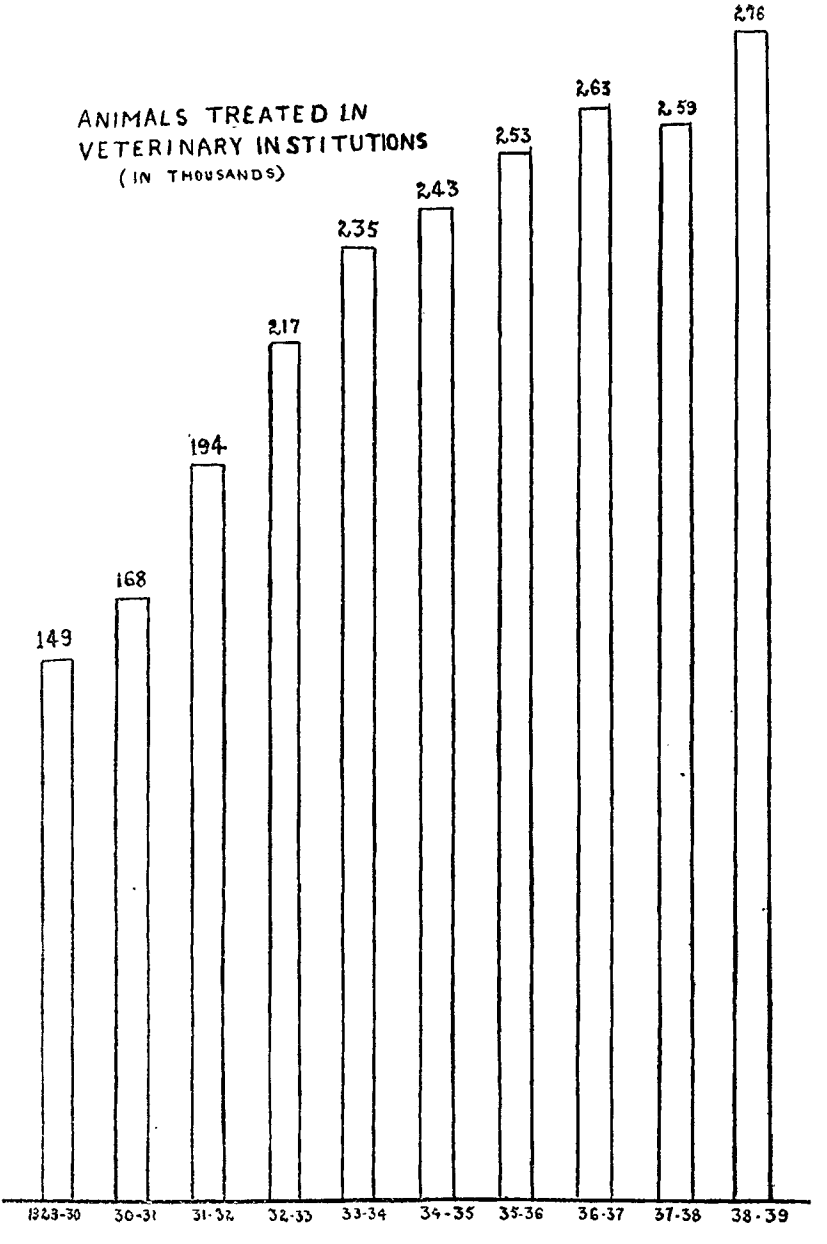
Attempts were made to determine the minimum safe dose of goat virus to be given for protection against rinderpest. Experiments were made in the use of goat spleen tissue vaccine and the results were encouraging. Arrangements were made to manufacture at the Serum Institute the Mukteswar vaccine for protection against blackquarter. Treatment against foot and mouth disease with soda ash and chloride of lime was tried and the results were being studied. The research into chronic fluorosis in cattle was continued. The use of sterilized bone-meal among cattle affected gave good results. The Veterinary Investigation Officer continued his investigations into the incidence of several diseases.

Serum Institute.

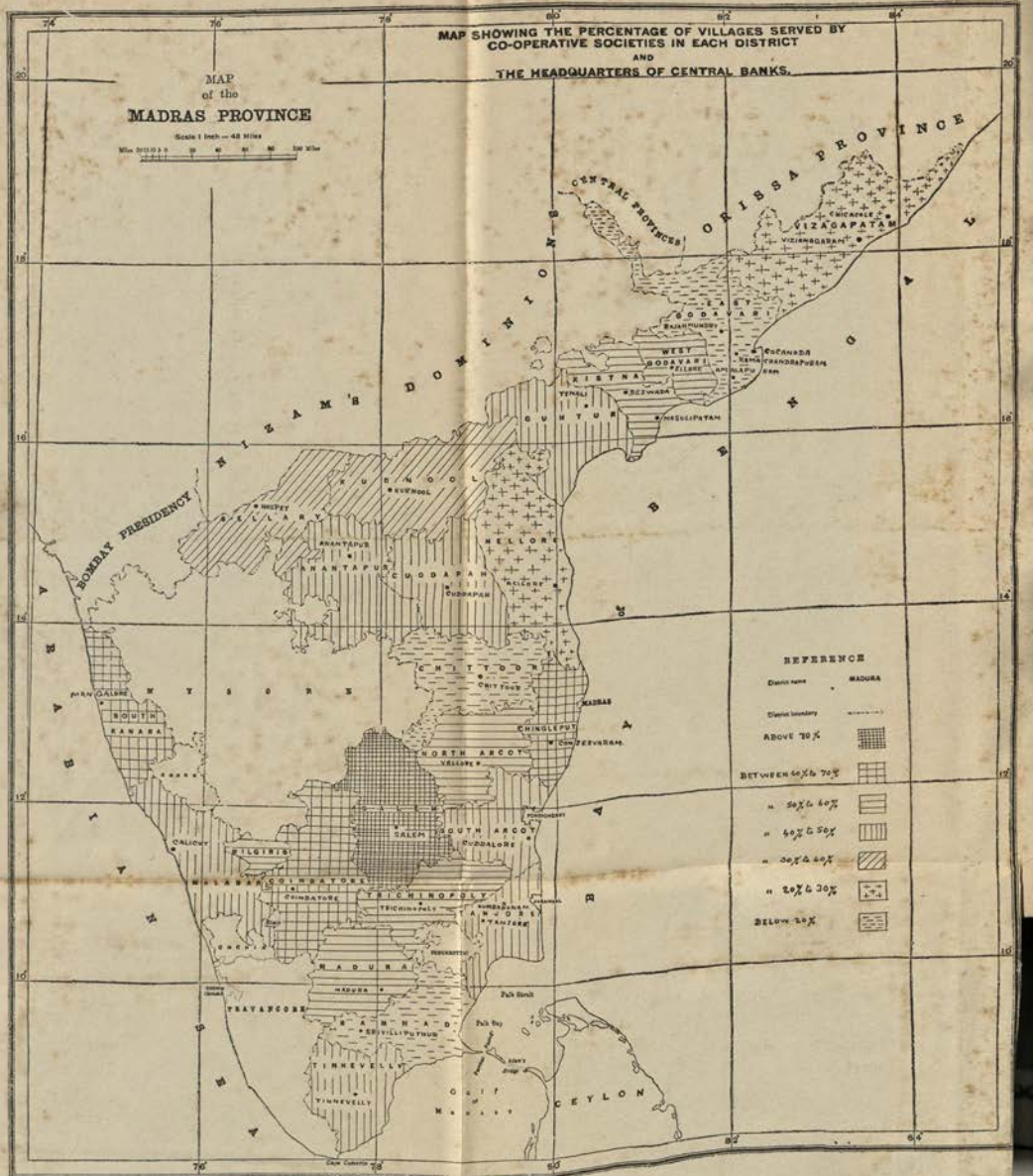
The Institute manufactured sera, vaccines and virus for protection against the commonest diseases of livestock. A new strain of rinderpest goat virus was introduced. The number of specimens examined under the microscope was over twice that of the previous year.

Madras Veterinary College.

The G.M.V.C. diploma course was extended to four years and the B.V. Sc. degree course to a period of five years. The minimum educational qualification for admission to the diploma course was fixed as a pass in the Intermediate examination with Chemistry or Natural Science for all candidates except Muslims and scheduled


ANIMALS TREATED IN
VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS
(IN THOUSANDS)
149
168
194
2.17
2.35
2.43
2.53
2.63
2.59
2.76
1929-30
30-31
31-32
32-33
33-34
34-35
35-36
36-37
37-38
38-39

LIBRARY
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY


MAP SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES SERVED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN EACH DISTRICT AND THE HEADQUARTERS OF CENTRAL BANKS.
MAP of the MADRAS PROVINCE
Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles
REFERENCE
District name MADURA
District boundary
ABOVE 70%
BETWEEN 60% & 70%
" 50% & 60%
" 40% & 50%
" 30% & 40%
" 20% & 30%
BELOW 20%
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
MYSORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
ORISSA PROVINCE
BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
GULF OF MANAAR
PALK STRAIT
PALK BAY
CEYLON
VIZAGAPATAM
EAST GODAVARI
WEST GODAVARI
KISTNA
GUNTUR
NELLORE
CUDDAPAH
KURNOOL
BELLARY
ANANTAPUR
CHITTOOR
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
SALEM
COIMBATORE
TRICHINOPOLY
MADURA
TINNEVELLY
RAMNAD
TRAVANCORE
SOUTH CANARA
MALABAR
NILGIRIS
MADRAS

classes. At the end of the year there were 126 students on the rolls. Practical training was given in all branches of veterinary science including the production of sera and virus. A refresher course was conducted for veterinary officers and those who attended were examined by a board of examiners.

Live-stock.—The livestock section was taken over from the Agricultural Department on the 1st April 1938. The strains of livestock maintained at the two research stations at Hosur and Guntur included Scindhis, Cross-breds, Kangayams, Hallikars and Ongoles. The department also experimented with buffaloes, sheep, pigs, and poultry. Thirteen persons were trained at the research station, Hosur, in cattle breeding, fodder growing and poultry keeping. The Government awarded grants to district boards for the purchase of breeding bulls.

Finance.

The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1·02 lakhs (Rs. 0·79 lakh) and the expenditure to Rs. 12·85 lakhs (Rs. 11·12 lakhs.)

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The year was one of general progress. The number of societies and their transactions increased. There was an improvement in repayments, and the movement expanded in new directions. Non-credit and marketing societies did especially good work.

Societies.

The number of societies increased from 13,138 to 13,759. There were 1,691 applications for registration of which 828 were accepted. These included 172 non-credit societies. The registration of 207 societies was cancelled as reformation or revival was found impossible in their case. The committees of 20 societies were under supersession and 961 societies were under the management of agents. Of the societies that worked in 1937–38, 298 were placed in class A (thoroughly good), 1,564 in class B (some defaulters and mistakes in accounts), 8,044 in class C (not falling under classes A, B or D) and 1,726 in class D (bad and liable to be liquidated if they fail to come into class C in two years).

Rectification.—The central banks continued the scheme of rectification and examined 6,981 societies. The total

amount of loans and interest involved was Rs. 295·47 lakhs of which Rs. 213·47 lakhs were adequately secured and Rs. 82 lakhs inadequately secured. The amount collected or for which additional security was obtained was Rs. 22·72 lakhs leaving Rs. 59·28 lakhs ill-secured.

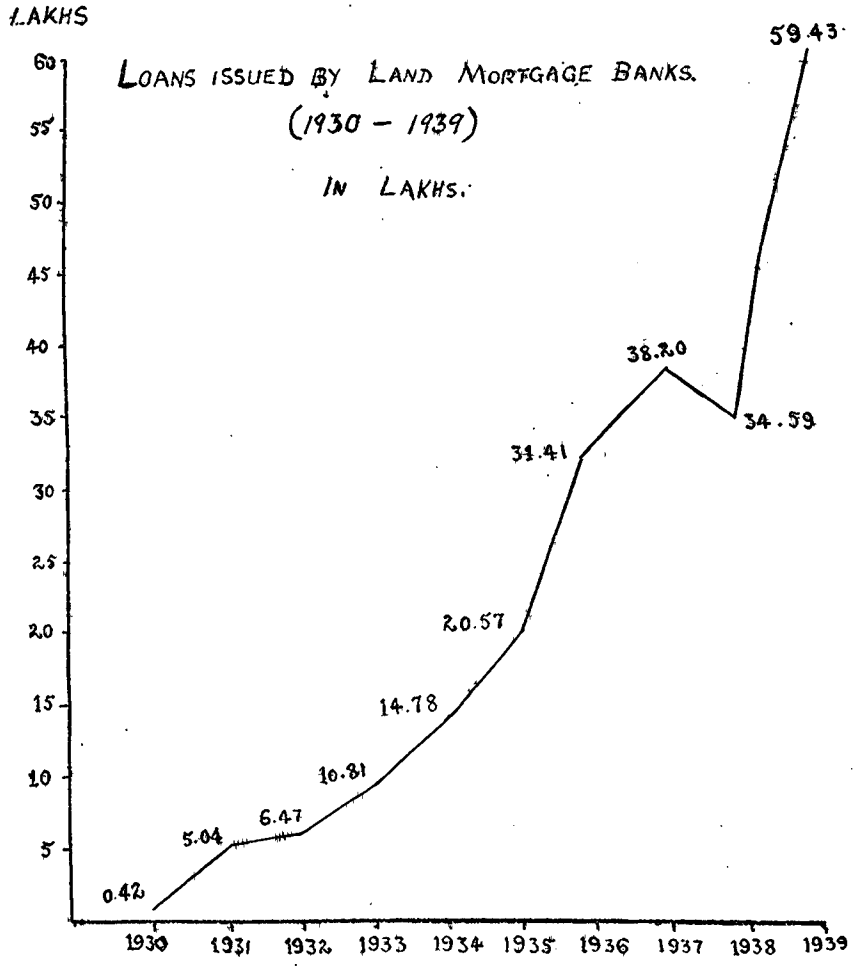
Resources.—The working capital of all societies excluding investments of one society in another rose from Rs. 1,199·48 lakhs to Rs. 1,322·83 lakhs.

Repayments.—Overdues in central banks amounted to Rs. 106·15 lakhs, in agricultural societies to Rs. 70·32 lakhs and in non-agricultural societies to Rs. 65·44 lakhs. There was a marked improvement all round in repayments.

BANKS.

Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.—The working capital of the bank increased from Rs. 204·88 lakhs to Rs. 236·45 lakhs. The total borrowings rose from Rs. 173·17 lakhs to Rs. 202·10 lakhs. The bank granted loans totalling Rs. 64·88 lakhs to central banks, Rs. 10·25 lakhs to individuals and Rs. 8·52 lakhs to primary societies. It lent about Rs. 40 lakhs at a special low rate of interest to central banks for financing sale societies and also granted a subsidy of Rs. 21,900 for the development of these societies. The net profits fell slightly from Rs. 2·93 lakhs to Rs. 2·36 lakhs.

Central Banks.—The registration of the Madras Christian Central Bank was cancelled leaving the number of central banks at 30. The central banks had 10,263 society members of which 194 were Unions, 8,771 Agricultural Credit Societies, and 911 Non-Agricultural Credit Societies. There was a slight fall in the paid up share capital from Rs. 49·79 lakhs to Rs. 49·53 lakhs owing to the exclusion of the figures for the Christian Central Bank, but the total borrowings rose from Rs. 409·68 lakhs to Rs. 452·03 lakhs and the working capital from Rs. 523·54 lakhs to Rs. 566·24 lakhs. The deposits of societies amounted to Rs. 131·16 lakhs. The actual outside liabilities of the banks, excluding paid up share capital, reserve funds and other funds owned by the banks were Rs. 462·95 lakhs and their assets Rs. 588·24 lakhs leaving a margin of Rs. 125·29 lakhs. Nearly one-fourth of the assets were in cash and liquid investments. The total short-term liabilities of the banks were Rs. 216·74 lakhs


LAKHS
LOANS ISSUED BY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.
(1930 – 1939)
IN LAKHS.
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0.42
5.04
6.47
10.81
14.78
20.57
31.41
38.20
34.59
59.43
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939

against which they held short-term assets of Rs. 188·30 lakhs, cash of Rs. 19·79 lakhs and investments of Rs. 122·13 lakhs. All the banks except three worked at a profit. Their net divisible profits rose from Rs. 3 15 lakhs to Rs. 3·18 lakhs. The maximum rate of dividend payable on shares was fixed at 5 per cent except in the case of some preferential shares. The percentage of the cost of management to total working capital was 0·9. Loans to individuals totalled Rs. 15·09 lakhs and recoveries Rs. 14·45 lakhs leaving Rs. 6·59 lakhs outstanding. There was a large increase in the amount of loans to societies from Rs. 142·25 lakhs to Rs. 201·08 lakhs (including short term loans of Rs. 137·67 lakhs) mainly owing to larger demands by agriculturists after the passing of the Agriculturists Relief Act and the encouragement of produce loans through sale societies. Recoveries from societies were Rs. 145 lakhs leaving 350·45 lakhs outstanding at the end of the year. Twenty-five central banks reduced their rates of interest to 5½ per cent or less. Twelve banks charged not more than 3½ per cent on loans to sale societies and 18 banks reduced the rate on outstandings to not more than 6 per cent.

Central Land Mortgage Bank.—The bank had another year of satisfactory progress. The number of member banks increased from 94 to 106. It continued to float debentures at cheap rates of interest. The amount issued during the year was Rs. 39·57 lakhs raising the total to Rs. 160·56 lakhs. The bank had Rs. 1·58 lakhs to the credit of the debenture redemption fund. Debentures to the value of Rs. 11·24 lakhs were redeemed. The Government increased their guarantee of the bank's debentures from Rs. 200 lakhs to Rs. 250 lakhs. The share capital rose from Rs. 6·69 lakhs to Rs. 7·76 lakhs, outstanding loans from Rs. 140·80 lakhs to Rs. 189·18 lakhs, the reserve fund from Rs. 1·59 lakh to Rs. 2·04 lakhs and net profits from Rs. 0·93 lakh to Rs. 1·13 lakh.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks.—On the 30th June 1939 there were 112 primary land mortgage banks and no district was without one. Loans totalling Rs. 237·27 lakhs had been advanced to members in 4,432 of the 17,241 villages covered by the banks. Seventy-two banks earned a profit of Rs. 99,477 while 38 worked at a loss of Rs. 14,770 and two had not started working. All the banks were able to meet their obligations to the Central

Land Mortgage Bank in the year. Of the demand of Rs. 8·60 lakhs under principal, the banks collected Rs. 7·32 lakhs, the percentage of arrears being 14·88. Under interest the demand was Rs. 8·73 lakhs and collection Rs. 8·51 lakhs, leaving a balance of 2·52 per cent.

Agricultural Societies.

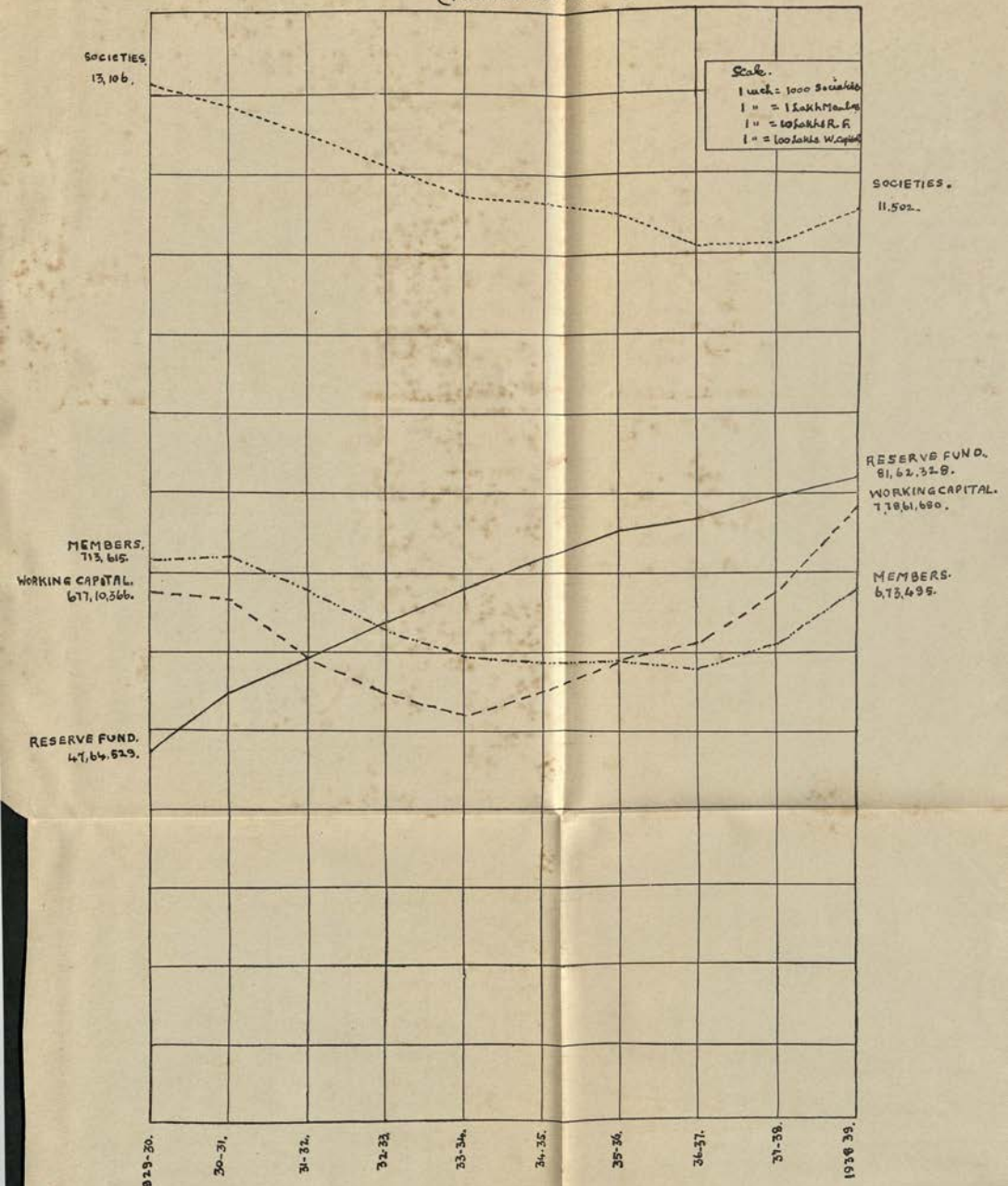
The number of agricultural societies other than land mortgage banks and credit societies rose from 567 to 623 with a total membership of 59,457. The societies had a paid up share capital of Rs. 6·93 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 98·13 lakhs. 305 societies earned a net profit of Rs. 0·77 lakh and 303 sustained a loss of Rs. 3·51 lakhs of which one society alone contributed a loss of Rs. 2·95 lakhs.

Credit Societies.—The number of agricultural credit societies rose from 10,520 with 523,998 members to 10,926 with 567,279 members. Their working capital increased from Rs. 437·13 lakhs to Rs. 473 lakhs and loans issued from Rs. 110·97 lakhs to Rs. 147·47 lakhs. Fifty-five per cent of the societies sustained a loss of Rs. 20·29 lakhs while the remainder earned a profit of Rs. 4·06 lakhs. The percentage of balance to demand under principal fell from 63·39 to 61·06 and that under interest rose from 68·48 to 68·59.

Multiple Purpose Societies.—There were two multiple purpose societies in the year. Some of the ordinary credit societies made provision in their bye-laws for the joint purchase of agricultural requirements, the joint ownership of implements, the maintenance of stud bulls, the management of libraries and reading rooms and the encouragement of thrift.

Loan and Sale Societies.—There was an increase in the number of loan and sale societies from 118 to 134 and in membership from 18,936 to 27,548. There was a marked increase in loans made from Rs. 62·12 lakhs to Rs. 95·86 lakhs. The total value of stock on hand and received was Rs. 179·05 lakhs, of which produce worth Rs. 45·87 lakhs was sold and Rs. 52·13 lakhs worth released without sale. Eighty societies earned a profit of Rs. 52,714 while 49 societies worked at a loss of Rs. 11,482 and 5 had neither a profit nor a loss. Five sale societies were given loans by Government amounting to Rs. 34,525 and free grants

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
(FROM 1929-30 TO 1938-39)



of Rs. 11,012 for the construction of godowns. A subsidy of Rs. 26,500 was sanctioned to 62 of the smaller sale societies. The system of controlled credit was in operation in 18 districts and covered 21,925 acres.

Marketing Societies.—The Madras Provincial Marketing Society had 86 member societies and a paid up share capital of Rs 6,100. It sold goods worth Rs 1·70 lakhs and earned a commission of Rs. 7,931.

Milk Supply Unions and Societies —There were 6 milk supply unions and 51 milk supply societies. The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union bought 666,840 measures of milk for Rs. 2·05 lakhs and sold 617,907 measures of pasteurised milk to the public and state hospitals in the city for Rs. 2·41 lakhs. The unsold milk was converted into milk products which realised Rs. 16,191. The union earned a profit of Rs. 13,915. The unions at Coimbatore and Ellore made a small profit; those at Madura and Nellore worked at a loss and the one at Salem was just started. The milk supply societies collect the milk and deliver it to the unions for sale. These societies had a total membership of 1,613 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 12,692.

Other Societies.—Among other societies were 15 sugarcane growers societies and unions, 8 fruit growers societies, 13 kudimaramat and irrigation societies, 37 agricultural demonstration and agricultural improvements societies, 10 land reclamation societies, 5 cattle breeding societies, 5 egg production and poultry farming societies, 4 better living societies, 290 tenants societies and 25 others.

Societies for the Consolidation of Holdings.—The Government ordered that these societies should be started in a few districts to begin with, and set apart Rs. 50,000 out of the Government of India grant for rural uplift to meet the cost of special inspectors to supervise the societies. There were 16 such societies working in 6 districts. One society consolidated 181·21 acres, the average extent of a holding increasing from 0·22 acre to 1·39 acres.

Colonization Societies. There were three colonization societies of which two were started to encourage the educated unemployed to take up agriculture as an occupation and the third to provide work for the ex-toddy tappers of Salem district.

Non-Agricultural and other Societies.

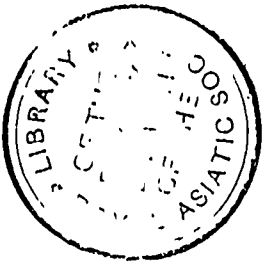
The number of non-agricultural societies excluding credit societies rose from 583 to 672 with 59,442 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 17·02 lakhs. Four hundred and thirty-one societies earned a net profit of Rs. 1·76 lakhs while 224 societies worked at a loss of Rs. 2·46 lakhs, of which loss one society alone contributed Rs. 1·79 lakhs.

Credit Societies.—The number of credit societies rose from 1,070 to 1,131 while the membership rose from 275,424 to 292,844. Their total working capital increased from Rs. 393·14 lakhs to Rs. 417·43 lakhs. The societies disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 293·33 lakhs of which Rs. 110·34 lakhs were short-term loans. Of the demand of Rs. 321·75 lakhs from members the balance outstanding was Rs. 63·24 lakhs. Two hundred and sixty-four societies incurred a loss of Rs. 1·27 lakhs and the rest made a profit of Rs. 7·13 lakhs.

Stores Societies.—The number of stores societies rose from 73 to 85 and the value of goods sold from Rs. 21·60 lakhs to Rs. 23·77 lakhs. Some of the societies earned a profit of Rs. 68,003 while the rest worked at a loss of Rs. 12,062. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society which is the most successful institution of this type earned a profit of Rs. 19,213. It had 24 branches and 5,943 members.

School and College Societies.—The 94 school and college societies sold goods worth Rs. 1·73 lakhs. Some of the societies earned Rs. 13,650 while the others incurred a loss of Rs. 1,351. A Central Stationery Store was started to supply the requirements of the primary societies.

Weavers Societies.—The number of weavers societies rose from 133 to 174 and their working capital from Rs. 2·42 lakhs to Rs. 3·39 lakhs. They purchased raw materials for Rs. 3·22 lakhs and sold finished products worth Rs. 7·37 lakhs. Some of the societies made a profit of Rs. 16,319 and others incurred a loss of Rs. 27,348 of which loss two societies alone contributed Rs. 11,414. The Madras Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society had 276 members including 36 Central Banks and societies other than those for weavers. The society received a subvention of Rs. 68,800 from the Government of India. It subsidised 123 primary societies, granted cash credits to them for the purchase of yarn and for the


LIBRARY
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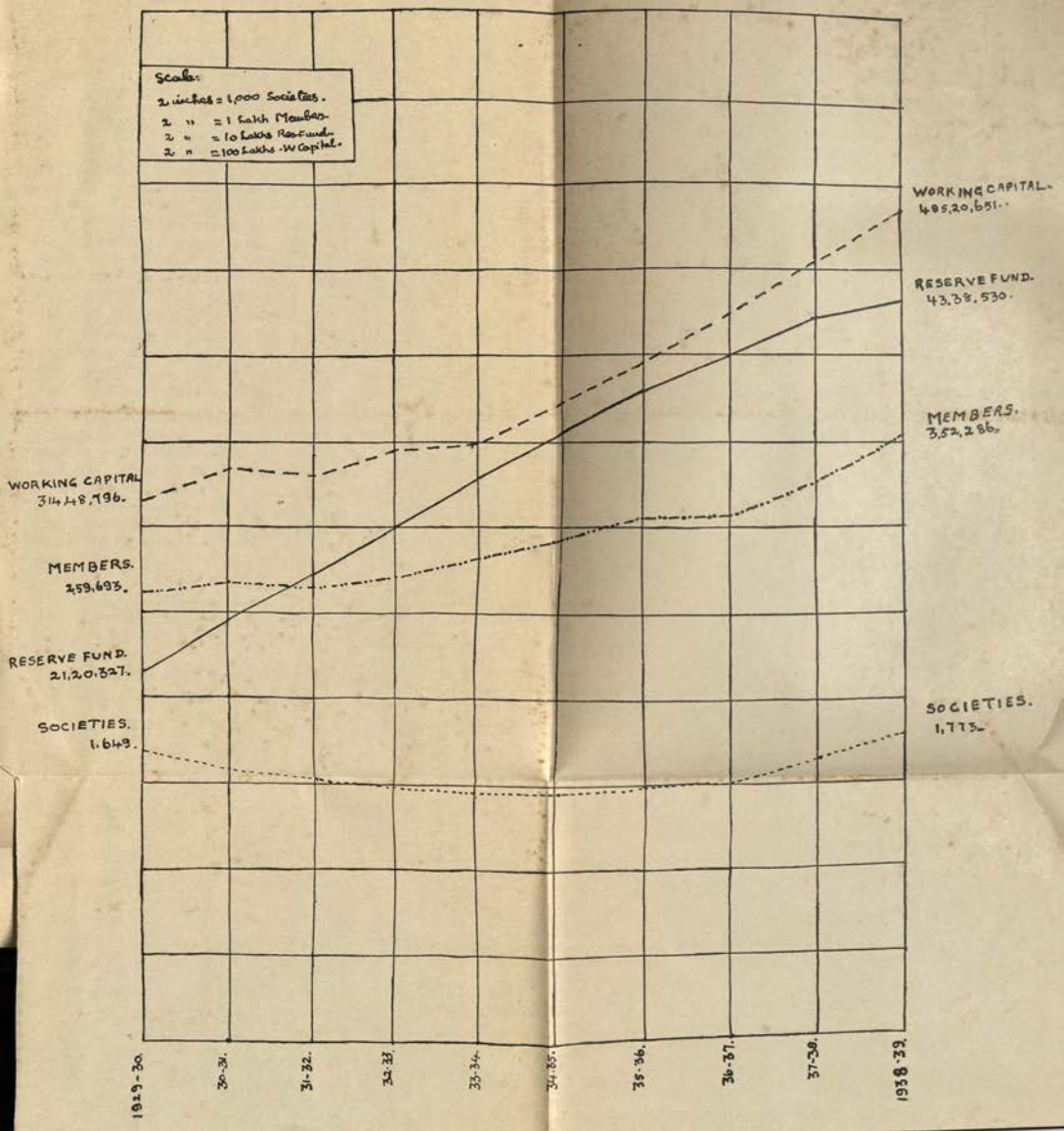
PROGRESS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(FROM 1929-30 TO 1938-39)



payment of wages and also advanced loans on the security of finished products. The society ran an emporium at Madras and 7 sales depots in the mufassal. A calendering plant was installed. The society made a net profit of Rs. 6,385.

Societies for Cottage Industries.—There were 13 societies for poultry farming, 2 for the manufacture and sale of khaddar, 1 for Ayurvedic medicines, 2 for bee-keeping, 1 for button manufacturers, 1 for leather workers, 1 for toy manufacturers and 5 for the production and sale of hand pounded rice.

Insurance Societies.—There were two insurance societies at the end of the year. The South India Co-operative Insurance Society had 9,266 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 45,815. The total life assurance business stood at Rs. 89·87 lakhs covering 10,613 policies. The society collected premia amounting to Rs. 3·05 lakhs. The Postal and Railway Mail Service Benefit Fund had 3,058 members. The premium income rose from Rs. 1·23 lakhs to Rs. 1·36 lakhs. The total life assurance fund was Rs. 5·71 lakhs at the end of the year.

Building Societies.—There were 126 societies of this type with 4,583 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 10·53 lakhs. 2,315 houses of an estimated value of Rs. 78·18 lakhs have been constructed by these societies.

Other Non-Agricultural Societies.—There were 22 labour contract societies, 3 printing societies, 50 better living societies, 28 fishermen's societies and 10 others. In addition, there were 44 societies exclusively for women. Special attention was paid to the encouragement of thrift in the districts of Salem, Chittoor, and Cuddapah where Prohibition was in force. In Salem the total savings in hundi boxes were Rs. 57,461. In Chittoor Rs. 7,607 were collected under the home-safe deposit scheme and in Cuddapah Rs. 26,726.

Scheduled Class Societies.—At the end of the year there were 2,647 societies formed specially for these classes of which 259 were for Kallars and 51 were under the Fisheries Department.

Societies for Hill Tribes.—There were 96 societies for hill tribes of which 72 were in the Nilgiris, 14 in East Godavari, 7 in Salem and one each in Vizagapatam, North Arcot and Kurnool.

General.

Madras Provincial Co-operative Union.—The Provincial Co-operative Union published the "Madras Journal of Co-operation" in English and maintained a library and reading room. It also subsidised the publication of other journals. It conducted 593 classes for the training of panchayatdars and members of societies.

Supervision.—The number of supervising unions at the end of the year was 252. District Central Banks co-ordinated the work of the unions and appointed supervisors. A sum of Rs. 4·17 lakhs was spent on supervision.

Co-operative Education.—The Madras Central Co-operative Institute conducted courses of training for the staff of the department and office bearers and employees of non-credit societies. There were 849 candidates for the Institute's examinations in Co-operation, Banking, Book-keeping and Auditing of whom 395 passed.

Litigation.—The number of arbitration references and civil suits decreed during the year was 16,366 and 555 respectively. The total number of decrees for execution was 93,352 of which 7,135 were satisfied before execution and 20,831 after taking execution proceedings.

Common Good Funds.—Central banks and societies spent a total sum of Rs. 43,476 out of their common good funds on education and propaganda, libraries and reading rooms, medical relief and sanitation, the repair of wells and roads, the promotion of cottage industries and the purchase of stud bulls.

Finance.

The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 4·18 (3·96) lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 13·81 (13·38) lakhs representing a net expenditure of Rs. 9·63 lakhs or 0·42 per cent of the total working capital of all societies.

FORESTS.

Silviculture.

Working Plans.—Including an area of 855 square miles brought under working plans during the year, the total area covered by sanctioned plans at the end of the year

was 13,689 square miles. In addition, working plans for an area of 1,578 square miles were awaiting sanction or under completion.

Management.—Timber forests were worked either under the clear-felling or the selection system. Under the latter only mature trees are marked and felled. The areas felled under both systems are replanted with timber species, mainly teak. The area clear-felled was about 1,721 acres; it was replanted partly by the department and partly by the "kumri" method. Selection fellings were made over 33,797 acres. The system of artificial gap regeneration was found unsatisfactory and it is now the accepted practice in deciduous forests to form larger areas of plantation to compensate for the timber extracted by selection felling and to leave the regeneration of gaps to nature. In evergreen forests there was sufficient natural regeneration. The fuel forests of the Presidency are clear-felled under the simple coppice system, the trees being so cut as to stimulate regeneration in the form of coppice shoots. Natural regeneration from fallen seed also takes place and is supplemented by artificial regeneration under the "rab" method or by "kumri" cultivation which combines the replanting of the forest with the cultivation of crops. The area worked under the simple coppice system was 29,000 acres and in 4,400 acres "rab" regeneration was done. The extraction of sandalwood was confined to dead trees and 536,933 acres were so worked. Bamboos were felled over an area of 795,141 acres. With a view to demonstrate the correct method of working bamboos and to have control over prices some departmental extraction was undertaken.

Regeneration.—Natural regeneration in timber and fuel forests was satisfactory; that of sandal, wattle and eucalyptus was generally good. As in the past clear-felling in the high forest was followed by artificial regeneration by stump planting. Mahogany, however, was found to grow better from transplants. Steps were taken to extend the area of manure leaf species, avaram, the bark of which is used in the tanning industry, and cashew. A certain amount of afforestation with casuarina, wattle and cardamom was done.

The total area regenerated was 9,200 acres of which teak accounted for 1,332 acres.

UTILIZATION.

The Forest Utilization Officer continued to organize special sales of timber, the supply of sleepers and the exploitation of minor forest produce. The timber market remained normal but there was a slight decrease in the price of teak. The turnover fell from Rs. 4·08 lakhs to Rs. 3·97 lakhs owing to a decrease in the value of sleepers supplied from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 3·90 lakhs.

Timber.—The total output of timber was 71,940 tons worth Rs. 28·06 lakhs as compared with 78,020 tons valued at Rs. 30·43 lakhs in the previous year.

Fuel.—The quantity of fuel extracted was 2·06 (2·01) lakhs of tons. Of this 1,775 tons were removed by free grantees. The total value was Rs. 6·59 lakhs.

Bamboos.—The value of bamboos removed was Rs. 3·97 (3·93) lakhs.

Sandalwood.—1,204 tons of sandalwood were sold for Rs. 6·86 lakhs, the average rate per ton being Rs. 570.

Grazing.—Grazing permits were issued for 1·842 million animals as against 1·490 million in the previous year or an increase of 24 per cent mainly owing to the reduction of grazing fees by 50 per cent. The number of animals grazed free was 86,107. Grazing revenue fell from Rs. 6·00 lakhs to Rs. 3·80 lakhs owing to the reduction in grazing fees. A Provincial Fodder and Grazing Committee was appointed to reclassify waste lands outside reserved forests and select areas fit for fodder or grazing. A Special Grazing Officer was appointed to investigate grazing problems.

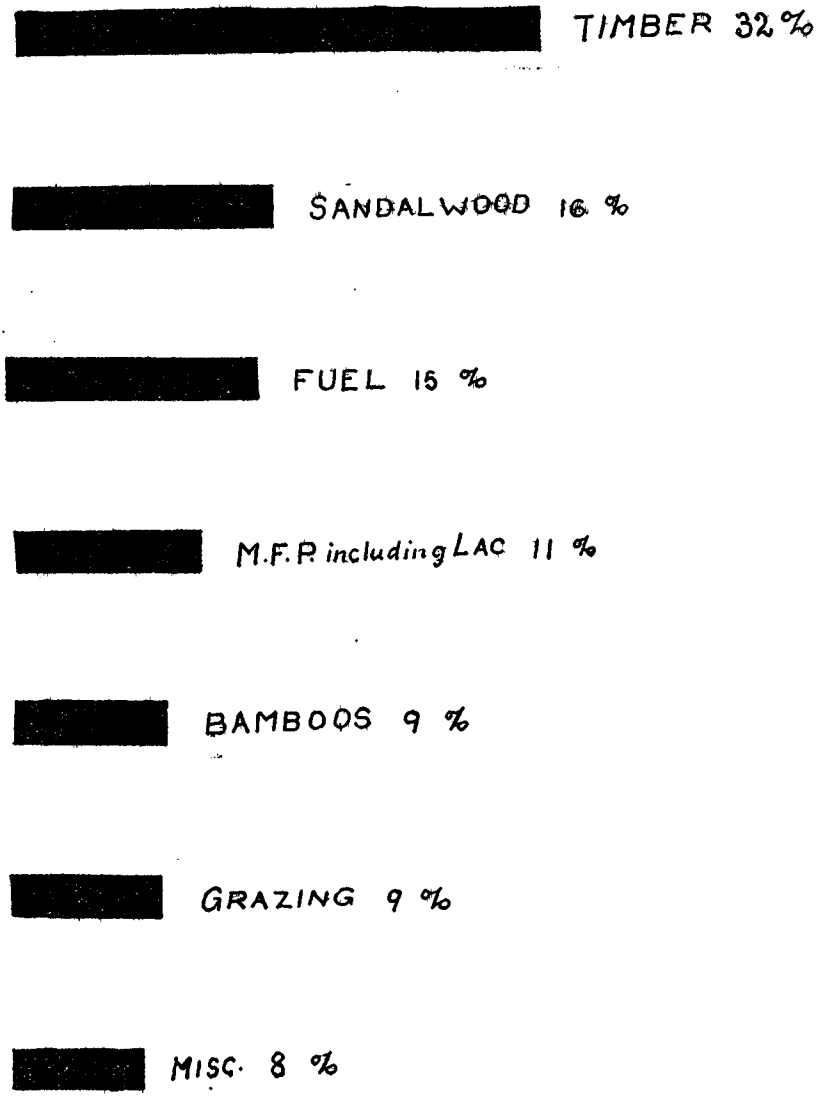
Minor Forest Produce.—The value of minor forest produce fell from Rs. 5·87 lakhs to Rs. 5·29 lakhs. As usual the right to collect most of the produce was leased to contractors, but departmental collection was also continued as it was considered that the full value was not being realised by sale to contractors. Experimental work in the manufacture of paper from botha grass, spear grass and marul fibre was commenced.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Area.—The total area of reserved forest rose from 18,396 square miles to 18,497 square miles of which 3,242 square miles were managed by forest panchayats. The

FOREST REVENUE, 1938-39.

44 LAKHS.



area under settlement during the year was 277 square miles of which 102 square miles were finally settled.

Labour.—About 57,459 coolies were employed daily on forest works. The total wages earned were Rs. 43·05 lakhs.

Roads and Communications.—About 4,000 miles of road are maintained by the department. Forty-four miles of new roads, bridle and inspection paths were constructed. The construction of the Ayyaswamimudi Ghat road and the Papikonda Plateau road was completed. Work on the Nadanur-Mandapam road was commenced. The total expenditure on new works was Rs. 42,157 and on repairs Rs. 1·07 lakhs.

Livestock.—There were 132 elephants valued at Rs. 2·62 lakhs. A special preparation was used to strengthen the teeth and gums of elephants trained to drag timber by the mouth. The dragging capacity of elephants was increased by the use of wooden rollers under the logs.

Protection from Fire.—Special protection extended over an area of 3,861 square miles of which 285 (174) square miles or 7·4 per cent were subsequently burnt. The increase in the area burnt was due to a long spell of hot weather. The expenditure on fire protection was Rs. 23,270 or Rs. 6–0–5 per square mile.

Protection against Injuries from Natural causes.—Research was continued into the spike disease of sandalwood. Experiments were made in the use of electro-culture to check the disease. Parasites to destroy teak defoliators were released in affected areas. Lantana was tackled by spraying with chemicals.

Forest Offences.—There was a rise in all forms of offences except unauthorised grazing, the total number of cases increasing from 26,738 to 28,890. Compounding fees amounting to Rs. 1·12 lakhs were paid by accused in 5,145 cases.

Hill Tribes.—The department continued to take an interest in the aboriginal tribes living in the forests. In the Agency tracts they were allowed free removal of forest produce, free grazing and free hunting. In return they were required to protect the forests and supply labour for which they were paid at local rates. The Chenchus of the Nallamalais enjoyed similar concessions. They were granted 2,345 acres of land free of assessment for cultivation.

Deserving Chenchus were employed in the department and as village officers and teachers. A hospital, co-operative societies and schools were run for their benefit. Employment was given to the Yenadis of Sriharikotta range. Other hill tribes including the Malayalis of North Arcot and Salem and the jungle tribes of Kollegal, North Coimbatore, Palghat, the Nilgiris and the Wynaad were also assisted in various ways. An area of 1,190 acres was regenerated by the "kumri" method under which lands in reserved forest are lent to jungle tribes free of assessment for cultivation.

Preservation of Wild Life.—The practice of hiring riding elephants to enable the public to observe wild life in its natural surroundings in the Mudumalai range of the Nilgiris was continued. Proposals for a wild life sanctuary in this range were under consideration. Game is fairly plentiful in parts of Kollegal and North and South Coimbatore, but it is fast diminishing in the greater part of the Presidency owing to an increasing number of licensed guns and the improvement in communications.

Famine and Fodder Operations.—A Fodder division was formed for the collection and distribution of hay in the famine areas of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool. In all, 1,714 tons of hay were distributed. The total cost of baled hay was Rs. 18-2-0 per ton but it was sold to the ryots at a concessional rate of Rs. 8 per ton. The cost of the operations was Rs. 38,554 of which Rs. 16,700 was paid as wages to labourers for hay-making.

EDUCATION.

Madras Forest College.—Of the 15 students who completed their course 3 were awarded Honours certificates and 12 Higher Standard certificates. The college was closed on the 1st July 1939.

Forest Guards' Schools.—There was a school for Malayalam speaking foresters and forest guards at Nilambur and another for those speaking Tamil in North Salem division.

FINANCE.

The total revenue fell from Rs. 48·57 lakhs to Rs. 43·87 lakhs and expenditure from Rs. 40·95 lakhs to

Rs. 39·99 lakhs, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 3·88 lakhs to which must be added Rs. 0·88 lakh foregone by way of free grants of produce and grazing concessions and Rs. 1·57 lakhs representing the surplus from reserved forest managed by panchayats.

COMMUNITIES ELIGIBLE FOR THE AMELIORATIVE MEASURES UNDERTAKEN BY THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The Collectors of districts continued to be responsible for looking after the welfare of the communities eligible for the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour Department in the mufassal and the Commissioner of Labour co-ordinated their activities. A Provincial Advisory Board of five non-official gentlemen with the Commissioner of Labour as its President, and for each district a District Advisory Committee with three members and the District Collector as President were constituted. The function of the Provincial Board is to co-ordinate the work of the District Committees which in turn advise District Collectors on all matters relating to the welfare of these classes.

House Sites.—House sites are assigned by grants of land at the disposal of the Government and by the acquisition of private land. Under the latter method the Government bears half the cost up to certain limits. An extent of 253·88 acres of Government land was assigned free of cost for 2,753 house sites, raising the total number of house sites assigned by this method to 40,226. There were 249 cases of acquisition involving an extent of 98·65 acres during the year and 1,325 house sites were assigned. The collection of instalments was 19·66 per cent.

Assignments of Land.—The total extent of land reserved for these communities is 745,921·09 acres of which 428,967·20 acres have been assigned to them and the estimated area cultivated by them was 263,362·08 acres. 343 cases of alienation of lands by members of these communities to caste ryots were detected and resumption was ordered in 151 of them. Resumption of sites was ordered in 525 cases for non-payment of assessment or other reasons and in 339 cases lands assigned to persons of these communities were relinquished by them.

Education.—Thirty-six schools were opened and 48 closed during the year leaving 1,178 schools at the close of the year. Of these 1,173 were day schools, 3 night schools and 2 combined day and night schools. On the whole there were 48,947 pupils (37,461 boys and 11,486 girls). The number of teachers was 1,671 of whom all but two were trained. The total expenditure on education for these communities was Rs. 7·78 lakhs.

Scholarships.—Seventy residential and 3,371 non-residential scholarships were awarded for ordinary education and 19 non-residential scholarships to students in Arts Colleges. In addition, six scholarships were granted for professional courses of study, 130 for industrial education and 27 others.

Hostels.—The Government maintained four hostels with a total strength of 161 boarders. There were also 19 institutions subsidized by the Labour Department. General boarding grants were given to 194 pupils.

General Ameliorative Work.—The number of wells constructed rose from 91 to 139. The total expenditure on the construction and repair of wells increased from Rs. 1·05 lakhs to Rs. 1·26 lakhs. Sanitary improvments in the cheries in the City of Madras such as the formation of roads and the provision of drains, water taps and latrines were carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,559–11–11.

PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS (1938–39).

East Godavari Agency.

The rainfall was 51·24 inches as against 47·02 in the previous year. The season was favourable in all the taluks except the Yellavaram taluk where a cyclone in November 1938 caused considerable damage, some minor irrigation tanks breached and the paddy crop was lost. No cases of alienation of land by hillmen were sanctioned during the year. To encourage the hillmen to take to settled cultivation the Government sanctioned an experimental scheme for the free supply of cattle and ploughs and seed grains to the Koyas of three selected villages in the Bhadrachalam taluk.

Justice.—There were 6 murders, 26 house-breakings, 31 thefts and 24 cattle thefts. There was a decrease in the number of criminal cases from 1,410 to 885. The number

of civil suits also fell from 600 to 561, but civil appeals rose from 36 to 45.

Health.—There were 3 hospitals, 8 fixed dispensaries, 1 rural dispensary and 1 aided dispensary. The total number of patients treated was 116,934 (96,924) of whom 19,925 (16,595) were treated for malaria. Seven midwives were at work as in the previous year and they conducted 482 (450) cases. 16,219 (18,049) persons were vaccinated.

Education.—There were 266 elementary schools with a total strength of 9,649 (9,155) pupils of whom 1,814 (including 308 girls) belonged to aboriginal tribes. The two high schools and 5 girls' schools worked satisfactorily during the year.

Co-operation.—The number of co-operative societies remained unchanged at 14 with 891 (880) members and a paid-up capital of Rs. 12,258 (Rs. 12,623).

Vizagapatam Agency.

The rainfall (38·82 inches) was less than the previous year (39·35 inches). Except in Gudem taluk where the crops suffered as the rains were late, the season was on the whole satisfactory.

Justice.—Crime in general was light. The number of criminal cases increased from 676 to 813. There was an increase in the number of civil suits from 50 to 61 and of civil appeals from 1 to 5.

Health.—There were as in the previous year six dispensaries. The total number of patients treated was 21,747 (35,800). The usual antimalarial operations were conducted. The number of vaccinations more than doubled from 14,944 to 30,369.

Education.—There were 3,579 boys and 536 girls at schools in the year.

Co-operation.—The Co-operative society at Lakshmipuram continued to work satisfactorily.

EXCLUDED AREAS.

The Laccadive Islands including Minicoy were administered, as usual, by the Collector of Malabar and the Amindivi Islands by the Collector of South Kanara. The cadastral survey of the pandaram lands in Androth,

Kavarathi and Kalpeni was completed. A new dispensary at Kalpeni and quarters for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Agathi were constructed. The post of a midwife was created at Androth as an experimental measure. Four Agricultural Demonstration Maistris continued to work in the islands. Instruction in the Koran was given at the Kalpeni School. The inspection of the islands which was due in 1939 had to be postponed as it was not possible to secure a suitable steamer.

CHAPTER X.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

PORTS.

Port of Madras.

There was an improvement in the volume of trade passing through the Port of Madras. The improvement was marked in the imports of cement, sugar and rice and in the exports of tobacco and oil-cake.

Trade.—The value of the total trade of the port on private account as furnished by the Collector of customs decreased by Rs. 440·73 lakhs to Rs. 2,962·75 lakhs. This figure represented 38 per cent (39 per cent) of the aggregate trade of the Presidency. Imports accounted for Rs. 1,631·62 lakhs (1,795·88 lakhs) and exports for Rs. 1,331·13 lakhs (Rs. 1,607·60 lakhs). Foreign traffic (imports and exports combined) fell from Rs. 3,063·38 lakhs to Rs. 2,641·14 lakhs and coasting cargo from Rs. 340·10 lakhs to Rs. 321·61 lakhs. The figures do not include Government transactions. The following table gives figures for the total traffic as well as of some important commodities :—

	Imports.			Exports.	
	1937–38. TONS.	1938–39. TONS.		1937–38. TONS.	1938–39. TONS.
Total	746,544	763,702	Total	371,189	385,343
Timber	17,275	19,590	Ores	18,512	19,257
Mineral oils ..	196,539	168,256	Groundnuts	176,813	183,176
Coal..	109,712	95,011	Tanned hides and skins.	29,149	25,338
Textiles	23,547	17,563			
Cement	3,171	10,843	Raw cotton	18,785	17,393
Dyeing and tanning.	14,759	13,961	Onions	22,310	25,165
Rice..	63,556	105,536	Tobacco	14,056	20,040
			Oil-cake	11,790	29,951

Imports of sugar advanced from 532 tons to 3,782 tons. There was a marked increase in the imports of cement and rice. The exports of unmanufactured tobacco and oil-cake were the highest on record for the past thirty-six years. Exports of scrap iron declined by 62 per cent.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that entered the harbour was 730 as against 720 in the previous year, and the total tonnage increased from 2,612,681 to 2,681,606.

Works.—The Port Trust Board took over the administration of the Madras Light House from the Presidency

Port Officer. A new warehouse, with a floor area of 43,200 square feet, was constructed on the South Accretion; a new twin-screw steam tug was put into service during the year; a modern drilling machine was purchased for use in the Trust's Workshops and an estimate was sanctioned for enlarging the petrol berth.

Finance.—Excluding the sums of Rs. 0·70 lakh contributed from the Madras Port Fund, Rs. 0·45 lakh transferred from the Revenue Reserve Fund and Rs. 0·30 lakh received from the Government towards compensation for the revetment north of the harbour, the net revenue receipts rose from Rs. 33·84 lakhs to Rs. 35·72 lakhs. The net expenditure, excluding contributions to capital account and reserve funds, increased from Rs. 27·24 lakhs to Rs. 28·68 lakhs. The actual working expenses came to 51·52 per cent of the income as against 50·02 per cent in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 78,272 was contributed to the sinking fund for the repayment of the sterling loan of £330,000. An additional reserve fund was opened during the year and a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs contributed to it. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Secretary of State was Rs. 106·89 lakhs.

Port of Tuticorin.

Traffic and Trade.—The total imports and exports decreased by 11,229 tons to 509,041 tons. Imports fell by 4,905 tons to 368,398 tons, mainly due to decreases in coal, cotton, cars and oil. There was an increase of 41,975 tons in the import of grains. Total exports also showed a decline from 146,967 tons to 140,643 tons, the decrease being noticeable in almost all the items of export. The total steam tonnage entering the port was 1,145,208 and the sail tonnage 36,746. In all, 43,225 passengers arrived and 53,608 sailed from the port.

Works.—Ordinary maintenance works were carried out during the year. New boilers were fitted in the Dredger "Tuticorin."

Finance.—Receipts for the year fell from Rs. 3·90 lakhs to Rs. 3·39 lakhs, and expenditure from Rs. 3·55 lakhs to Rs. 2·24 lakhs. The closing balance of the Tuticorin Port Fund was Rs. 2·06 lakhs against Rs. 1·52 lakhs in the previous year.

PORT OF COCHIN.

The tonnage of trade which passed through the port during the year under review showed a slight increase over that of the previous year. The result of the year's working was a deficit of Rs. 3·29 lakhs. This deficit is due to the payment from revenue account of Rs. 3·79 lakhs to the Cochin Government towards the purchase of land in Willingdon Island. The Port's borrowing for capital works financed from the capital and revenue accounts aggregated Rs. 53·50 lakhs during the year, and the total debt of the port authority at the close of the year stood at Rs. 162·24 lakhs.

Value of Trade.—The value of the trade of the port on private account as recorded in the Customs returns was Rs. 1,315·12 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,532·33 lakhs in the previous year. Imports fell from Rs. 809·04 lakhs to Rs. 637·68 lakhs and exports from Rs. 723·29 lakhs to Rs. 677·44 lakhs. The decline was partly due to the diminished demand for certain main items of export like raw rubber, cashew kernels, coir yarn and coir matting.

Imports and Exports.—The tonnage of imports and exports handled at the port aggregated 786,129 tons as against 780,498 in the previous year.

Imports.—The total imports during the year amounted to 590,547 tons or a decrease of 6·08 per cent. The principal imports were grains and pulses, kerosene oil, petrol and mineral oil products, machinery and hardware, coal, sugar, cement, chemicals, glass and glassware, oilseeds, piecegoods, provisions, old newspapers, plywood, tea shooks and battens and manure.

Exports.—The principal articles of export were coir products, tea, oil-cakes, cashew-nuts and kernels, coconut oil, coconuts, rubber, prawns skinned and prawn skins, soap, ginger, cotton, timber, and mineral sand. The tonnage of exports rose from 151,716 tons to 195,582 tons or an increase of approximately 30 per cent.

Passengers.—There was an increase in the volume of passenger traffic from 2,157 to 2,209 of whom 1,122 passengers landed and 1,087 sailed.

Shipping.—A total of 690 steamers, including 55 passenger steamers, and 433 sailing vessels with an aggregate net tonnage of 2,028,899 and 23,211 tons respectively entered the port during the year.

Capital Works.—Most of the capital works pertaining to the fourth stage of development of the harbour were begun and good progress was maintained. An extent of 150 acres of land in Willingdon Island was purchased from the Cochin Government for Rs. 28·42 lakhs, of which Rs. 28 lakhs were obtained by loan from the Government of India and the remainder from revenue. Dredging in front of the ships' wharf and the dry dock wharf was carried out by the suction dredger "Lord Willingdon" and the spoil was pumped into low-lying areas in Willingdon Island. Further progress was made in the construction of the combined rail and road bridge from Ernakulam to Venduruthy and of the road bridge from Willingdon Island to Mattancherry. All the monoliths for the combined road and rail bridge over the canal between Willingdon Island and Venduruthy were sunk, the ferro-concrete slabs over them were cast and the three spans assembled in position. The construction of the copper-steel sheet piled deep wharf was practically completed. All the six wharf electric cranes were erected at the main wharf and the laying of crane tracks was in progress. The construction of the Cochin Harbour Terminus Station and of the warehouse and transit sheds was begun. Quarters for officers and others on the Willingdon Island were completed. The main road connecting the north-end of Willingdon Island to Venduruthy was almost completed. The low tension and high tension mains on Willingdon Island were completed and work on the street lighting was in progress. The new workshop buildings at the dry dock were completed and the workshops were transferred from British Cochin to the new buildings in September 1938.

Other Works.—Quarters for two pilots and a signal station at British Cochin were constructed. Work on the construction of quarters for the Port Officer on Willingdon Island was commenced. A new fore and aft berth was laid for the use of oil tankers. The usual maintenance works were carried out, the more important being the redredging of the approach channel and of a portion of the inner channel.

Port of Vizagapatam.

Trade.—Imports rose slightly from 32,669 tons to 33,330 tons, but exports, upon which the trade of the port mainly depends, decreased from 692,000 tons to 367,000 tons

or by about 47 per cent. Manganese ore which is the principal item of export fell steeply from 560,000 tons to 250,000 tons or by 55·3 per cent. The decline was not peculiar to the port as the all-India exports of this commodity fell by 54·5 per cent or approximately in the same proportion. Decreases were also recorded under exports of linseed (45 per cent) and oil-cakes (39 per cent), while the largest increases were under palmyra fibre (395 per cent), bones (144 per cent), grains and pulses (67 per cent) and bunker coal (58 per cent).

Shipping.—The north-east monsoon of 1938 was fairly active but no interference was caused to shipping and the deep waterways of the port were maintained in good condition. The number of ships that entered the port was 279 with a total tonnage of 878,782.

Works.—The municipality was unable to supply water to the port which had consequently to increase its own supply from Malkapuram by extending the infiltration galleries and constructing two additional storage tanks which will ensure a supply of 50,000 to 75,000 gallons of water daily in all but very bad years. Additional facilities were provided for bunkering coal at a cost of Rs. 0·82 lakh. Other capital works included the shifting of the groyne, the purchase of additional workshop plant and the construction of a new building for the dispensary.

Finance.—Receipts dropped from Rs. 15·32 lakhs to Rs. 10·86 lakhs while expenditure was Rs. 15·53 lakhs; a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3·23 lakhs was obtained from the Government of India, the remainder of the deficit being met from the opening balance.

Minor Ports.

The total number of vessels entering the minor ports was 13,321 (13,457) with an aggregate tonnage of 6,272,551 (6,661,756). The collection of port dues increased slightly from Rs. 4·12 lakhs to Rs. 4·28 lakhs. The total number of passengers that passed through the minor ports fell from 430,548 to 405,284½, Dhanushkodi, as usual, recording the largest number. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the ports was Rs. 25·22 crores as against Rs. 25·07 crores in the previous year. The six most important ports according to the value of their trade were Calicut, Cocanada, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Dhanushkodi and Cuddalore.

Works.—The principal works in progress or completed during the year were the extension of the north and south groynes (Rs 1·25 lakhs) at Cocanada, the construction of a dry dock (Rs. 1·19 lakhs) at Mangalore, the reconstruction of the landing and shipping road (Rs. 0·14 lakh) at Adirampatnam and the construction of a cargo shed (Rs. 0·13 lakh) at Calicut.

SEA-BORNE TRADE (1938–39).

General Summary.

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Province of Madras was Rs. 79·04 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 9·45 crores as compared with the previous year. Government transactions increased slightly from Rs. 44·99 lakhs in 1937–38 to Rs. 45·63 lakhs. The total value of foreign trade in private merchandise and treasure (including the value of the trade with Burma to the extent of Rs. 11·79 crores which is treated as foreign from 1st April 1937) fell by Rs. 6·57 crores to Rs. 61·10 crores, of which imports accounted for Rs. 24·87 crores (Rs. 9·26 crores from Burma and Rs. 15·61 crores from other foreign countries) and exports Rs. 36·24 crores (Rs. 2·53 crores to Burma and Rs. 33·71 crores to other foreign countries). The coasting trade excluding trade with Burma decreased by Rs. 2·89 crores to Rs. 17·48 crores.

Foreign Trade—Imports.

The total value of foreign imports of private merchandise (excluding treasure) dropped by Rs. 2·62 crores to Rs. 15·37 crores. This was due to a decrease in the imports of oils, metals and ores, vehicles, cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures, paper and pasteboard, dyeing and tanning substances, hardware, artificial silk, rubber and silk, raw and manufactured. It was, however, set off to some extent by increases in machinery and millwork, grain, pulse and flour, tobacco, manures and sugar as shown below :—

	Decreases.	
	1937–38. Rs. (lakhs).	1938–39. Rs. (lakhs).
Oils	163·92	130·85
Metals and ores	144·65	123·79
Vehicles	107·20	72·36
Cotton, twist and yarn	72·31	56·00
Other manufactures of cotton ..	92·90	72·12

	Decrease.	
	1937–38. RS. (LAKHS).	1938–39. RS. (LAKHS).
Paper and pasteboard	70·97	50·62
Dyeing and tanning substances ..	64·77	51·75
Hardware	47·31	35·48
Artificial silk	48·05	12·83
Rubber	38·21	25·69
Silk, raw and manufactured ..	36·66	18·62
	Increases.	
Machinery and millwork	240·36	269·18
Grain, pulse and flour	2·84	14·96
Tobacco	16·07	27·68
Manures	44·29	51·65
Sugar	0·25	5·70

Oils.—Imports of diesel and other fuel oils rose from 21·17 million gallons valued at Rs. 33·35 lakhs to 23·43 million gallons of the value of Rs. 46·07 lakhs. Supplies of kerosene oil declined from 11·74 million gallons valued at Rs. 56·42 lakhs to 11·10 million gallons valued at Rs. 40·27 lakhs. Imports of petrol dropped from 5·70 million gallons valued at Rs. 50·93 lakhs to 5·30 million gallons valued at Rs. 25·70 lakhs, reduced prices being primarily responsible for the steep fall in value. Sumatra, which supplied 4·66 million gallons worth Rs. 45·30 lakhs in 1937–38, was practically out of the market in 1938–39.

Metals and Ores.—Imports of iron and steel dropped from Rs. 95·28 lakhs to Rs. 78·95 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom and Belgium fell by nearly Rs. 3 lakhs each, those from Germany by Rs. 5 lakhs and from Japan by about Rs. 3½ lakhs. Receipts of brass from the United Kingdom and Germany rose from Rs. 9·11 lakhs and Rs. 7·60 lakhs to Rs. 11·40 lakhs and Rs. 11·66 lakhs respectively. Supplies of copper from the United Kingdom and Germany increased from Rs. 4·51 lakhs and Rs. 1·85 lakhs to Rs. 5·07 lakhs and Rs. 3·02 lakhs respectively, while imports of tin from the Straits Settlements fell from Rs. 8·21 lakhs to Rs. 3·38 lakhs. Imports of quicksilver diminished from Rs. 3·34 lakhs to Rs. 1·48 lakhs.

Vehicles.—Imports of motor cars fell to 1,352 valued at Rs. 26·13 lakhs as compared with 2,312 valued at Rs. 42·22 lakhs in the previous year. The United Kingdom and the United States of America mainly contributed to the decrease, their supplies falling from 1,211 and 455 cars to 677 and 227 respectively. The number of motor

omnibuses and lorries imported was 639 against 1,302 in the previous year, the value declining from Rs. 19·64 lakhs to Rs. 11·48 lakhs. Shipments from Canada and the United States of America decreased by Rs. 2·49 lakhs and Rs. 6·13 lakhs respectively. The United Kingdom sent 26,916 cycles worth Rs. 9·58 lakhs as against 33,076 valued at Rs. 10·91 lakhs in 1937–38.

Cotton, Twist and Yarn.—Imports of cotton, twist and yarn declined from Rs. 72·31 lakhs to Rs. 56·00 lakhs. The heavy fall may be attributed to the increased production of twist and yarn in the Indian cotton mills. Supplies from the United Kingdom contracted from Rs. 36·94 lakhs to Rs. 20·02 lakhs and those from Japan from Rs. 35·13 lakhs to Rs. 30·90 lakhs.

Other manufactures of Cotton.—Imports of cotton piecegoods dropped from Rs. 83·92 lakhs to Rs. 64·07 lakhs. White and coloured piecegoods from the United Kingdom recorded a steep fall from Rs. 63·58 lakhs to Rs. 40·19 lakhs. Coloured piecegoods from Japan declined from Rs. 7·56 lakhs to Rs. 5·99 lakhs, while there was a noticeable increase in Japanese plain grey piecegoods from Rs. 3·95 lakhs to Rs. 9·28 lakhs.

Paper and Pasteboard.—There was a marked decline in the imports of all the categories of paper except strawboard and manufactures of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard. Imports of packing paper fell from Rs. 11·19 lakhs to Rs. 5·87 lakhs, Germany, Sweden and Czechoslovakia mainly accounting for the decrease. Printing paper decreased in value from Rs. 29·30 lakhs to Rs. 17·95 lakhs, Germany and Austria contributing to the fall. Writing paper increased in quantity from 29,808 cwts. to 31,351 cwts. but declined in value from Rs. 7·26 lakhs to Rs. 6·72 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 2·98 lakhs to Rs. 2·52 lakhs, while imports from Austria advanced from Rs. 0·71 lakh to Rs. 1·49 lakhs. Old newspaper registered an increase in quantity, from 243,741 cwts. to 279,931 cwts. but declined in value from Rs. 12·77 lakhs to Rs. 11·57 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom being 271,299 cwts. worth Rs. 11·20 lakhs.

Dyeing and Tanning Substances.—Imports of dyeing and tanning substances decreased from Rs. 64·77 lakhs to Rs. 51·75 lakhs. The Union of South Africa supplied 323,180 cwts. of wattlebark valued at Rs. 22·06 lakhs as compared with 342,968 cwts. worth Rs. 20·75 lakhs in

1937–38. Despite the fall in quantity, the value rose as a result of higher prices. Shipments of aniline dyes from Germany declined from 1·68 million lbs. valued at Rs. 34·03 lakhs to 0·81 million lbs. worth Rs. 22·37 lakhs and of alizarine dyes from 0·23 million lbs. worth Rs. 1·57 lakhs to 0·16 million lbs. of the value of Rs. 1·17 lakhs. Shipments of aniline dyes from the United Kingdom increased in value from Rs. 1·69 lakhs to Rs. 1·80 lakhs in spite of a decrease in quantity from 0·17 million lbs. to 0·11 million lbs.

Hardware.—Imports of hardware dropped from Rs. 47·31 lakhs to Rs. 35·48 lakhs. They were mainly drawn from the United Kingdom and Germany which accounted for Rs. 13·52 lakhs and Rs. 10·73 lakhs as against Rs. 15·51 lakhs and Rs. 17·18 lakhs. The other sources of supply were Japan (Rs. 2·75 lakhs), Sweden (Rs. 2·26 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 3·41 lakhs).

Artificial Silk.—The total value of imports of artificial silk yarn and piecegoods fell from Rs. 47·92 lakhs to Rs. 12·83 lakhs. The supply of artificial silk yarn from Japan decreased from Rs. 35·58 lakhs to Rs. 7·18 lakhs and of artificial silk piecegoods from Rs. 10·00 lakhs to Rs. 3·67 lakhs. Imports of artificial silk yarn from the United Kingdom perceptibly declined from Rs. 1·21 lakhs to Rs. 632.

Rubber.—The chief suppliers of rubber manufactures in order of importance were the United Kingdom Rs. 16·06 lakhs (Rs. 23·72 lakhs), Germany Rs. 6·78 lakhs (Rs. 6·16 lakhs), the United States of America Rs. 1·39 lakhs (Rs. 3·32 lakhs), and Japan Rs. 1·01 lakhs (Rs. 2·16 lakhs). Imports of pneumatic tyre covers and tubes from the United Kingdom were worth Rs. 14·49 lakhs (Rs. 20·18 lakhs), from Germany Rs. 4·83 lakhs (Rs. 5·07 lakhs), from Japan Rs. 0·84 lakh (Rs. 1·60 lakhs) and from the United States of America Rs. 1·16 lakhs (Rs. 2·97 lakhs).

Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw silk fell from Rs. 26·67 lakhs to Rs. 14·78 lakhs, silk yarn from Rs. 2·37 lakhs to Rs. 0·95 lakh and silk piecegoods from Rs. 6·90 lakhs to Rs. 2·62 lakhs. Supplies of raw silk from Japan, the principal supplier, fell heavily from Rs. 19·55 lakhs to Rs. 5·45 lakhs, while imports from China advanced from Rs. 5·78 lakhs to Rs. 9·34 lakhs. Japan sent silk piecegoods to the value of Rs. 2·51 lakhs as against Rs. 6·61 lakhs in 1937–38.

Machinery and Millwork.—Imports of machinery have been steadily on the increase during the past five years and rose from Rs. 240·36 lakhs in 1937–38 to Rs. 269·18 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom supplied the bulk of the imports and accounted for Rs. 164·64 lakhs or 61 per cent as against Rs. 169·91 lakhs or 71 per cent in 1937–38. Next came Germany (Rs. 47·95 lakhs) followed by the United States of America (Rs. 17·92 lakhs) and Denmark (Rs. 11·24 lakhs). Belgium increased her share from Rs. 6·83 lakhs to Rs. 8·59 lakhs and Switzerland from Rs. 1·92 lakhs to Rs. 8·17 lakhs.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—The total imports of grain, pulse and flour advanced from Rs. 2·84 lakhs to Rs. 14·96 lakhs in 1938–39. Indo-China increased her supply of paddy from 2,824 tons valued at Rs. 1·77 lakhs to 16,134 tons worth Rs. 8·97 lakhs. Siam was out of the market in 1937–38 but contributed 7,142 tons valued at Rs. 3·97 lakhs in 1938–39.

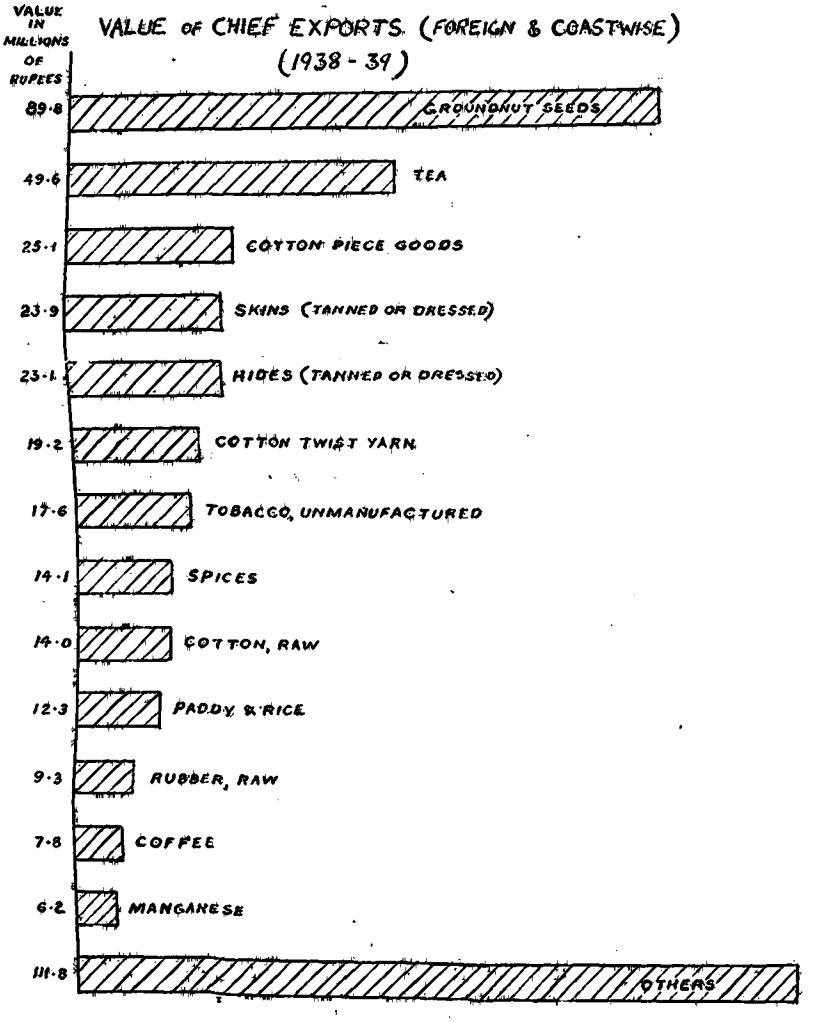
Tobacco.—Imports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States of America increased from 0·82 million lbs. worth Rs. 13·71 lakhs to 1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 17·25 lakhs. In 1938–39 the United Kingdom contributed 0·74 million lbs. of raw tobacco valued at Rs.8·03 lakhs as against no imports in 1937–38. The United Kingdom accounted for 0·05 million lbs. of cigarettes valued at Rs. 1·84 lakhs as against 0·04 million lbs. worth Rs. 1·28 lakhs.

Manures.—The United Kingdom was the main supplier of sulphate of ammonia with 28,862 tons worth Rs. 31·99 lakhs. Imports from other countries totalled Rs. 39·15 lakhs. Imports of super phosphates from Japan fell by 2,880 tons to 875 tons worth Rs. 1·03 lakhs while supplies from the Netherlands and Belgium rose by 1,769 tons and 1,546 tons to 2,675 tons worth Rs. 1·42 lakhs and 1,722 tons worth Rs. 1·61 lakhs.

Sugar.—There was a noticeable expansion in the imports of sugar, from Rs. 0·25 lakh to Rs. 5·70 lakhs, mainly due to the failure of the Indian sugarcane crop and the consequent rise in the prices of Indian sugar.

Foreign Trade—Exports.

Total exports (including re-exports) fell from Rs. 3,579·90 lakhs to Rs. 3,315·50 lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to reduced shipments of leather, cotton, raw and manufactured, metals and ores, rubber, spices and


VALUE IN MILLIONS OF RUPEES
VALUE OF CHIEF EXPORTS. (FOREIGN & COASTWISE)
(1938 - 39)
89·8
GROUNDNUT SEEDS
49·6
TEA
25·1
COTTON PIECE GOODS
23·9
SKINS (TANNED OR DRESSED)
23·1
HIDES (TANNED OR DRESSED)
19·2
COTTON TWIST YARN
17·6
TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED
14·1
SPICES
14·0
COTTON, RAW
12·3
PADDY & RICE
9·3
RUBBER, RAW
7·8
COFFEE
6·2
MANGANESE
111·8
OTHERS

hides and skins. There was, however, a marked increase in the despatches of tobacco, raw and manufactured, seeds, coffee and tea.

	Decreases.	
	1937–38.	1938–39.
	RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).
Leather	655·80	479·73
Cotton, raw	207·37	107·58
Cotton manufactures	221·30	142·22
Metals and ores	138·00	69·05
Rubber	83·85	71·05
Spices	47·27	37·55
Hides and skins (raw)	41·70	22·52
	Increases.	
Tobacco, raw and manufactured .. .	91·25	174·93
Seeds	841·22	902·58
Coffee	51·90	72·02
Tea	453·26	491·59

Leather.—Exports of hides tanned or dressed to the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 302·91 lakhs to Rs. 213·33 lakhs and of skins tanned or dressed from Rs. 277·63 lakhs to Rs. 219·26 lakhs.

Cotton, Raw.—The total exports of raw cotton contracted by nearly 50 per cent from Rs. 207·37 lakhs to Rs. 107·58 lakhs. Japan diminished her demand from Rs. 110·79 lakhs to Rs. 40·45 lakhs in consequence of her policy of restriction in the import of raw materials.

Cotton Manufactures.—Shipments of cotton handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece to the United Kingdom fell steeply from Rs. 17·86 lakhs to Rs. 1·53 lakhs and those to Nigeria from Rs. 30·34 lakhs to Rs. 13·57 lakhs. Ceylon reduced her purchases of coloured cotton piece-goods from Rs. 71·33 lakhs to Rs. 54·40 lakhs and the Straits Settlements from Rs. 40·68 lakhs to Rs. 28·16 lakhs.

Metals and Ores.—Japan, the chief buyer of "Iron old, for remanufacture" diminished her takings from Rs. 4·72 lakhs to Rs. 1·17 lakhs. Exports of manganese ore dropped steeply from Rs. 128·22 lakhs to Rs. 61·59 lakhs, i.e., by over 50 per cent. Germany took 4,500 tons of chromite or chrome ore valued at Rs. 1·78 lakhs as compared with 3,000 tons worth Rs. 1·13 lakhs in 1937–38.

Rubber.—The United Kingdom and the United States of America curtailed their demand for rubber by about Rs. 3 lakhs each to Rs. 35·95 lakhs and Rs. 11·13 lakhs respectively, and Czechoslovakia and France by about Rs. 4 lakhs each to Rs. 5·54 lakhs and Rs. 0·85 lakh,

Germany was the only country which increased her purchases by Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 8·11 lakhs.

Spices.—The demand for cardamoms decreased noticeably from Rs. 23·66 lakhs to Rs. 15·83 lakhs, for chillies from Rs. 16·95 lakhs to Rs. 15·26 lakhs and for pepper from Rs. 2·12 lakhs to Rs. 1·73 lakhs; but exports of ginger improved slightly from Rs. 3·41 lakhs to Rs. 3·63 lakhs. The principal markets for cardamoms in order of importance were Sweden (Rs. 5·43 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 1·76 lakhs), the United States of America (Rs. 1·80 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (Rs. 1·79 lakhs).

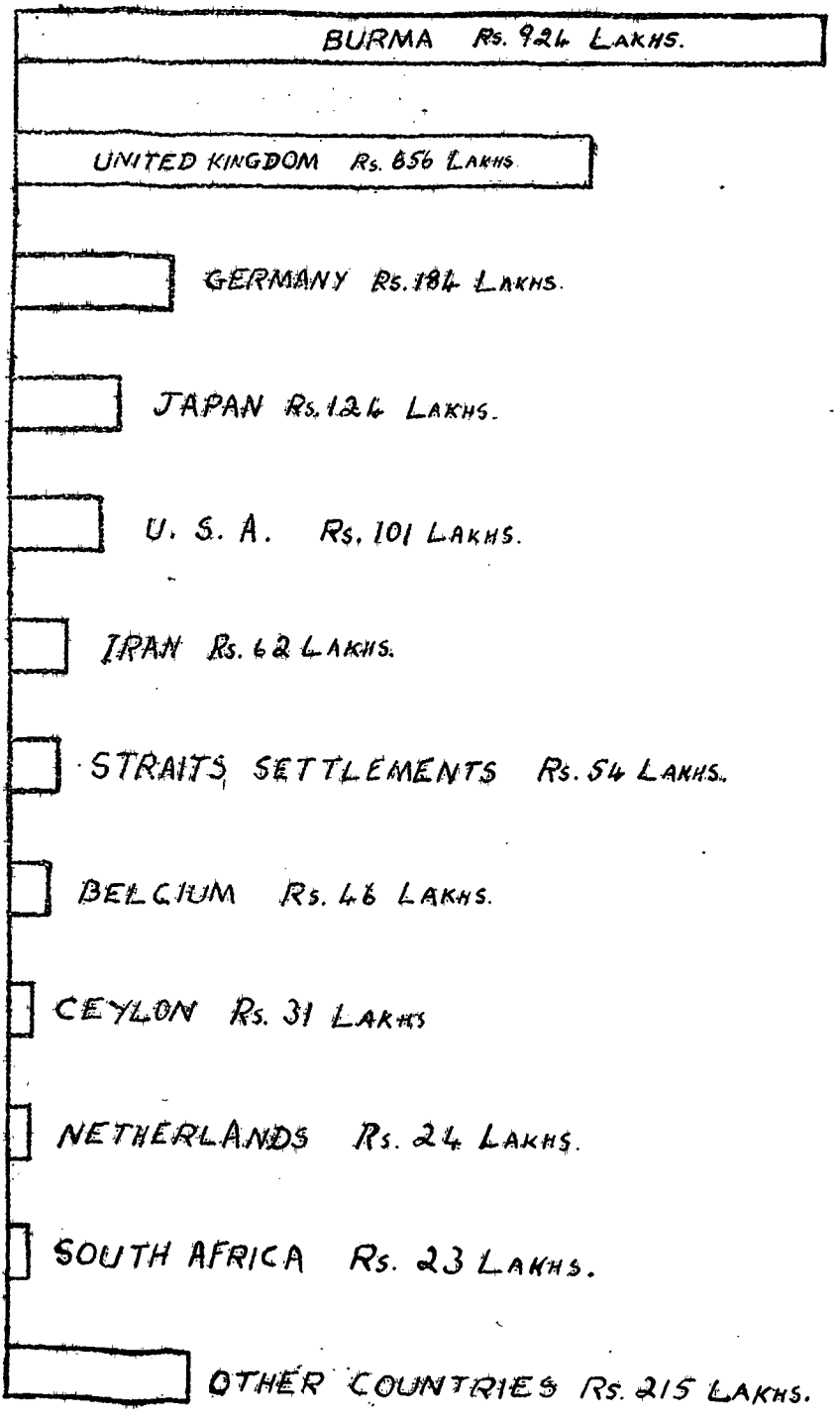
Hides and Skins, Raw.—Shipments of raw goatskins to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia declined from 526 tons (Rs. 12·7 lakhs), and 378 tons (Rs. 13·81 lakhs) to 187 tons (Rs. 3·31 lakhs), and 352 tons (Rs. 11·14 lakhs) respectively. The United States of America increased her purchases from 148 tons (Rs. 2·34 lakhs) to 376 tons (Rs. 5·56 lakhs).

Tobacco, Raw and Manufactured.—Exports of raw tobacco expanded from 25·91 million lbs. valued at Rs. 87·19 lakhs to 43·19 million lbs. valued at Rs. 172·38 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom more than doubled in value and amounted to Rs. 149·74 lakhs. China, which had no trade in raw tobacco in 1937–38, purchased 4·04 million lbs. of the value of Rs. 11·63 lakhs. Ceylon took cigarettes including beedies to the extent of Rs. 0·94 lakh as against Rs. 2·79 lakhs last year.

Seeds.—Exports of groundnuts, which formed 97·38 per cent of the trade in seeds and 26·58 per cent of the total foreign export trade of the province, increased by Rs. 86·18 lakhs to Rs. 879·72 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments to the Netherlands doubled in value from Rs. 80·60 lakhs to Rs. 170·40 lakhs. France took Rs. 165·99 lakhs (Rs. 101·44 lakhs), the United Kingdom Rs. 126·52 lakhs (Rs. 87·92 lakhs), Belgium Rs. 120·61 lakhs (Rs. 59·33 lakhs) and Denmark Rs. 26·94 lakhs (Rs. 5·18 lakhs). Purchases by Germany declined from Rs. 134·42 lakhs to Rs. 106·78 lakhs and those by Italy from Rs. 170·11 lakhs to Rs. 35·49 lakhs. Exports of castor seeds contracted from Rs. 25·40 lakhs to Rs. 6·24 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom being Rs. 1·24 lakhs as against Rs. 13·50 lakhs in the previous year. Italy and Japan took no castor seeds during the year as against exports worth Rs. 3·50 lakhs and Rs. 5·61 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

TRADE OF THE PROVINCE BY COUNTRIES.

IMPORTS, 1938-39.


BURMA Rs. 924 LAKHS.
UNITED KINGDOM Rs. 656 LAKHS
GERMANY Rs. 184 LAKHS.
JAPAN Rs. 124 LAKHS.
U. S. A. Rs. 101 LAKHS.
IRAN Rs. 62 LAKHS.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS Rs. 54 LAKHS.
BELGIUM Rs. 46 LAKHS.
CEYLON Rs. 31 LAKHS
NETHERLANDS Rs. 24 LAKHS.
SOUTH AFRICA Rs. 23 LAKHS.
OTHER COUNTRIES Rs. 215 LAKHS.

Coffee.—Shipments of coffee advanced substantially from Rs. 51·90 lakhs to Rs. 72·02 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 60,905 cwts. (Rs. 33·87 lakhs), Belgium 9,924 cwts. (Rs. 3·76 lakhs), and the Commonwealth of Australia 5,859 cwts. (Rs. 2·12 lakhs). The other principal consumers were France (37,926 cwts. valued at Rs. 11·98 lakhs), Norway (22,501 cwts. worth Rs. 8·25 lakhs), Iraq (7,230 cwts. worth Rs. 2·97 lakhs) and Germany (1,130 cwts. worth Rs. 0·43 lakh).

Tea.—Shipments of tea improved from Rs. 453·26 lakhs to Rs. 491·59 lakhs, the chief consumer being the United Kingdom which increased her purchases from Rs. 423·17 lakhs to Rs. 458·20 lakhs.

Treasure.

Imports of gold showed a marked improvement from Rs. 14·84 lakhs to 23·43 lakhs, of which Ceylon contributed Rs. 22·80 lakhs worth of bullion and Burma Rs. 0·62 lakh. Exports of gold, on the other hand, fell from Rs. 1·10 lakhs to Rs. 0·14 lakh. Supplies of silver fell heavily from Rs. 3·95 lakhs to Rs. 0·80 lakh of which Rs. 0·71 lakh came from the United Kingdom.

Coasting Trade.

The aggregate value of coasting trade excluding trade with Burma declined from Rs. 20·37 crores to Rs. 17·48 crores, i.e., by 14·19 per cent, imports decreasing by 18·63 per cent and exports by 8·24 per cent. The trade with Bombay (Rs. 830·51 lakhs), Bengal (Rs. 436·63 lakhs) and Sind (Rs. 249·60 lakhs) declined, while that with Orissa improved from Rs. 3·02 lakhs to Rs. 4·26 lakhs.

Trade by Countries—British Empire.

The total import and export trade of the British Empire (including Burma) with the province of Madras amounted to Rs. 3,987·93 lakhs as against Rs. 4,339·06 lakhs in 1937–38. Imports decreased by 13 per cent and exports by 4 per cent. The trade with the British Empire formed 66·14 per cent of the total foreign trade as against 64·60 per cent in the previous year. The trade with foreign countries contracted by Rs. 336·42 lakhs to Rs. 2,041·60 lakhs of which imports accounted for a fall of Rs. 163·83 lakhs and exports Rs. 172·59 lakhs.

Trade by Ports.

The value of the total trade of the port of Madras amounted to Rs. 29·63 crores as against Rs. 34·03 crores in 1937–38. This trade formed 38 per cent of the total trade of the province. The decrease in foreign trade was 19·1 per cent and in the coasting trade 5·6 per cent. The relative importance of the subordinate ports continued unchanged; Cochin stood first followed by Tuticorin and Calicut.

Shipping.

There was a decrease in the number of ships (from 1,298 to 1,273) participating in the foreign trade of the province. Of these 986 were British, 69 British Indian, 54 German, 40 Italian, 33 Japanese, 24 French, 19 Dutch, 17 Norwegian, 16 Greek, 5 Swedish, 4 American and 6 of other nations. Six hundred and ninety-six ships of a total net tonnage of 2,642,866 entered the port of Madras as against 684 of a burthen of 2,578,186 tons in 1937–38. Of these 321 were engaged in the foreign run and 375 in the coasting.

Trade with Burma.

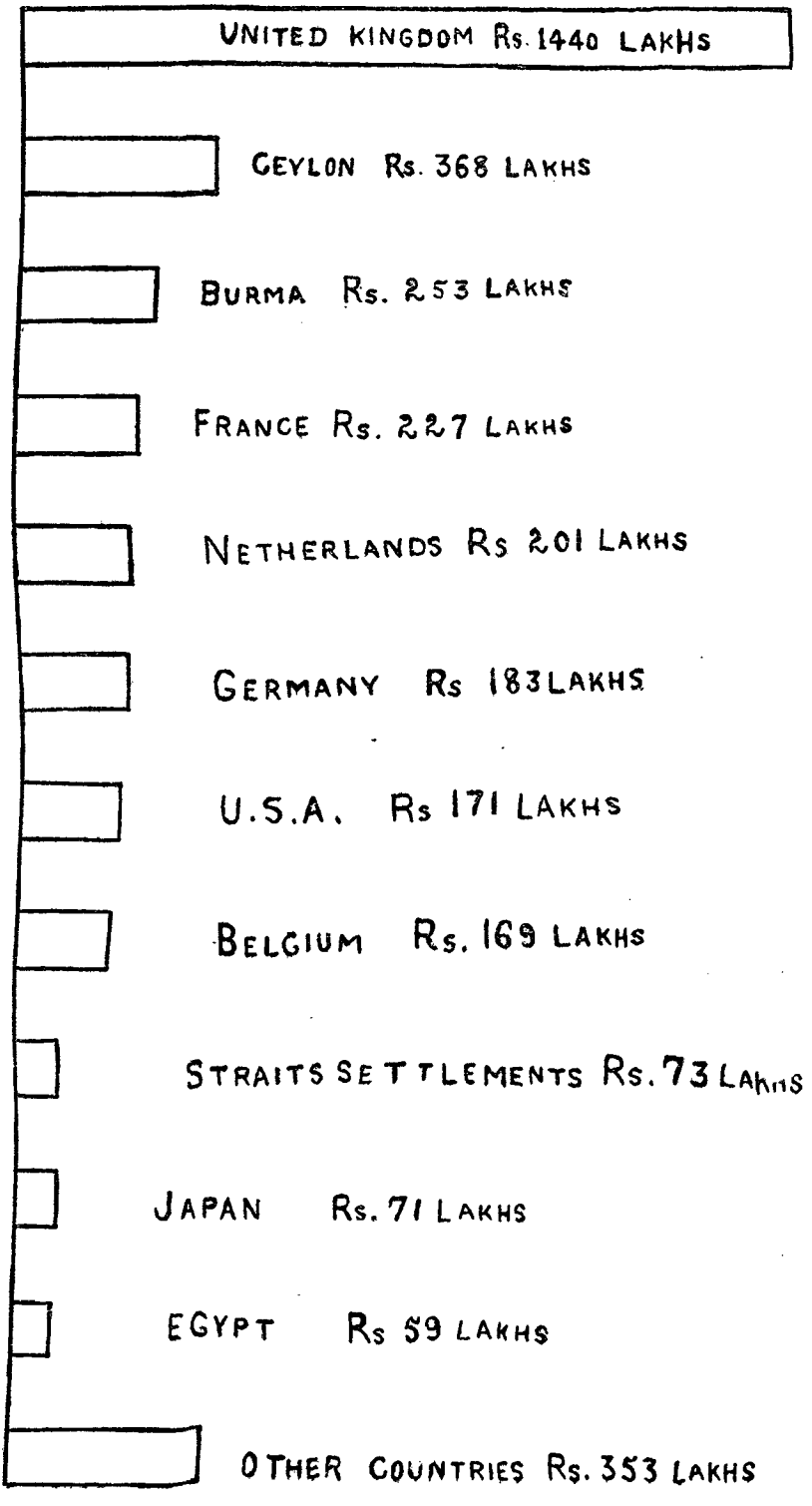
From 1st April 1937, when Burma was separated from India, the trade with Burma is treated as foreign. Total imports from Burma amounted to Rs. 924·39 lakhs as against Rs. 1,086·35 lakhs in 1937–38. The chief items of import were rice (Rs. 499·31 lakhs), petroleum (Rs. 101·89 lakhs), kerosene (Rs. 127·98 lakhs), teakwood (Rs. 47·89 lakhs), pulse (Rs. 29·11 lakhs), and paddy Rs. 29·10 lakhs). Exports to Burma decreased by Rs. 3·43 lakhs to Rs. 244·64 lakhs. Shipments of coloured piecegoods advanced from Rs. 76·23 lakhs to Rs. 80·12 lakhs, and of groundnut oil from Rs. 20·77 lakhs to Rs. 34·17 lakhs while exports of cigarettes declined from Rs. 41·22 lakhs to Rs. 21·90 lakhs.

INDUSTRIES (1938–39).

Economic Conditions.

In the year, economic activity was completely subservient to political and military demands. During the first quarter of the year the deterioration in international

TRADE OF THE PROVINCE BY COUNTRIES.
EXPORTS (1938–39).


UNITED KINGDOM Rs. 1440 LAKHS
CEYLON Rs. 368 LAKHS
BURMA Rs. 253 LAKHS
FRANCE Rs. 227 LAKHS
NETHERLANDS Rs 201 LAKHS
GERMANY Rs 183 LAKHS
U.S.A. Rs 171 LAKHS
BELGIUM Rs. 169 LAKHS
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS Rs. 73 Lakhs
JAPAN Rs. 71 LAKHS
EGYPT Rs 59 LAKHS
OTHER COUNTRIES Rs. 353 LAKHS

relations and the decline in activity in the United States had a depressing effect on the trade of the primary producing countries including India. In the next six months there was a sharp recovery in the United States and an uncertain movement on a slightly rising trend in the rest of the world. Towards the end of the year the political situation caused a fresh set back and the commodity markets weakened appreciably.

In Madras the Bank rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent. The deterioration in the economic position was reflected in the value of cheques passing through the Madras Clearing House which declined from Rs. 109·90 crores to Rs. 98·91 crores. The gross earnings of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway increased from Rs. 749·33 lakhs to Rs. 754·44 lakhs while those of the South Indian Railway fell from Rs. 559·85 lakhs to Rs. 546·74 lakhs. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency both foreign and coastwise decreased by Rs. 945·25 lakhs or 10·68 per cent to Rs. 7,903·81 lakhs. Imports from foreign countries (excluding Burma) declined by 14·55 per cent and exports by 7·26 per cent.

Assistance to Trade and Industry.

Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information.—The Bureau continued to provide general and statistical information on industrial and commercial subjects. A considerable number of enquiries was received. A monthly review of trade conditions was published and several reports were prepared.

Statistics.—Forty-three reports were issued forecasting the area and yield of food and commercial crops. The areas estimated in 1937–38 differed from the actuals by 0·05 per cent in ginger, 0·46 per cent in sugarcane, 0·97 per cent in paddy, 1·88 per cent in cotton, 1·99 per cent in groundnut and 2·40 per cent in castor. Crop cutting experiments were continued to determine the normal yield of food crops and sugarcane. Half-yearly and monthly reports on prices were prepared. In addition to the statement of wholesale prices published each week, the prices of the main commodities at selected stations were broadcast weekly in the radio programmes from Madras and Trichinopoly.

State Aid to Industries.—The number of applications for State aid received was 71 of which the Board of Industries recommended 12 to the Government. The total amount disbursed during the year was Rs. 19,050.

Investigations. —The investigation of the possibilities of establishing large scale industries for the manufacture of fertilizers, alloy steels from the Salem iron ores and power alcohol from molasses was continued. Gypsum which is required for the manufacture of the fertilizer ammonium sulphate is known to occur along with the sedimentary rocks in Trichinopoly district. In order to determine the quantity and quality of the mineral an intensive survey was found necessary. It was also considered necessary to investigate the iron ore deposits around Salem, the apatite deposits in Trichinopoly and the suitability of the lime stone obtainable at Sankaridrug for the manufacture of steel products from the Salem iron ores.

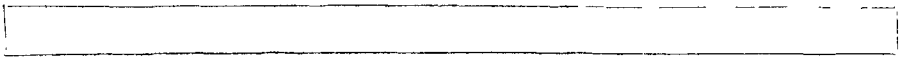
The Committee appointed to examine the question of producing power alcohol from molasses was of opinion that the manufacture of power alcohol and its admixture with petrol would be an economic proposition. It also recommended legislation to enforce the admixture of absolute alcohol with petrol and the matter was under consideration by the Government.

TRADES AND INDUSTRIES.

New Industrial Undertakings.—There were 202 new companies registered during the year of which three were without share capital. The authorized capital of the 199 companies registered with capital was Rs. 307·84 lakhs, the subscribed capital Rs. 33·94 lakhs and the paid up capital Rs. 3·31 lakhs. Of the new registrations with share capital, 82 were trading and manufacturing concerns, 48 transit and transport companies, 38 hotels, theatres and entertainment enterprises, 15 mills and presses, 7 banking, loan and insurance companies, 4 tea and other planting companies, 2 mining and quarrying and 3 others.

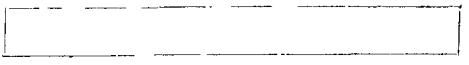
Cotton.—The estimated area under cotton decreased by 23·9 per cent and the yield by 22·9 per cent. Exports of raw cotton fell from 28,901 tons to 19,625 tons or by 32·10 per cent. The mill production of yarn increased from 136·40 million lbs. to 168·80 million lbs. The production

Value of Agricultural Produce (1937-38).



Rice Rs. 48·41 crores.

Other Cereals Rs. 19·03 crores.

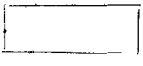


Oil Seeds Rs. 23·20 crores.

Fruits and Vegetables Rs. 16·60 crores.

Drugs and Narcotics Rs. 12·03 crores.

Condiments and Spices Rs. 8·28 crores.



Fibres Rs. 7·48 crores.

Sugar Rs. 3·38 crores.

Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops Rs. 2·18 crores.

Pulses Rs. 1·52 crores.

Miscellaneous Food Crops Rs. 0·80 crores.

of cotton piecegoods declined from 86·12 million yards to 72·46 million yards.

At the commencement of the year labour trouble caused a shortage of stocks and prices were good. But the resumption of normal work and imports from China and Japan on a considerable scale depressed prices.

Jute.—Two mills were in operation with 805 looms and 21,664 spindles. Trading conditions were unsatisfactory owing to over prduction of manufactured goods.

Tanning.—Exports of tanned hides and skins fell from 22,860 tons to 19,482 tons. Almost the entire quantity went as usual to the United Kingdom.

Sugar.—The area planted with sugarcane up to 25th December 1938 was estimated at 96,930 acres, a decrease of 0·6 per cent compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The estimated yield of jaggery was 261,130 tons as against 266,630 tons. Sugar prices showed a steady improvement throughout the year. Twelve sugar factories worked, the output being 3,624 tons. The Indian production was insufficient for domestic consumption and as a result imports advanced from 121 tons to 5,010 tons.

Oil-seeds—(*a*) *Groundnut.*—The estimated yield of unshelled groundnuts was 1,448,500 tons. Exports advanced from 559,441 tons to 753,853 tons. Prices were about 25 per cent lower than in the previous year owing to adequate supplies of substitutes.

(*b*) *Castor.*—The yield of castor was estimated at 25,700 tons, an increase of 1,700 tons over the previous year. Exports fell from 16,962 tons to 5,051 tons.

(*c*) *Cashewnuts.*—Exports of cashewnut kernels increased from 11,892 tons to 12,330 tons. Prices fluctuated widely during the year.

Coir.—Exports of coir manufactures increased slightly from 681,247 cwts. to 689,446 cwts. The series of international crises and a falling off in Eastern and Indian demand brought prices to a low level.

Plantation Products.—Exports of tea rose from 51·41 million lbs. to 56·29 million lbs. A voluntary scheme for the regulation of production and marketing of tea in India was instituted. Exports of coffee advanced from 133,163

cwts. to 180,274 cwts. Prices in London were unremunerative except for outstanding qualities. Exports of raw rubber fell from 17·75 million lbs. valued at Rs. 83·83 lakhs to 17·21 million lbs. valued at Rs. 71·56 lakhs. World prices were only 5 d. per lb. at the beginning of the year but increased to 8 d. per lb. towards the close.

Cottage Industries.

The development of cottage and small scale industries received special attention. Ten candidates were trained at Wardha in the manufacture of hand-made paper and eight in oil pressing. Two training centres in the manufacture of hand-made paper were opened with the aid of grants from Government. To bring cottage workers into touch with buyers industrial museums were started or under contemplation in eight districts and a Central Industrial Museum was established at Madras. An officer of the School of Arts and Crafts was sent to Japan to study the methods and organization of cottage and small scale industries. Jaggery making from date palm juice was demonstrated as a suitable occupation for ex-toddy tappers in the Cuddapah district. The manufacture of sand paper, malted foods and cane furniture are other industries which received attention.

Textiles.—A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs was made in the budget for 1938–39 for the development of the hand-spinning and khadi industry. The Madras Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society continued to receive aid from the Government of India grant. The value of goods produced by the primary societies was Rs. 6·21 lakhs of which Rs. 5·49 lakhs worth were sold. Grants-in-aid were made to societies of pile carpet weavers and cumbly (blanket) weavers. The sales effected by the Pile Carpet Weavers' Society increased from Rs. 2,3.0 to Rs. 12,684.

Sericulture.—The production and distribution of disease free "cellular" seed was financed by the Government of India. Since the introduction of these seeds the normal yield of cocoons with cross-breeds has risen to 50 lbs. for every 100 layings against 35 lbs. with the pure Mysore variety. The number of seeds distributed was 394,127. Experiments were conducted to ascertain the best variety of worms for producing silkworm guts. Researches were made into pebrine disease in the mulberry silkworm.

ENGINEERING.

The engineering section provides technical advice to the public besides its main work of the conduct of pumping and boring operations, the purchase and erection of industrial machinery and pumping plants and the investigation of applications for state loans. The number of borings decreased from 971 to 759 and the total depth from 69,840 feet to 58,248 feet but the percentage of successful borings increased from 69·31 to 80·63. Of the borings, 340 were for agricultural purposes. The department erected 65 pumping sets for the irrigation of about 60 acres estimated to yield an increased income of Rs. 3,850 to their owners. Investigations were successfully made to evolve a process for the recovery of silver from spent hypo used in the photostat process and to minimize the loss of vitamins in milling and polishing rice.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Government School of Technology.—The Government School of Technology provided courses of instruction in mechanical and electrical engineering, plumbing and electric wiring as well as courses in mechanical drawing for woodworkers, metal workers, bricklayers, masons and plumbers. Including 341 (298) admissions the total strength of the school was 883. An employment bureau was maintained by the Principal. There were 123 pupils in the preparatory section which gives a general education for boys below 15 to prepare them for apprenticeships. The Perambur branch school provided courses of instruction for the apprentices and workmen employed in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway workshops. Its strength was 121 (108). The net cost to Government of maintaining the School of Technology was Rs. 53,000 in round figures.

Government Industrial Schools.—There were three Government Industrial Schools at Madura, Calicut and Bellary and a Trade School at Mangalore. The schools provided courses in metal working and woodworking. Courses in electric wiring and casting and metal work were started in the school at Calicut. As the majority of pupils admitted to the schools are poor the Government sanctioned a scheme to grant wages to all students taking the longer courses instead of the scholarships which had been previously paid only to a few. The strength of the

schools at the end of the year was 109 in Madura, 98 in Calicut, 74 in Bellary and 47 in Mangalore. The net cost to Government of running the schools was about Rs. 37,000.

Aided Industrial Schools.—At the close of the year there were 75 recognised industrial schools in addition to those managed by the Government. The total strength of all the aided schools was 8,055. The total grants to these schools amounted to Rs. 1·14 lakhs.

Leather Trades Institute.—There were 12 students in the leather working class. The course was extended to include instruction in simple methods of tanning, dyeing and finishing of leathers. The Institute gave advice and assistance to tanners. Experimental work in pickling, synthetic tans, curing and the use of indigenous tanning materials was conducted.

Government Textile Institute and Aided Textile Schools.—The Government Textile Institute continued to provide instruction in power spinning and weaving, dyeing and finishing for supervisors and in handloom weaving, jacquard weaving, bleaching, dyeing and finishing, pile carpet weaving, knitting, sericulture and ericulture for artisans. In addition, there were courses in spinning and weaving for mill apprentices. There were in all 121 pupils. Certain appliances in use in mills and factories were adapted to the requirements of cottage workers. Wire drawing machinery for use in the manufacture of gold thread was installed and a skilled supervisor appointed.

Grants amounting to Rs. 0·23 lakh were made to aided textile schools.

School of Arts and Crafts.—The number of students in the School of Arts and Crafts rose from 249 to 258. The Pottery course was converted into a course in Ceramics. A separate Designing Class was started for instruction in cotton painting, printing and batik work, lacquer work, painting on wood, papier-maché decoration and leather work. Articles worth about Rs. 5,000 were sold.

Scholarships.—A large number of scholarships was granted by the Government and by private bodies. These included three state technical scholarships in the United Kingdom, two scholarships at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, six at the Andhra University, nine at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, one for practical training in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products and sixty for training at the various industrial schools.

KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE.

The total production of soap increased from 201 tons to 217 tons. For the first time for several years there was a fall in sales from Rs. 1·97 lakhs to Rs. 1·76 lakhs. The net profit declined from Rs. 22,719 to Rs. 19,069 owing to credit stringency, reduced purchasing power of the people and the failure of one of the Institute's agents. A medicated iodine soap was under trial. Experiments were made in the preparation of transparent soaps. Samples of experimental varieties of hair oils, brilliantines, vanishing creams and dental creams were distributed for trial. A new fungicide and two wormicides were prepared. A new distillation and extraction apparatus was put into commission and experiments were conducted in the estimation of the essential oil content of various indigenous materials.

FINANCE.

There was an increase in the receipts of the department from Rs. 5·20 lakhs to Rs. 5·72 lakhs and in expenditure from Rs. 14·08 lakhs to Rs. 15·51 lakhs representing a net cost of Rs. 9·79 lakhs or Rs. 0·91 lakh more than the previous year.

FACTORIES (1938).

At the close of 1938, the number of factories coming under the Indian Factories Act was 1,900, an increase of 24 or 1·26 per cent over the previous year. Of these, 82 factories remained closed for various reasons. Of the remaining 1,818 factories in commission, 1,290 were perennial representing an increase of 14, and 528 seasonal representing an increase of 18. The average daily number of operatives employed during the year in the 1,818 factories rose from 186,630 to 194,335 or by 4·1 per cent. As usual, textile factories including cotton, jute, silk mills, etc., but excluding cotton gins and presses, gave employment to the largest number, viz., 75,742 (including the Coimbatore and Bellary Jails), an increase of 4,073 over the figure for the previous year. Other groups that recorded an increase included "minerals and metals," "food, drink and tobacco," "paper and printing," "processes relating to wood, stone and glass," and "gins and presses," under "perennial" and "food, drink and

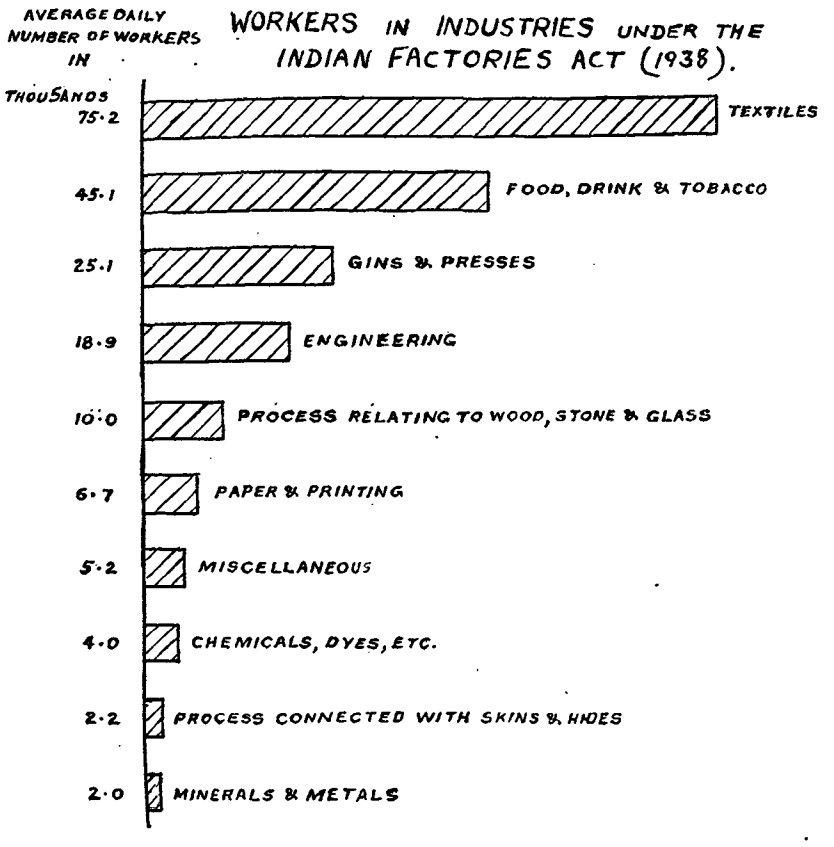
tobacco," "gins and presses" and "groundnut decorticating" under "seasonal."

Cotton and Jute.—There were 55 cotton mills at work in the Presidency with 6,332 looms and 1,319,254 spindles. Two jute mills were in operation during the year, the number of looms and spindles in them being 805 and 21,664 respectively.

Other Factories.—At the close of 1938, the number of factories in commission in the Presidency other than textile industries (including cotton and jute mills, gins and presses, silk, wool, hosiery, dress making and embroidery, lace and carpet factories) was 1,260 representing an increase of 16 over the figure for the previous year. Of the 1,260 factories, 179 were seasonal and 1,081 perennial. The average daily number of operatives employed rose from 90,637 to 93,474.

Industrial Occupations.—The following statement shows the number of persons employed in the more important industries in 1937 and 1938.

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.	
	1937.	1938.
Textile Factories—		
Cotton spinning and weaving ..	64,158	68,563
Gins and Presses	24,324	25,179
Jute spinning and weaving	5,176	4,982
Other Factories—		
Rice Mills	15,822	16,249
Railway workshops including Railway signal workshops.	12,438	11,766
Printing presses	6,116	6,736
Brick and tile works	6,288	6,675
Coffee curing works	7,580	5,563
Tobacco curing and drying works ..	3,488	5,212
Groundnut decorticating factories ..	3,978	4,730
Sugar factories..	3,501	3,983
Cashewnut factories	1,733	3,669
General engineering workshops ..	3,014	3,537
Tea factories	3,042	3,131
Match factories..	3,218	2,758
Tanneries	2,699	1,944
Coach building and motor works ..	1,401	1,556
Beedi factories	855	1,490
Rope works	1,917	1,354
Saw mills	1,028	1,261


AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS IN THOUSANDS
WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES UNDER THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT (1938).
75·2
TEXTILES
45·1
FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO
25·1
GINS & PRESSES
18·9
ENGINEERING
10·0
PROCESS RELATING TO WOOD, STONE & GLASS
6·7
PAPER & PRINTING
5·2
MISCELLANEOUS
4·0
CHEMICALS, DYES, ETC.
2·2
PROCESS CONNECTED WITH SKINS & HIDES
2·0
MINERALS & METALS

Classes of factories.	Persons employed. 1937.	1938.
Other Factories—cont.		
Bones and manure works	1,001	931
Industrial institutes	789	807
Kerosene tinning and packing ..	687	804
Metal works	650	755
Ordnance factories	753	638
Carpentry and cabinet making works.	727	631
Foundries	518	602
Aluminium factories	615	593
Dockyards	732	547
Jewellery works	443	501
Match materials manufacturing concerns.	461	497
Electrical engineering and generation.	716	400
Tramway workshops	369	373
Steel rolling mills	434	372
Cigarette factories	151	364
Cement works	230	337
Breweries and distilleries	246	289
Umbrella works..	278	237
Cigar factories	384	231
Oil mills	300	212
Diamond cutting and polishing ..	64	195
Leather and shoes factories	218	192
Turmeric polishing works	121	167
Pipe manufacture	49	145
Confectionery	177	138
Paddy boiling works	111	131
Medical stores	104	111
Glass works	100	95
Water pumping stations	92	94

FACTORIES ACT (1938).

Inspections.—There was an appreciable increase in the total number of inspections from 3,210 to 3,656. Of the 1,818 factories in commission, 54 were not inspected.

Health Welfare and Safety.—The health of operatives was generally good and no epidemic was reported. Cleanliness of the factory premises was fairly well maintained. Housing accommodation and medical facilities were provided in a number of factories.

Hours of Employment.—Sunday was observed as a weekly holiday by 762 factories. The rest interval of one hour prescribed by the Factories Act was observed in

1,566 factories. The following table shows hours of work in different factories :—

Number of hours per week.	Men (factories).	Women (factories).
Perennial Factories—		
Not above 42 hours	108	158
Above 42 and not above 48 hours.	210	92
Above 48 hours	871	633
Seasonal Factories—		
Not above 42 hours	34	66
Above 43 and not above 54 hours.	80	73
Above 54 hours	367	344

The 30-hour week for children was observed in 215 perennial and 5 seasonal factories.

Accidents.—The total number of accidents increased from 2,153 to 2,924 owing to an increase in factories brought within the scope of the Act and to better reporting of accidents. Of the accidents, 12 were fatal, 638 serious and 2,274 minor. Most of the accidents could be attributed to carelessness on the part of the workers.

Prosecutions.—Two hundred and thirteen persons were prosecuted under the Factories Act and 188 convicted.

Other Industrial Acts.

Workmen's Compensation Act (1938).—Including the balance from the previous year there were 243 cases for disposal of which 203 were disposed of leaving 40 pending at the close of the year. The total amount disbursed during the year was Rs. 1,07,482-12-9. The amount of compensation paid to workmen for permanent disablement fell from Rs. 21,381-8-9 to Rs. 14,488-9-2. An amount of Rs. 26,915-7-6 due to the dependants of deceased workmen in 48 cases was invested in immovable property for them. Recovery of awards from employers was effected in full in three cases, in part in two cases and could not be recovered in three cases.

Madras Maternity Benefit Act (1938).—The application of the Act is restricted to women employed in perennial factories. The average daily number of women employed rose from 37,954 to 38,070. During the year 1,715 claims were made of which 1,210 were fully paid to the women concerned and one to the nominee of a woman who died in childbirth. The total amount paid was Rs. 27,807-12-3. Prosecutions were instituted in six cases under the Act and all of them ended in conviction.

Payment of Wages Act (1938).—The provisions of the Act were applied to 1,663 factories and 174,604 employees. The number of inspections made was 2,470. Fifteen applications were made affecting 82 workers and involving wages amounting to Rs. 3,515–2–3. Three applications were allowed, 5 rejected for various reasons and 2 dismissed. There were 4 prosecutions under the Act and all of them ended in conviction.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

Trade Unions (1938–39).

Forty unions were registered and the registration of 7 unions was cancelled during the year. Of 123 unions registered since the inception of the Indian Trade Unions Act 87 were working at the end of the year.

Labour Disputes.

The number of strikes and lockouts increased from 37 to 43. There was a regrettable lack of regard for the Government's view that internal settlement is preferable to external settlement and that strikes should not be organized without exploring all avenues of negotiation and representation. Reasonable notice of the intention to go on strike was wanting in a number of disputes. In almost all the strikes picketing was resorted to and in some cases it transgressed the bounds of law necessitating intervention by the Police. The machinery of conciliation provided by the Trade Disputes Act was used on three occasions. The decision of the Court of Enquiry was in favour of the workers in one case and partly in their favour in the other two cases. In two cases the Government appointed arbitrators to settle differences between employers and workers.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

The principal minerals worked during the year were manganese in the Vizagapatam district, magnesite in Salem, mica in Nellore and to a small extent in Salem and the Nilgiris, barytes in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool, steatite in Anantapur, asbestos in Cuddapah, corundum to a small extent in Salem and

phosphatic nodules and gypsum in the Trichinopoly district. Stone quarries were worked in the districts of Coimbatore, Chingleput and Kistna.

Output.—The output of manganese in the Vizagapatam district increased by over 11,300 tons or 55·1 per cent. The production of magnesite in the Salem district recorded a decrease of 730 tons. The output of mica in Nellore decreased by six tons, but the total production in the Province increased by 9 tons to 693 tons. The demand for waste mica continued to increase and as a consequence the output rose from 1,984 tons to 3,029 tons. The output of mica in Salem advanced from 14·6 tons to 31·9 tons but that in the Nilgiris declined from 6·04 to 3·83 tons. Barytes, steatite and china clay were also worked in the ellore district on a small scale. The output of barytes in the Province rose from 9,056 tons to 9,516·6 tons, Cuddapah contributing 6,885 tons, Anantapur 2,431·5 tons and Kurnool 200 tons. There was an output of 24 tons of asbestos in the Cuddapah district after a lapse of two years, the previous production being 7·67 tons in 1935. The production of steatite in Anantapur district shrank from 150 tons to 25 tons. Half a ton of corundum was mined in the Salem district. The output of phosphatic nodules in the Trichinopoly district fell from 166 tons to 23 tons while that of gypsum rose considerably from 1,597 tons to 9,381 tons. Besides the above minerals 172,430 tons of stone were quarried in Coimbatore, 124,816 tons in Chingleput and 20,785 tons in Kistna.

Labour.—The general health of the employees in all the districts continued to be generally satisfactory except for a few cases of malaria in the Nilgiri district. The mines in all the districts have been reported free from epidemics during the year. The supply of labour was adequate in all the districts. The relations between labourers and employers continued to be satisfactory.

Accidents and Prosecutions.—There were 22 accidents resulting in the death of 6 persons. No prosecutions were launched during the year.

FISHERIES (1938–39).

Research.

Pearl Fishery Research.—The discovery of an even larger bed of pearl oysters than in the previous year

enabled the department to expand the pearl farm at Krusadai Island from a laboratory scale experiment to a small farm on the Japanese model. It will now be possible to investigate the question of pearl farming and the production of culture pearls.

Inland Fishery Research.—From the 1st November 1938 the fisheries of the Mopad reservoir were leased for the first time and deep-water fishing experiments were transferred to the Mettur Reservoir. The experiments hitherto conducted by the department in the Mopad reservoir have yielded a mass of invaluable data for the development of inland fisheries. The stocking of the reservoir was chiefly confined to the introduction of catla and the success of the measure is indicated by the fact that catla of marketable size accounted for three-fourths of the total catch last year. The number of fish caught in the last 17 years was in excess of the number of fry stocked, furnishing the first and only record of the breeding of this riverine fish in confined waters. Gourami were found to breed for the first time at the Ippur farm. Further evidence was obtained that catla have established themselves in the Cauvery and are breeding. Experiments with several classes of brackish water food-fish, the most important of which is mullet, were resumed in the Ippur farm.

Fish Preservation.—Large quantities of prawns were cured with carbon dioxide which was proved to be the best method of curing. Experiments were continued in the pickling of prawns, pilchardising and fumigation with carbonbisulphide. The value of dry ice in the refrigeration of fresh fish was investigated. The experiments were planned to ascertain the advantages if any of transporting frozen fish in dry ice which is said to be more economical and convenient to handle than ordinary ice. Apparatus for estimating the vitamin "A" content of fish oils was installed at Tanur. The most important discovery made was that the oil of the South Indian fish Sphyrna blochii is 35 times as potent in vitamin "A" as ordinary cod liver oil and nearly three-fourths as potent as the best Halibut liver oil. The Government sanctioned a scheme for the manufacture of medicinal fish oil as a cottage industry. Experiments were carried out into the use of Maleic acid as a preservative of edible oils. In addition to detailed researches into sardine and mackerel, ecological

studies of other shoaling fish and the marking of chanks were continued.

Administration.

Fish-Curing Yards.—The rules requiring deposits and bonds from fishermen for opening new fish-curing yards or re-opening old ones were relaxed. As a consequence four old yards were re-opened. In addition, one new fish-curing yard was started, raising the total number to 105 at the end of the year. The total quantity of salt issued for fish curing fell from 199,785 maunds to 163,818 maunds and the quantity of fish cured from 765,771 maunds to 647,647 maunds.

Factories.—The number of private oil and guano factories on the West Coast fell from 145 to 56. The total output of oil was 36½ tons, of guano 272 tons and of beach dried manure 1,588 tons.

Chank Fisheries.—During the year the haul of full sized chanks in the Tinnevelly Chank Fisheries was 363,960.

Stocking.—Catla, Gourami and other varieties of fish were stocked as usual in a number of waters. Several private individuals and institutions were supplied with edible and larvicidal fish.

Marine Aquarium.—There was a fall in the number of visitors to the Aquarium from 126,730 to 112,170 and in the gate collections from Rs. 10,043-0-6 to Rs. 8,692-1-6. The net receipts were Rs. 4,457-15-3. Certain improvements were effected and some rare exhibits added to the collection.

Socio-Economic Work.

Education.—The number of schools run by the Fisheries Department increased from 42 to 43. The number of pupils in the schools rose from 5,162 at the beginning of the year to 5,857 at the close. Of these, 4,815 (4,220) were fisher children.

Co-operation.—There were in all 51 societies on the West Coast with 2,009 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 0·34 lakh. There was a marked improvement in the working of the societies in South Kanara, despite a poor fishing season, while those in Malabar were handicapped by poor staff and outside competition.

FINANCE.

The total revenue for the year was Rs. 3·83 lakhs as against Rs. 4·48 lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to lower receipts from inland fisheries and fish-curing yards which were affected by the bad season. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 5·76 lakhs to Rs. 5·74 lakhs.

CHAPTER XI—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

IRRIGATION.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

Expenditure on irrigation works (including Capital expenditure on new works) fell from Rs. 103·79 lakhs to Rs. 93·72 lakhs while receipts fell from Rs. 286·06 lakhs to Rs. 252·00 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 7,296,157 acres, or 268,909 acres less than in the previous year.

Productive works showed a return of 5·97 per cent compared with 6·36 per cent in the previous year and 9·83 per cent 25 years ago.

Irrigation Works.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are divided into (a) "Irrigation works" and (b) "Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works", each class being again subdivided into "Productive" and "Unproductive".

Productive Works.—The capital outlay on irrigation works—productive (direct and indirect) rose from Rs. 7·27 lakhs to Rs. 9·10 lakhs. The bulk of the expenditure was incurred on the Kistna Delta system and the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

In the Kistna Delta, excavation of the Kistna West High Level Channel was practically completed. Excavating a straight cut to the Kollimerla drain was also completed. The Appapuram channel work made good progress.

The construction of a stepped apron and other protective works in the Mettur surplus course were completed.

The total area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 3,504,991 acres and 619,071 acres respectively against 3,498,952 and 598,877 acres in the previous year.

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 180·74 lakhs and Rs. 50·89 lakhs respectively against Rs. 191·49 lakhs and Rs. 54·34 lakhs in the previous year.

The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 92·91 lakhs as against Rs. 98·33 lakhs representing a return of 5·97 per cent on capital outlay (of Rs. 15·56 crores) as against 6·36 per cent in 1937–38. After deducting interest charges, the profits for the year amounted to Rs. 26·24 lakhs as compared with 34·19 lakhs in the previous year. The total net profits to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 31·41 crores. Compared with the previous year, the gross revenue decreased by Rs. 10·75 lakhs. The decrease was appreciable in the case of the Kistna and Godavari delta systems.

Unproductive Works.—Capital outlay on unproductive irrigation works (direct and indirect) was Rs. 0·37 lakh incurred chiefly on the Palar anicut system.

The area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 228,710 acres and 40,685 acres respectively, against 242,597 acres and 63,403 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and Working expenses.—The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 9·56 lakhs and Rs. 3·81 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 11·05 lakhs and Rs. 4·11 lakhs. Of the net revenue (Rs. 5·75 lakhs), the portion due to improvements was Rs. 3·48 lakhs. Deducting interest charges the deficit for the year was Rs. 13·51 lakhs.

Remissions.—Remissions granted under "Productive" and "Unproductive" works were Rs. 46,20,422 and Rs. 2,26,736 respectively compared with Rs. 34,90,348 and Rs. 1,34,729 in the previous year. Remissions were necessitated mainly by cyclone damage in the Godavari and the Kistna delta systems and the Palar anicut system.

Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept.—The amount spent on works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept including the expenditure incurred and accounted for by the Civil departments was Rs. 33·21 lakhs against Rs. 34·84 lakhs in 1937–38. The area charged as irrigated fell from 3,161,237 acres to 2,902,700 acres. The revenue inclusive of the amount collected by the Public Works Department was Rs. 59·74 lakhs against Rs. 81·61 lakhs in the previous year.

Tank Restoration Scheme.—The area falling within the scope of Tank Restoration Scheme investigation is 102,500

square miles. During 1938–39 there was no new investigation. The total area investigated is 88,887 square miles. Works were completed in 85,521 square miles and in the remaining 3,366 square miles, works were in progress or were still to be started. Estimates for Rs. 5,307 were sanctioned during the year. The total amount of works sanctioned to date is Rs. 202·76 lakhs. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 0·19 lakh including centage charges.

Navigation works (Unproductive).—The gross receipts and charges from the Buckingham and Vedaranyam Canals were Rs. 1·08 lakhs and Rs. 1·56 lakhs respectively against Rs. 1·06 lakhs and Rs. 2·59 lakhs in the previous year. The loss on the working of the canals was Rs. 0·48 lakh compared with a loss of Rs. 1·53 lakhs in 1937–38.

Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works.—The outlay incurred on navigation, embankment and drainage works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept fell from Rs. 8·81 lakhs to Rs. 5·79 lakhs, while the revenue rose from Rs. 0·84 lakh to Rs. 0·88 lakh.

Investigation of Projects.

A smaller scheme to irrigate 7,500 acres in Coringa Island was evolved and was considered by the Government.

The report on the localization of the second crop zones in the Godavari Eastern and Central Deltas was submitted to the Government and was considered.

A preliminary report on the scheme to irrigate 3,750 acres of high level lands at the head of the Godavari Central Delta was received.

Proposals to irrigate 4,000 acres and improve drainage facilities in Kanur, West Godavari District, and in the area lying between Nidadavole-Narsapur road by a channel from Vizeswaram were considered by the Government.

The scheme to rebuild Torrigedda outfall sluice to reduce submersion of crops by floods in the Godavari was considered by the Government. The proposal will be brought forward again as a Part II scheme for 1940–41.

Reports on the agricultural and financial aspects of the proposal to irrigate by pumping 3,750 acres at the head of the Godavari Western Delta were awaited from the departments concerned.

The feasibility of taking a channel from the left side of the Gundlakamma river to irrigate 62,000 acres was examined by the local officers.

Investigation of the proposals to augment supply to the Mopad system by diverting water from the Pillaperu was continued.

The report sent to the Government through the Board of Revenue on the Rallapad project (Nellore District) was considered by the Board of Revenue. The possibility of a combined Rallapad-Machavaram scheme was examined by the local officers.

To relieve submersion of lands bordering the Collair lake, Kistna District, a scheme for widening the Upputeru or diverting the Budameru river into the Kistna or bunding the foreshore of Collair lake was examined.

The sharing of the Tungabhadra waters was discussed at a joint conference of the Madras and Hyderabad Governments in November 1938. Provisional agreement was reached based on a partial utilization of the available flow in the river. Experiments in the effect of irrigation on important crops such as cotton, cholam, etc., were continued at the experimental farm, Sirugupp̣a. Proposals for a demonstration farm were also considered.

The Papagni (anicut) scheme was examined.

The scheme to excavate a supply channel to Gotur Mallidevaraya Cheruvu was investigated.

Estimates for excavating a spring channel from the Penner right bank to irrigate lands in Gangavaram and other villages of the Cuddapah District, were revised.

Gauging the Penner for the Penner-Kumudavathi project was continued and estimates for the project were considered by the Government.

The Upper Bhavani Scheme was re-investigated to enable the Government to decide whether the Lower or Upper Bhavani project, should be pushed through.

A proposal to utilize the surplus waters of the Siruvani river for irrigation in the Noyyel valley was deferred, pending a decision on the Lower Bhavani project.

Gauge readings of the Uduthorahalla river in Kollegal taluk were continued. Alternative proposals for an anicut to irrigate 750 acres and a reservoir to irrigate 2,500 acres were considered.

The Hebbahalla scheme in the same taluk for an anicut across the Hebbahalla river and a channel from it to augment supplies to Kottakarai and five other tanks was in progress.

Improvements to the Wyakondan channel in Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts were commenced.

A scheme for a reservoir on the Kortalayar river at Pundi in Chingleput District to augment the water-supply to Madras City was partly investigated. The proposal was considered by the Government.

Floods.

Floods in October 1938 damaged certain irrigation works in the Upper Yerracalva in West Godavari District. In Vizagapatam District the river Sarada and Gokivada Gedda were in floods in September and November 1938 and certain river and channel banks breached. Owing to the cyclone of November 1938 serious damage was caused to several irrigation works and standing crops in the Godavari and Kistna Eastern Deltas. All damage to works was repaired during the year, and relief measures suggested by the local officers were being considered.

Some tanks in Anantapur District were damaged by the heavy rains of August 1938 and repairs were promptly executed.

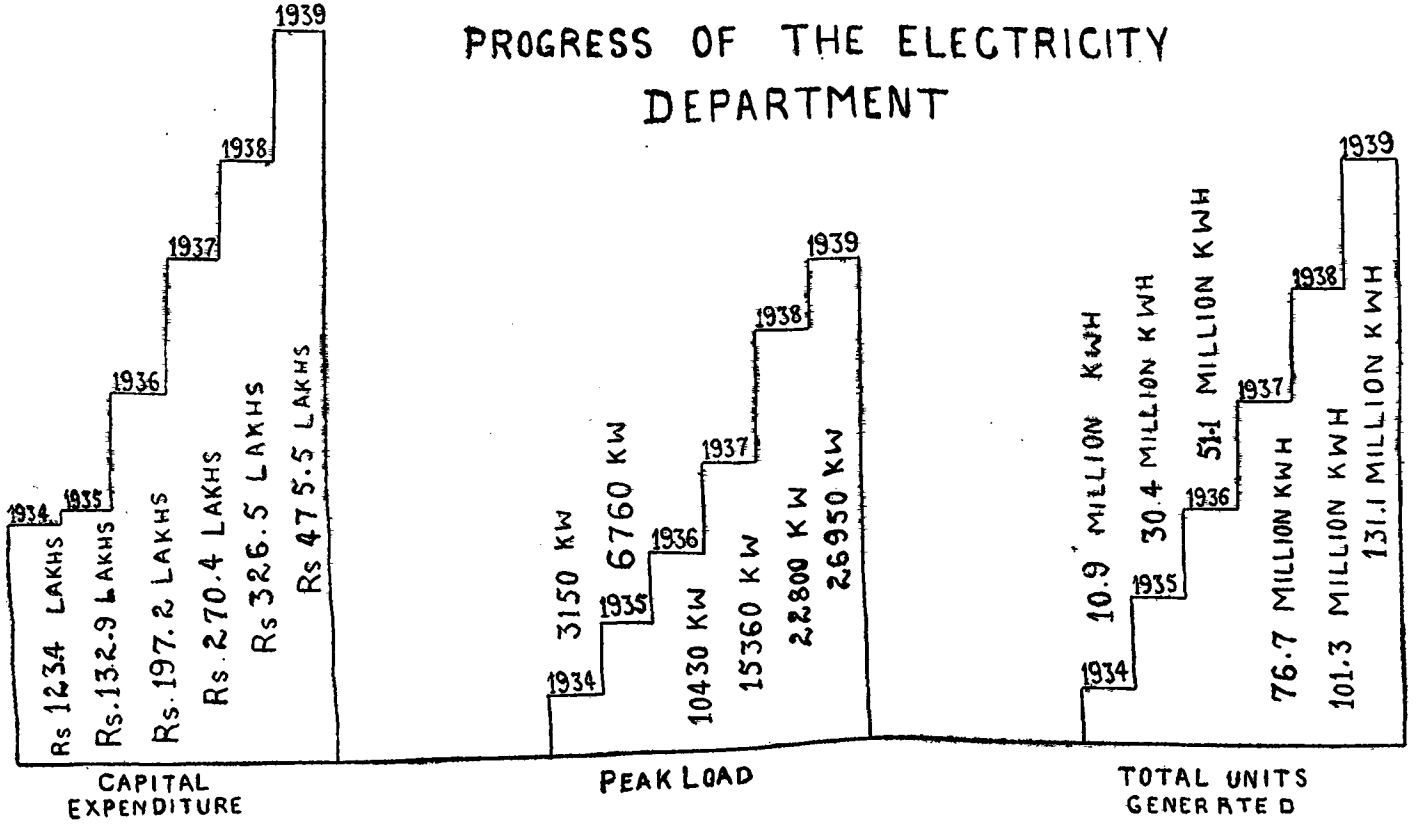
Heavy rains in July and August 1938 breached certain tanks in Salem District. Repairs were commenced by the special staff sanctioned by the Government.

The Grand Anicut Canal left bank breached at the Vettikad embankment. The breach was repaired.

The Kannadian and Nathiyunni channels (Tinnevelly District) were damaged in November 1938 by the breaching of certain Minor Irrigation Tanks.

Minor Irrigation Works.

The accelerated and widespread scheme of improvements to minor irrigation works was completed during the year. Work to the value of Rs. 1,63,986 was done during the year. The total expenditure on the scheme was Rs. 49·61 lakhs, against Rs. 50 lakhs programmed.


PROGRESS OF THE ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
Rs 1234 LAKHS
Rs. 132.9 LAKHS
Rs. 197.2 LAKHS
Rs. 270.4 LAKHS
Rs 326.5 LAKHS
Rs 475.5 LAKHS
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
3150 KW
6760 KW
10430 KW
15360 KW
22800 KW
26950 KW
PEAK LOAD
10.9 MILLION KWH
30.4 MILLION KWH
51.1 MILLION KWH
76.7 MILLION KWH
101.3 MILLION KWH
131.1 MILLION KWH
TOTAL UNITS GENERATED

ELECTRICITY.

During the year under review the operation of the various power systems was satisfactory. The construction programme was in general behind schedule, partly due to late deliveries of machinery, but in the case of the Papanasam works most of the lost time was subsequently made up.

The aggregate of demands on the various systems was 26,950 K.W. and the total distribution was 114·57 million K.W.H. the corresponding revenue being Rs. 42·35 lakhs.

The Pykara Electricity System.

The system completed its sixth year of operation. The development of load was satisfactory and the good progress of the preceding years was maintained. All available generating capacity at Pykara, Mettur and Glen Morgan was in operation over the system peakloads from the end of January 1939, due to the delay in getting the additional generating units at Pykara into service. This naturally created a certain amount of anxiety but the plant and equipment withstood the strain satisfactorily and no serious restriction of the service resulted.

Power Station.—The peak demand on the power station was 17,900 K.W. in May 1938 and energy output was 84·3 million units for the year, exclusive of 17·4 million units purchased from Mettur. Between 10th April and 9th May 1938, when Mettur generating station was disabled the Pykara plant supplied the whole of Pykara and Mettur system loads. The Glen Morgan plant also supplemented the Pykara Station. During this period a certain amount of adjustment of working hours of the textile mills and cement works load was necessary and this was effected with the co-operation of the industrialists at Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Udamalpet.

Transmission and Distribution.—The power lines and communication circuits were maintained in good condition. The Madura-Virudhunagar 66 K.V. line was completed in July 1938 and regular operation commenced initially at 11 K.V. and subsequently at 66 K.V. from November 1938. The Virudhunagar-Rajapalayam section commenced 33 K.V. operation from January 1939. With the advent of Pykara power in the area, the oil engine generating stations at Theni, Dindigul and Virudhunagar were closed down.

There were 322 miles of equivalent single circuit line constructed, raising the total length of equivalent single circuit lines to 1,524 miles. The total connected transformer capacity (excluding distribution transformers) amounted to 67,165 K.V.A.

Rural extensions showed good progress. Electricity was made available during the year to 40 additional villages and townships making the total of such villages 163.

Commercial.—The growth of demand on the system continued steadily; the connected loads at the end of the year under different categories is tabulated below :—

Number and description.	K.W.	
1. Textile industry	19,006	
2. Cement works	3,352	
3. Licensees	12,401	Final figures for Madura and Dindigul not included.
4. Tea factories	3,561	
5. Agricultural and Miscellaneous	11,181	

The total number of mills connected to the system at the end of the year was 31. The labour situation at Coimbatore and Tiruppur was not altogether satisfactory. There were more strikes and lockouts than in any previous operating year and the revenue of the Department was considerably affected. The demand of the cement company rose from 1,150 K.V.A. to 1,900 K.V.A. This company continues to be the biggest individual consumer on the system and has added additional plant bringing the total connected load from 2,300 to 3,352 K.W. Five new tea factories were given supply during the year in the Nilgiris and the Anamalais.

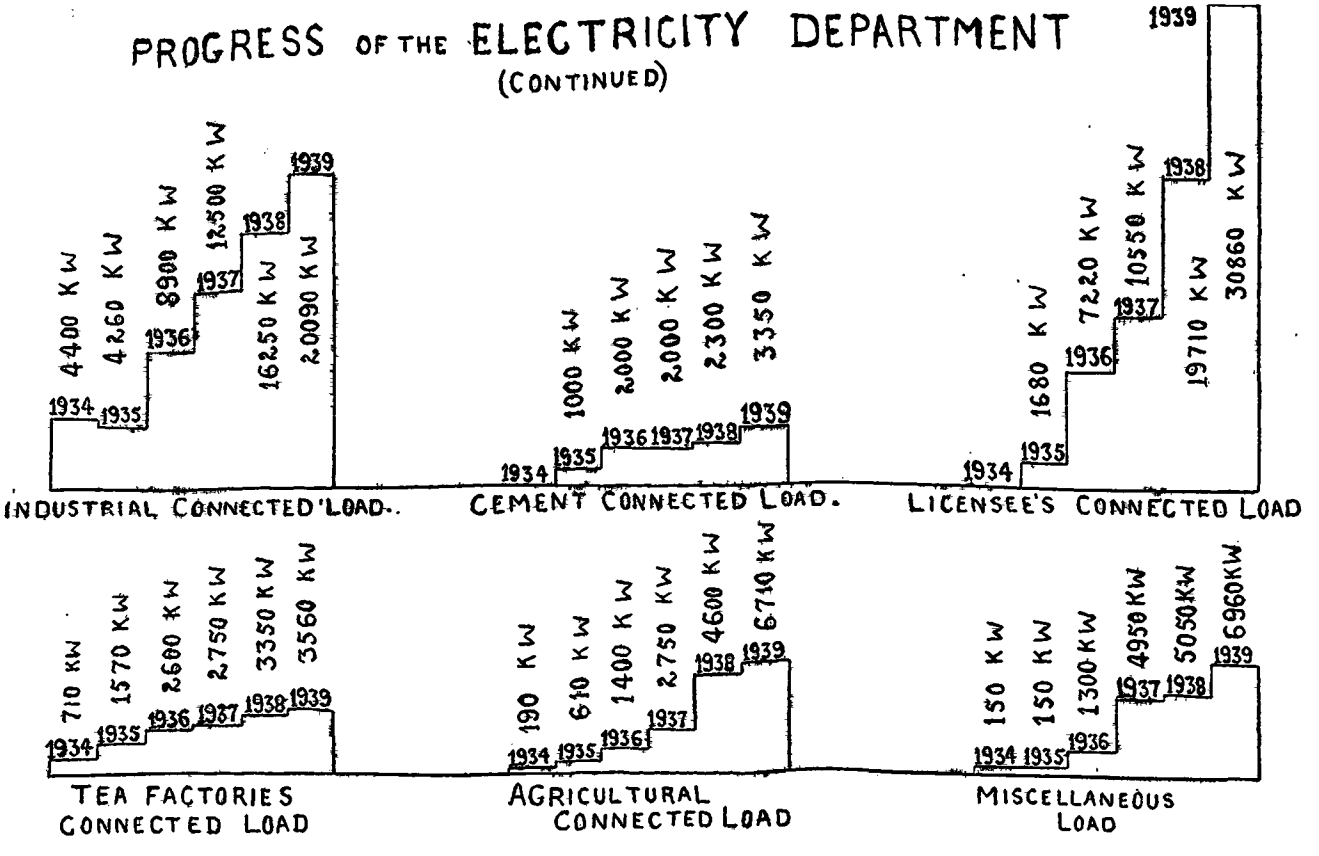
By the end of the year 1,429 agricultural pumps with a connected load of 8,574 H.P. were supplied against the previous year's figures of 970 pumps and 5,927 H.P.

Financial.—The system earned a revenue of Rs. 31 lakhs. The net revenue of Rs. 17·50 lakhs represents a return of 7·4 per cent on the capital outlay.

The Mettur Electricity System.

Power Station.—During the year the Mettur power station generated 44 million units with a normal peakload of 7,700 K.W. against 5,300 K.W. in the previous year.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
(CONTINUED)



The operation of the power station was satisfactory except for an unfortunate breakdown on 9th April 1938. An 18 inches drain valve burst resulting in the flooding of the power house to a depth of about 10 feet and the consequent closure of the station. Immediately the whole load was transferred to Pykara and the re-conditioning work on the submerged machinery and switchgear was commenced. Emergency provisions, whereby the textile mill industry reduced their total demand by staggering the weekly holiday, were brought into operation. Very little revenue was lost and the emergency was met in a most creditable manner by the staff of the Department.

The level in the Mettur reservoir dropped rapidly from December 1938 due to the failure of the monsoon and caused much anxiety. All the three existing machines had to run for long periods in addition to the help received from Pykara. After the closure of the irrigation draw off at the end of January, the level remained steady with a slight tendency to rise. In view of the inadequacy of the generating capacity of the station at low water levels, it was decided to install the fourth and final generating set at Mettur.

Transmission and Distribution.—The 33 K.V. lines to Arkonam, Conjeeveram, Polur, Arni and the 66 K.V. transmission line from Singarappet to Villupuram were completed and energised during the year. Two hundred and thirty-five miles of equivalent single circuit line were erected, raising the total length of equivalent single circuit lines to 1,069 miles. The total connected transformer capacity (excluding distribution transformers) amounted to 36,562 K.V.A. Sixteen small towns and important villages received supply during the year. Fifty-two extension schemes were sanctioned during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 22 lakhs, many of which were either under construction or yet to be started.

Commercial.—The connected load under the different categories is given below :—

Number and description.	K.W.
1. Licensees	18,110
2. Railways	1,340
3. Industrial	1,090
4. Agricultural	280
5. Miscellaneous	540

Industrial development in the Mettur area has not so far been encouraging. The Dalmia Cement Works near

Trichinopoly, the Steel Furnaces at Negapatam and the Chemical Industries at Mettur will add to the load appreciably, when they commence operation.

Agricultural pumping has great possibilities in this area. The total number of pumping loads at the end of the year was 64 against 19 in the previous year. It is expected that there will be a rapid increase in the number of agricultural pumps, as a large number of rural extensions were brought into commission during the year.

The system earned a revenue of Rs. 11·04 lakhs. The net revenue of Rs. 3·58 lakhs works out to 2·3 per cent on the capital outlay.

Mettur Workshop.—The total value of work done during the year was Rs. 2·92 lakhs against Rs. 2·19 lakhs in 1937–38. The average daily attendance was 182. The financial results were satisfactory.

The Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Scheme.

The Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Scheme was sanctioned with an initial estimate of Rs. 1·79 crores. One construction division was started in April 1938 at Madras for the preparation of detailed plans and specification for the camps, roads, power and water-supply and for placing contracts. After completion of the preliminary work, the construction division was transferred to Papanasam.

A protected water-supply was made available to both the camps at the dam site and near the power station site. A construction power station with oil engines transferred from Virudhunagar together with the necessary feeder and distribution lines was completed and electricity supplied in the beginning of December 1938. The existing roads were widened and culverts strengthened where necessary. A bridge over the Tambraparni 360 feet long was completed in December.

Excavation for the foundation of the dam, which is to be about 1,160 feet long at crest and 173 feet high, was begun in August 1938 and progress during the year was satisfactory in spite of interference by rain. The midstream coffer dam was completed in February 1939. Excavation on the left flank of the river was begun in August 1938 and two suspension bridges were completed. The excavation work for the pipe line was three-fourths complete by the end of March 1939. Preliminary grading of penstock and exploration of power-house foundations

were undertaken. Acquisition proceedings for lands submerged were started.

A scheme for enlarging the construction power-house and giving a preliminary supply of electricity to Tenali, Ambasamudram, Kallidaikurichi and Shermadevi was sanctioned in February 1939 and surveys for the transmission system were in progress.

The average labour force from October 1938 up to the end of the year was about 3,500 with a total population of 4,500 in both camps. The total expenditure during the year was only Rs. 10·52 lakhs, but will be considerably more in the coming year.

Thermal Stations.

The Vizagapatam Thermal Scheme.—The Vizagapatam Thermal Scheme came into preliminary commercial operation at the end of March 1938 but the construction work on the 1,500 K.W. turbo set and the 22,000 lb. power boiler was completed only during 1938–39. Trouble was experienced due to the corrosive action of sea water on the condenser tubes, many of which were replaced by zincless tubes as an experimental measure.

The station generated 1·78 million units with a maximum peak of 820 K.W. and supplied the harbour load at Vizagapatam, the towns of Vizagapatam, Anakapalle, Bobbili and Bimlipatam and the mines at Kodur and Garbham.

Ninety-four miles of single circuit and eight miles of double circuit lines with an operating voltage of 11 K V. and 33 K V. were completed during the year.

The Bezwada Thermal Scheme.—The Bezwada Thermal Station commenced operation in March 1939 with a peak-load of 530 K.W. generating about 6,000 units a day, and power was supplied to Bezwada, Gudivada, Masulipatam, Nuzvid and Ellore.

The construction of the 33 K.V. line to Tenali to supply the Guntur licensee and a 11 K.V. line to the Andhra Cement Factory was almost completed at the end of the year. When the Guntur licensee and the Andhra Cement Works commence taking supply it is expected that the demand will nearly reach the capacity of one 1,500 K.W. set. Estimates for installing a third generating set of 3,000 K.W. capacity were under preparation.

Efforts were being made to extend electric power to the villages close to the main transmission lines.

The Cocanada Thermal Scheme.—The Government sanctioned in March 1938 the scheme to take over the Municipal Oil Engine Station at Cocanada, to install additional plant, sell power in bulk to the municipality and extend lines to Samalkota, Ramachandrapurm and other places. Work in connection with the extension of the power-house was commenced.

Investigations.

The investigation of the Lammasinghi Hydro-Electric Scheme was completed at the end of the last year. From the observations of rainfall and river flow made since January 1937 it was found that the yield from the catchment was poor, being only about half of what had been anticipated and the scheme was therefore considered uneconomical and further observations discontinued.

As a result of investigation of the Cauvery Pumping Scheme, a preliminary report on a scheme to irrigate 2,000 acres in the head reaches of Rajan Voikkal in Namakkal taluk of the Salem district was prepared.

Municipal Electric Supply Undertakings and other Licences.

Of the nine municipal undertakings under the management of the Electrical Department, those at Palni and Karur were handed over to the respective municipalities at the end of the year as they had reached the profit earning stage.

The Indian Electricity Act.—The number of licensees giving supply at the end of the year was 74 as against 66 at the end of the previous year. Three licensees were arranging to start supply and four applications for licences were under consideration.

The total generating capacity of all the electric supply undertakings amounted approximately to 134,900 K.V.A. of which the Madras Electric Supply Corporation owns 53,700 K.V.A. and the Government stations at Pykara and Mettur account for about 61,000 K.V.A.

During the year 385 inspections of licensees' and non-licensees' works were undertaken. The total number

of tests carried out in the Electrical Standards Laboratory at Madras and at site in the licensees' areas was 594.

The total number of accidents during the year in licensees' and Government areas was 138 of which 49 were fatal. Of these 49 fatalities, no less than 37 were caused by unauthorized climbing of poles and towers.

The Cinematograph Act.—The total number of cinemas working in the Presidency at the end of the year was 437 of which 190 were permanent and the rest were touring. The number of inspections carried out during the year was 463.

Electrification of buildings.—During the year new electrical works costing Rs. 1·81 lakhs were carried out on Government buildings bringing the total cost up to the end of the year to Rs. 49·11 lakhs. The cost of operation and maintenance was Rs. 1·53 lakhs while Rs. 2·13 lakhs were paid as current consumption charges.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ADMINISTRATION.

Administrative changes.—The temporary famine division in Bellary was closed in December 1938. A special division for water-supply and drainage schemes was formed in the Coimbatore Circle in September 1938. The Road division, Madras Circle, was converted into a subdivision from 1st April 1939. Six new subdivisions and three new sections were formed and five subdivisions and three sections were closed during the year.

Chief Engineer's Office (General, Buildings and Roads)—Consulting Architect's Section.—Detailed schedules of quantities for nearly nine schemes aggregating in value approximately to Rs. 8 lakhs, and approximate estimates for various works amounting to about Rs. 37·6 lakhs were prepared. Thirty-five Educational and Industrial Grants-in-Aid cases amounting to about Rs. 22 lakhs were also dealt with.

Technical section.—There were 218 estimates of the aggregate value of about Rs. 175 lakhs scrutinized. Of these, 151 were under buildings, 14 under roads, 21 under bridges and causeways, 19 under water-supply and 13 under drainage.

Civil Works.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads excluding irrigation works was Rs. 69·88 lakhs as compared with Rs. 72·69 lakhs in the previous year.

Buildings.—The following buildings were either completed or almost completed during the year: Natural science block for the Presidency College, Madras, additions and alterations to the Senate House for the temporary accommodation of the Legislative Assembly, new building and compound wall for the Public Works Workshops, Madras, combined Court-House for the Sub-Judge and District Munsif, Tuticorin, official residences at Adyar for the gazetted officers in Madras City, additional buildings for the Government Museum, Madras, extensions to the Madras Central Record Office, quarters for the Harbour Police at Tondiarpet, quarters and other buildings for the Malabar Special Police and quarters for the Armed Reserve and Presidency General Reserve and other staff at Masulipatam.

Under the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras, the following sub-works were in progress: the new operation block and surgical ward, the new out-patients' department, the new kitchen and store block, improvements, additions and alterations to the main building and sanitary installation, drainage and water-supply scheme. The construction of the new headquarters hospitals at Madura and Cocanada, improvements to the headquarters hospital at Guntur, extensions to the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, the out-patients ward in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, a septic ward of 52 beds in the Government Rayapuram Hospital, Madras, an additional ward of 88 beds in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, and the combined administrative block for the General Hospital and Pathological Institute for the Medical College, Madras, were in progress.

The remodelling of the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Government Press, Madras, buildings for the Stanley Medical College, Madras, buildings for the Shortwave Wireless Receiving Station with quarters at Tiruvottiyur, extensions to the Secretariat buildings, a building for the correspondence branch of the Chingleput Collector's office,

Saidapet, a combined gas plant for the General Hospital and the Medical College, additional buildings for the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, and quarters for 4 Sub-Inspectors and huts for 15 head constables and 91 constables at Rajahmundry were also in progress.

Roads.—Experimental road surfacings on the Great Northern Trunk Road were completed. Improvements to the Nilambur-Karuvarakundu road were completed except the construction of the Seriapuzha Bridge and approach road. Improvements to the Great Western Trunk Road were in progress.

Bridges.—The construction of the Aliyar Bridge on the Anamalai Ghat Road was completed and the construction of a bridge across the Kadangalur Thodu was practically completed.

Water-supply Schemes.—The following schemes were completed or almost completed during the year: the Virudhunagar, Saidapet, Arkonam and Tiruppur water-supply schemes, the extension of pipe lines to the Police lines at Anantapur, improvements to the Nellore Water Works, improvements to the Yengalayapalem Head-works, the Erode Water Works (Electrification) and the Tiruvannamalai Water-supply extension. Good progress was made in the water-supply schemes at Adoni (Hagari), Tiruvallur, Salem (Mettur), Pollachi, Karur, Cuddapah, Coonoor, Sembiem, Srirangam, Calicut, Bodinayakkanur and Karamadai and in the improvements to the water-supply at Bezwada, Gudiyattam, Dindigul and Cocanada. Work on the water-supply schemes at Mettupalayam and Vayalpad, the construction of a fourth filter bed at Ellore and a storage tank at Kodaikanal was commenced.

Drainage Schemes.—The drainage schemes at Bezwada, Brucepet, Salem, Srirangam, Tirupathi, Coimbatore and Rajahmundry were in progress.

Workshops.—The value of work done in the Public Works Department Workshops, at Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaishwaram, was about Rs. 4·23 lakhs against about Rs. 5 lakhs last year.

CANALS.

The receipts from traffic, groundrent and other miscellaneous items on the Dummagudem, Godavari,

Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham, West Coast and Vedaranyam canals amounted to Rs. 4·62 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 0·03 lakh over the figures of the previous year. The decrease was due mainly to smaller receipts from Government boats and steamers in Godavari canals and to a fall in the six weeks' licence fees in Godavari and Kistna canals.

TRAMWAYS (1938–39).

The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, operated a route mileage of 16 miles. 1 furlong and 69 yards of which 10 miles, 7 furlongs and 31 yards was covered by double track. There were 103 tramcars (70 large and 33 small cars of corridor type), 1 special car and 2 road metal carrying cars. The daily average number of cars in use was 89. The distance run was 3,142,527 miles and the number of passengers carried was 25,390,554.

BOILERS.

The total number of boilers inspected during the year was 1,558 excluding 13 which do not come under the Act. The number of inspections made and certificates issued was 2,813 and 1,571 respectively. Certificates for 40 boilers were either refused, revoked or withdrawn mainly on account of defects caused by neglect.

The number of accidents to boilers was 21 of which 4 were serious. There was no loss of life. Most of the accidents were traced to bad feed water and neglect.

The receipts of the department fell from Rs. 66,657 to Rs. 65,055 and expenditure from Rs. 63,230 to Rs. 60,318.

CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

CONSERVATION.

During the year under report the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 28,223 for the conservation of ancient monuments in the Presidency. Of this Rs. 27,008 were spent on annual and special repairs by the Public Works Department. A sum of Rs. 891 was spent by the Superintendent on annual repairs and maintenance of the exposed Buddhist remains at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa. The construction of an Archæological Museum at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa was in progress.

Special repair works were in progress in 14 districts. Among these, worthy of mention are repairs to the Buddhist remains at Sankaram, Vizagapatam district, the remains of a Buddhist stupa at Ghantasala, the rock-cut cave temples on the Indrakila hill at Bezwada, the remains of a Buddhist stupa at Gummadidurru, the important inscribed rock near Amaravati, Guntur district, the statue inside the Jain temple at Danavulupadu, the Nawab's tower within the Jail at Cuddapah, the Virabhadra temple at Lepakshi, Anantapur district, the Somanatha temple at Melpadi, Chittoor district, the Jain rock-cut caves at Tirumalai, North Arcot district, the hill fort at Sankaridrug, Salem district, the Venkataramana temple, the granaries and Kalyana Mahal within the Gingee Fort, South Arcot, the Dutch cemetery at Tuticorin, Fort St. Angelo at Cannanore, Malabar district, Sultan's Battery at Mangalore, the Jamalabad Fort at Nada and the Inner Courtyard of the Chowtar's palace at Mudabidri, South Kanara district.

Annual repairs were carried out to 109 protected ancient monuments in 21 out of the 25 districts.

Receipts under the heads of rent, lease amounts, sale proceeds, etc., realised by the Public Works department amounted to Rs. 1,324.

During the year under report two ancient monuments were declared as protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, a big gun known as "Rajagopal" of Adil Shahi period in the East Rampart and bastion of the Tanjore Fort, and Pallava Medu or Balaiyar Medu in Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.

Excavations.

The activities of the Archæological Survey of India in the field of exploration and research came to a premature close during the year on account of the report of Sir Leonard Woolley. Consequently, the excavations at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa had to be slowed down and finally stopped. Site No. 6 where a group of buildings consisting of a stupa, two chaityas and a vihara or monastery with a central square mandapam standing on pillars was exposed to view previously, is a notable find at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa. On the whole it may be said that if the work so far done at this site and its environs has not revealed anything comparable with the great discoveries at Mohenjodaro in Sind and at Harappa in the Punjab and at other places in the Madras Presidency, there is yet a promising future for the whole of Nāgārjunikoṇḍa.

Nowhere in India are prehistoric remains in the form of Stone Circles or cairns and dolmens or cromlechs, so abundantly scattered over the different areas as in the Madras Presidency. Several reports about the existence of prehistoric Stone Circles and dolmens were received by the Archæological Superintendent and during the year under review trial excavations were made at three different places in the Chittoor district. Two Stone Circles near Pilligutta having big boulders arranged round their peripheries were examined. Inside one of the Circles the top portions of three imbedded upright slabs four inches in thickness and a portion of a fourth one, forming a small stone chamber were exposed to view. Further digging uncovered the upper surface of another but smaller stone chamber consisting of three separate slabs, the fourth one being common with the outer chamber. Two corroded broken swords were discovered lying to the north-west corner of the main chamber and some minute fragments of human bones in a small terracotta vessel, having the

usual red and black slip over its surface, at the bottom of the smaller chamber. An important factor associated with the main chamber is the aperture in the vertical slab with another small slab against it. The sepulchral remains associated with iron implements leave no room for doubt that these small stone chambers one inside the other, surrounded by a Stone Circle of boulders, correspond to the cinerary urns of prehistoric period so prevalent at the site of Adichanallur in the Tinnevelly district.

The construction of the other Stone Circle was found to be more or less identical. The ends of the four upright slabs project in the form of a swastika. Here too a number of broken terracotta vessels of different dimensions, fragments of human bones and iron pieces were found. No coverings to these two chambers could be found and it is just possible that these remains were disturbed previously.

Attention was directed to a third Stone Circle with an external diameter of 25 feet. Here, instead of two chambers, only one was brought to light. This was formed by putting up three vertical slabs against a vertical face of soft rock. An aperture exists in the slab to the east side which is closed by another vertical one. Some broken terracotta jars or pots containing sand, earth and ashes, and some fragments of human bones were recovered from this place.

Finally, a dolmen was examined. It is a square structure built up of three upright stone slabs. The east side is open and a slab covers the structure in a slope towards the east. It appears to have been tampered with by treasure seekers as nothing could be found from the floor.

In all, 385 photographic negatives were prepared during the year. Of these, 239 related to images, pillars, sculptures, etc. of ancient protected monuments, 102 to general views of excavated Buddhist sites, antiquities recovered, plans of the excavated sites and inscriptions from Nāgārjunikoṇḍa and 22 of paintings in the temples at Lepakshi and Sompalle. In addition 16 plans, 17 sketches and 30 tracings, as required for conservation and construction of the Museum at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa, were prepared.

EPIGRAPHY.

During the year, 156 villages were visited in the Presidency and 434 inscriptions were copied. Nineteen copper-plate grants were examined and 64 photographs of subjects of archæological and epigraphical interest were secured.

The earliest stone record is a Brāhmī inscription of the 3rd century A.D. engraved on a marble pillar found at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa in the Guntur district and belonging to the reign of the Ikhāku king Vāseṭhīputa Ehuvula Chāta-mūla. It records the foundation of a *mandapa* by an *upasaka* named Chaṁdasiri for the benefit of the Buddhist community at Vijayapura.

At Samādhānapuram in the Palnad taluk of the Guntur district the ruins of an ancient *stupa* were discovered near the confluence of the stream Gōlivāgu with the river Krishnā. Some of the pillars still standing on the site bear inscriptions chiefly in characters of the 7th and 8th centuries of the Christian era. One pillar, which is made of the same stone as that used for the Amarāvati and Nāgārjunikoṇḍa sculptures, bears traces of a few Brāhmī letters of about the 2nd or 3rd century.

A fragmentary Brāhmī inscription on an octagonal marble pillar was copied at Pedda-Vēgi near Ellore in the West Godavari district. The characters are of the same type and period as those found in the Ikhāku inscriptions of Nāgārjunikoṇḍa. Only the place-names Kaṁṭakasola and Aparase[la] are clear.

An early stone inscription of about the 9th century A.D. from the Cuddapah district belongs to Śaktikomara, probably an early Chōla chief of Rēnāṇḍu, who appears to have borne the title "Tribhuvanasiṅgaṁbu." An inscription from Śrīrangam assignable to Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pandya I (acc. 1251 A.D.) states that he made his younger brother, Vīra Pāndya, the ruler of Konkana. As there was a Vīra-Pāndya in the West Coast at this period this statement may establish a hitherto unknown link in Pāndya relationship with the mediaeval Pāndya rulers of the West Coast. Another inscription from Śrīrangam of about the 13th century A.D. mentions a library attached to the temple, wherein images of Haya-grīva, Sarasvatī and Vyāsa-Bhagavān, the three presiding deities of learning, are said to have been installed.

Of the copper-plate grants examined in the year, two from the Guntur District belong to the Eastern Chalukya king Vijāyaditya II Narēndra Mrigarāja and Bādapa, son of Yuddhamalla (*circa* 970 A.D.), while a third refers to the reign of Vijayāditya III. This last gives a short account of the family of the king's Brahmin general Rājāditya whose ancestor migrated to the Vēngī country from the Tamil land. Another copper-plate grant, dated Śaka 1140, belongs to the Haihaya chief Manmamalla and is the only grant of the family known so far. An interesting account of the capture and imprisonment of the Kākātiya king Pratāparudra, the misrule of the country by the Mussalman conquerors and the attempt made by Prōlaya-Nayāka, a subordinate officer under the Kākatiyas, to re-establish the Hindu kingdom is given in another copper-plate grant belonging to this chief. Still another grant which is dated Śaka 1299, is that of a certain Uṇḍīśvaradēva of the Solar race, a local chief ruling over portions of the present East Godavari District.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Church of India.

On the 31st March 1939 there were 90 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras. Of these, 42 were Indian clergymen. The Bishop acted as Commissary Provincial to the Metropolitan during the latter's absence on leave. The Bishop took part in the consecration of the Dornakal cathedral and the consecration of the Bishop of Tinnevelly. Two chaplains were granted leave out of India and two vacancies arose and were filled. Three Indians and two Europeans were ordained priests and one Indian was ordained deacon. Seven clergymen received licences to officiate as Chaplains, English Ministers, Missionary Ministers or Indian pastors. Alms and other contributions received through the clergymen ministering in the Diocese of Madras amounted to Rs. 1,15,340–4–4, in the Diocese of Dornakal to Rs. 1,389–5–2, in the Diocese of Tinnevelly to Rs. 4,644–12–2, and in the Diocese of Travancore and Cochin to Rs. 2,173–1–6.

Church of Scotland.

The establishment of the Church of Scotland at the close of the year consisted of three chaplains stationed at

Madras, Bangalore and Secunderabad, the Chaplain in Secunderabad being attached to the Army Department. The United Board Chaplain at Wellington ministered to Presbyterians at that station.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

There were 3,245 institutions in the Presidency with an income of Rs. 22,93,240 in cash and 4,600 kalams of paddy, 800 kalams of rice and 20 muras of rice in kind. Of these 2,072 institutions were maintained by endowments of land, money subscriptions and donations from the general public, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 9·05 lakhs. Three hundred and thirty-six institutions were supported by the Government at a cost of Rs. 6·24 lakhs and 152 institutions were maintained partly by the Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 3·49 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 685 institutions costing Rs. 4·13 lakhs devolved wholly or partly on the local bodies.

The purpose served by 1,778 institutions was to afford relief to travellers. Of these, 848 were general, 870 for Hindus and 60 for Muhammadans. Of the 527 intended for the relief of Brahmans, 485 were entirely supported by the general public. The number of institutions intended for the relief of paupers was 545 while 9 were for the benefit of the blind and the deaf and lepers. The aggregate number of persons aided during the year by all the charitable institutions is reported to be 169,33,395.

Triplicane Langarkhana.

Including the balance from the previous year the total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,759–15–5. Expenditure on rice totalled Rs. 3,679–4–0 and on other items Rs. 282–7–0 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,798–4–5. The average daily number of paupers who received aid was 308 and the cost per head was Re. 1–1–3.

Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries.

The average number of in-door paupers dieted daily was 90 and of out-door paupers 231, both figures representing a slight increase over those for the previous year. The average cost of diet for each in-door pauper was As. 2 and the average cost of rice supply for an out-door pauper

was Rs. 1-2-4. Total receipts for the year amounted to Rs 16,227-15-9 and expenditure Rs. 13,038-0-2 leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,189-15-7.

STATIONERY.

The financial details of transactions of the Stationery Department during the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 are given below :—

	1937-38.			1938-39.		
	Indian.	English.	Total.	Indian.	English.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance of Stores	1,28,236	1,11,788	2,40,024	1,00,230	1,64,200	2,64,430
Receipts	2,24,925	6,36,654	8,61,579	7,29,498	6,19,842	13,49,340
Total ..	3,53,161	7,48,442	11,01,603	8,29,728	7,84,042	16,13,770
Issues	2,52,931	5,84,242	8,37,173	4,52,073	5,85,350	10,37,423
Closing balance ..	1,00,230	1,64,200	2,64,430	3,77,655	1,98,692	5,76,347
Issues to Local Funds on payment ..	..	..	19,881	..	..	26,647

GOVERNMENT PRESS (1938-39).

There was a fall of Rs. 23,000 in receipts of printing charges from local bodies consequent on the adoption of the electoral rolls of the Provincial Legislative Assembly for elections to the local bodies. The increase under the cost of printing and binding materials was due to a rise in the price of paper. The cost of work done at private presses rose this year owing to the payment of bills for electoral rolls printed at the end of last year. The increase in the face value of publications during the year was due to the issue of costly publications, such as the Estate Land Act Committee Report. The increase of nearly 37 millions in covers and forms was mainly due to the heavy demand for standardized forms by several departments, excesses having been adjusted by transfers in previous years. In pursuance of the Government's publicity policy, the number of papers placed at the disposal of the Press increased. The Government Press Branches at Mount

Road and Ootacamund were abolished and amalgamated with the Central Press. A small press was opened in the office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor for Government House work at Ootacamund. The Publication Store continued to function at Mount Road as a separate unit.

	1937-38.	1938-39.	Increase [+] Decrease [-].
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts.			
Receipts	3,95,328	3,72,229	-23,099
Sales including sales by Commission Agents	40,541	42,747	+ 2,206
Sales by Commission Agents ..	4,990	5,297	+ 307
Expenditure.			
Expenses	11,14,874	11,18,952	+ 4,078
Printing and binding charges ..	10,98,836	10,75,769	- 23,067
Printing and binding material cost	4,96,266	6,18,806	+ 1,22,540
Maps, stereos and blocks ..	12,616	11,344	- 1,272
Repairs to rubber pads, etc. ..	4,697	5,162	+ 465
Bills for Government printing done at private presses ..	1,42,824	3,70,369	+ 2,27,545
Capital expenditure.			
Plant added	84,446	96,542	+ 12,096
Value of plant after depreciation.	13,74,303	12,99,841	- 74,462
Output value.			
Face value of Acts and Books published	78,417	1,49,935	+ 71,518
Free issues	90,667	1,12,960	+ 22,293
Closing balance of stores ..	57,637	53,644	- 3,993
Output quantity.			
Number of covers and forms printed	265 millions.	302·28 millions.	+ 37·28 millions.
Type foundry output	Lb. 102,100	103,263	+ 1,163
Number of books, etc., distributed apart from sales	588,628	586,289	- 2,339
Number of legislative proceedings, etc., placed at the disposal of the press	86,528	105,058	+ 18,530
Miscellaneous.			
Value of bills checked for private bodies	64,009	60,984	- 3,025

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

There were 376 pensioners on 1st April 1939 drawing a total of Rs. 5,08,145-10-10½.

Sixty-one pensions (including pensions redistributed among pensioners on last year's list) amounting to Rs. 33,872-5-4 were newly sanctioned. Fifty-two pensions amounting to Rs. 34,674-8-7 lapsed, 26 by deaths, 14 by commutations, 1 by transfer and 11 by other causes.

Malikhana allowances exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum amounted to Rs. 1,74,157-13-0; Carnatic Stipends to Rs. 1,75,313-3-0; Tanjore Family Pensions to Rs. 21,995-13-0; and miscellaneous other pensions (including Malikhana allowances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum) to Rs. 1,52,762-11-3.

MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (1938-39).

The Commission dealt with 59,094 (60,081) references. During the year competitive examinations were held for selection of candidates for the Madras Secretariat Service, the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service. The number of vacancies for the post of lower division clerk in the Secretariat Service was 20 and the number of candidates was 68. The number of candidates for the Madras Ministerial Service examination was 2,514 (2,287), of whom 679 candidates were selected for the vacancies expected to occur in 1939. For appointment as typist and steno-typist in the Madras Ministerial Service there were 183 candidates qualified in Typewriting by the higher grade for 80 vacancies expected to arise. The number required was therefore selected on the results of a competitive written examination in English Composition. The number of candidates for the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service Examination was 325, of whom 93 were selected.

The Special Tests and Departmental Tests were conducted as usual half-yearly in June and December 1938. There were 4,169 (3,588) candidates for the Special Tests and 1,302 (892) candidates for the Departmental Tests.

The Commission selected candidates for 34 (27) classes of posts by direct recruitment, dealt with 47 (42) references relating to recruitment to Provincial Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services and advised the Government on 19 (28) appeals, 34 (6) memorials, 23 (12)

proposals for disciplinary action, one (5) claim for costs of legal assistance and one (2) claim for pension.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT.

The number of Government servants from each community employed in the service of Government on the 1st April 1939 is shown in the table below :—

Community.	Gazetted officers in permanent appointments.	Non-Gazetted officers in permanent appointments on a pay of		
		Rs. 100 and over.	Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100.	Less than Rs. 35.
Brahmans	597	3,583	8,864	1,441
Non-Brahman Hindus ..	400	2,545	8,216	33,635
Scheduled Classes	9	29	139	1,930
Muhammadans	102	468	1,590	10,082
Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians.	319	468	58	44
Indian Christians	155	754	1,537	2,814
Others	9	5	22	82

COST OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

The following statement gives particulars of the cost and strength of the services and the pensionary liability of the Government in 1938–39 :—

Salaries and Pensions.

Particulars of services.	Salaries.		Pensions.	
	Total number of posts (1938–39).	Cost (1938–39).	Number of Pensioners (1938–39).	Cost (1938–39).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.		RS. LAKHS.
Indian Civil Service	140	30·16	85	8·57
All-India Services, excluding the Indian Civil Service.	238	35·24	162	13·68
Miscellaneous charges connected with pensions of all All-India Services.	..	..	...	0·94
Contribution payable under the Government of India Act, 1935 towards pensions of Military officers in Civil employment.	..	..	66	2·25
Provincial Services	1,419	98·39	685	84·32
Subordinate, Ministerial and Inferior Services excluding Village Establishments.	92,108	422·55	20,847	
Village Establishments ..	108,237	115·33	..	..
Total ..	202,142	701·67	21,845	109·76
Total, Salaries and Pensions for 1938–39.	..		811·43	

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PROVINCIAL BROADCASTING.

Staff.—The Provincial Broadcasting Department came into existence in May 1938. The staff consisted of a Radio Engineer, 13 servicemen, 4 mechanics and 4 clerks.

Transmission.—The original proposal was to establish a short-wave station at Madras and a number of regional medium or long-wave stations. But the Government of India decided to retain control over all transmitting stations and installed a 10 K.W. short-wave and 0·2 K.W. medium-wave station at Madras and a 5 K.W. medium-wave station at Trichinopoly. The Provincial Government accordingly concentrated upon popularising listening-in in villages. With this end in view, the Government sanctioned at their expense the installation of over 100 sets in selected places throughout the Presidency.

Sets.—Sets working off mains or batteries were bought in the open market and tested in the laboratory of the Presidency College before adaptation for use.

Installation.—Sets were first installed in the districts of Salem, Chittoor and Cuddapah where Prohibition was in force. In addition, sets were installed or were being installed in 11 other districts. The Government also agreed to place orders for the requirements of municipalities with a view to reduce the initial cost and to install sets for them. In accordance with this scheme 23 sets were installed.

The preliminary scheme of installation involved heavy commitments and it was decided to extend it only if applicants for village receivers undertook to pay the full cost of the set, maintenance charges and licence fees.

Programmes.—An advisory committee was constituted to advise the Station Director of the All-India Radio on programmes broadcast from Madras and Trichinopoly. Special rural programmes were broadcast daily.

Finance.—The receipts of the department were Rs. 47,463 and expenditure Rs. 56,485.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF OFFICIAL REPORTS USED IN THE COMPILATION OF THIS VOLUME.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER I.	
Changes in the Administration ..	Report of the Public Department.
His Excellency the Governor's Tours.	Report of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
CHAPTER II.	
Strength of Parties	Note of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature.
Course of Legislation	Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.
CHAPTER III.	
Land Revenue: Sources and realization.	Report on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the districts in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1347 (1937–38).
Survey	Administration report of the Survey, Settlement and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration, 1938–39.
Settlement	Do.
Revenue Records and Registration.	Do.
Revenue and Rent paying Classes.	Report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.
Government Estates	Nil.
Wards' Estates	Administration Report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1347 (1937–38).
Excise and Opium	Report on the Administration of the Excise Revenue for the year 1938–39.
Stamps	Stamps Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1939.
CHAPTER IV.	
Provincial Finance	Note prepared by the Finance Department.
Income-tax	Report of the Commissioner of Income-tax.
Customs	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Salt	Report of the Collector of Salt Revenue.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER V.	
Police	Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Province, 1938.
Criminal Tribes	Administration Report on Kallar reclamation, Koravar reclamation and Criminal Tribes Settlements for the year 1938.
Criminal Justice	Statistics of Criminal Courts for the year 1938.
Prisons	Administration Report on Jails, 1938.
Borstal Schools	Report on the working of Borstal Schools, 1938.
Certified Schools	Report on the working of the Madras Children Act and on the Administration of the Certified Schools in the Presidency, 1938.
Arms, Explosives and Sulphur licences.	Report on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and on the transactions in Sulphur, 1938.
Chemical Examiner's Department.	Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department for the year 1938.
Civil Justice	Statistics of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1938.
Registration and Notaries Public.	Administration Report of the Registration department for the year 1938 and a brief note from the Inspector-General of Registration.
Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces.	Report of the Commander, Madras district.
CHAPTER VI.	
Local Boards	Report on the working of Local Boards.
City of Madras	Administration Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
District Municipalities	General Municipal review of the Local Administration department.
Town-Planning	Report of the Director of Town-Planning, 1938–39.
Hindu Religious Endowments..	Report of the President, Hindu Religious Endowment Board, 1938.
CHAPTER VII.	
Vital Statistics	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1938, and Report on the work done under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, for 1938–39.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER VII—*cont.*	
Emigration and Immigration ..	Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for the year 1938.
Public Health	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1938.
Medical Relief	Report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1938.
	Report on the working of the Mental Hospitals, Madras, 1938.
	Report on the working of the Medical College, Madras, 1938–39.
	Report on the working of the Medical College, Vizagapatam, 1938–39.
	Report on the working of the Stanley Medical College, Madras, for the year 1938–39.
Indian Medicine	Report on the working of the Indian Medical School for 1938–39.
Pasteur Institute	Report of the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for the year 1938.
King Institute	Report of the Director, King Institute, Guindy, for the period from 1st October 1937 to 30th September 1938.
CHAPTER VIII.	
Education	Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1938–39.
Government Examinations ..	Report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations for 1938–39.
Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School.	Annual report of the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School for the year ending 31st March 1939.
Government Museum	Administration report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library for 1938–39.
Connemara Public Library ..	Do.
Oriental Manuscripts Library ..	Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1938–39.
Other Libraries	Do.
Educational Associations and Reading Rooms.	Do.
Astronomy	Report of the Director of Kodaikanal Observatory, Kodaikanal, 1938.
The Zoo	Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER VIII—*cont.*	
Madras Record Office	Annual Report of the Madras Record Office for 1938–39.
Literature and the Press—Periodicals.	Report on newspapers and periodicals from the Public Department.
Registration of Books	Annual report on the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act for 1938.
CHAPTER IX.	
Utilization of Land	Season and Crop Report of the Madras Province for fasli 1348.
Condition of the Agricultural Population.	Do.
Weather and Crops	Do.
Agriculture	Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1938–39.
Horticulture	Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, for the year 1938–39.
Cinchona Plantations	Administration Report of the Madras Government Cinchona Department for the year 1938–39.
Civil Veterinary Department ..	Annual Administration Report of the Madras Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1938–39.
Co-operative Societies	Annual report on the working of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932, for the year 1938–39.
Forests	Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department for the year ending the 31st March 1939.
Communities eligible for the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour Department.	Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year 1938–39.
Partially Excluded Areas ..	Administration Report of the East Godavari Agency, 1938–39. Administration Report of the Vizagapatam Agency, 1938–39.
Excluded Areas	Report of the Public Department.
CHAPTER X.	
Ports	Administration Reports of the Madras Port Trust, Cochin Port, Tuticorin Port Trust, Vizagapatam Port and the Madras Port Department for the year 1938–39.
Sea Borne Trade	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Industries	Report of the Department of Industries, Madras, for the year 1938–39.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER X—*cont.*	
Factories	Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year 1938–39. Report on the working of the Factories Act in the Presidency for the year 1938. Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, for the year 1938. Report on the working of the Payment of Wages Act, for the year 1938.
Industrial Labour	Do.
Mines and Quarries	Review on the working of the Mines Act, 1938.
Fisheries	Administration Report of the Fisheries Department for the year 1938–39.
CHAPTER XI.	
Irrigation	Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Electricity	Administration Report of the Electricity Department for the year 1938–39.
Public works	Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1938–39.
Canals	Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Tramways	Administration Report on Tramways for the year 1938–39.
Boilers	Report on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, for 1938–39.
CHAPTER XII.	
Archæology	Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle.
Epigraphy	Report of the Government Epigraphist, Madras.
Ecclesiastical	Administration Report of the Ecclesiastical Department.
Charitable Institutions	Reports of the Directors of the Monegar Choultry, of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and of the Board of Revenue.
Stationery	Report of the Superintendent of Stationery.
Government Press	Report of the Superintendent, Government Press.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER XII—*cont.*	
Political pensions	Report of the Accountant-General, Madras.
Madras Public Service Commission.	Report of the Madras Public Service Commission.
Communal Representation in the Service of Government.	Note prepared by the Public Department.
Cost of Public Services	Note from the Finance Department.
Provincial Broadcasting ..	Report of the Provincial Broadcasting Department for the year 1938-39.

NOTE.—Some of the above reports have not been placed at the disposal of the Press.

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MADRAS IN 1939

(OUTLINE OF THE ADMINISTRATION)

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PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
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PREFATORY NOTE

The Presidency Administration Report used to contain two parts. Part I was a general summary of the salient features of the previous calendar year while Part II contained detailed information on the work of the various departments in the official year which last preceded the compilation of the Report. In conformity with the change made last year, the Report is now split up into two separate publications. This book which corresponds to the old Part I describes in outline the administration during 1939. The former Part II is now published under the title "Madras Administration Report, 1938–39."

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MADRAS IN 1939.

(OUTLINE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL.

THE EXECUTIVE.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year.

The Congress ministry under the Premiership of the Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachariar resigned on 30th October 1939. As a situation had arisen in which the Government of the Province could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 93 of the Act, by a Proclamation dated the 30th October 1939 declared that all his functions under the Act would be exercised by him in his discretion.

The following gentlemen were appointed by him as his Advisers :—

Mr. G. T. Boag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Mr. H. M. Hood, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Mr. T. G. Rutherford, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

They continued to hold office as Advisers during the rest of the year.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative Assembly sat on 45 days of which 44 were allotted for official business and one for non-official business. The Legislative Council sat on 24 days to conduct official business. Non-official business was allowed on 2 of these days.

Twenty-two Government Bills and one non-official Bill were passed into law during the year.

The following were the Government Bills that were passed into law. The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 1939, amends section 19 (1) of the principal Act so as to vest the power to order prosecutions in respect of offences punishable under that Act, in Deputy Tahsildars also. The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1939, abolishes the District Educational Councils brought into existence by the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, and vests the powers hitherto exercised by them in departmental officers. The Madras Public Health Act, 1939, contains provisions for the advancement of public health in the Province. The Madras Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Act, 1939, extends the time within which a person who wilfully gives a false warranty in respect of any food sold may be prosecuted, to three months from the date on which proceedings against a vendor of the food are finally disposed of. The Madras Electricity Duty Act, 1939, provides for the levy of a duty on sales of electrical energy effected by licensees at a price of more than 2 annas per unit. Small licensees whose sales do not exceed 16,666 units a month or are less than 200,000 units in a year are exempt from payment of the duty. The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, provides for the levy of a tax on retail sales of motor spirit in the Province of Madras. The Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Act, 1939, vests the power of levying tolls in the local body itself and provides for the administration of the proceeds by it. The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Licensing) Act, 1939, provides for the levy of a tax on the sale of tobacco and the licensing of trade therein. The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, provides for the levy of a general tax on the sale of goods in the Province. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the sale of

electrical energy, motor spirit, manufactured tobacco and certain other goods. The sale of bullion and specie, cotton, cotton yarn and cloth woven on hand-looms and sold by persons dealing exclusively in such cloth is exempt from taxation. The tax is levied only on dealers whose estimated turnover is not less than Rs. 10,000 per annum. The Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, repeals the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926, and provides for the levy by the Provincial Government of a tax on amusements and other entertainments. Provision is however made for payment every year to local bodies which were in receipt of an income from the tax levied under the Act repealed, of a sum equivalent to the average net annual income derived by them from the tax during the three years preceding 1st April 1939. The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1939, provides that a person removed by Government from the office of chairman or vice-chairman of a municipal council shall not be eligible for election to either of the said offices until the date on which the notice of the next ordinary elections to the municipal council is published or until the expiry of six months whichever is earlier. Similar provision has also been made in the case of presidents and vice-presidents of local boards removed from office by Government. The Act also provides for exemption from property tax of irrigation works vesting in the Crown, including water courses and buildings and lands adjacent and appertaining to such works, Crown lands set apart free for recreation purposes and all other Crown property from which no income is derived, as may be notified by the Provincial Government. The Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams (Amendment) Act, 1939, enables the Government by notification to apply with such modifications and restrictions as may be considered necessary the provisions relating to public health, contained in the Madras Local Boards Act and other enactments to the Tirumalai Hills

area and to authorize the Commissioner of the Devasthanams to perform the duties and exercise the powers assigned to a panchayat and its president or any other authority under the provisions so applied. The Act also permits the utilization of the funds of the Devasthanams for the establishment and maintenance of a veterinary hospital for the animals belonging to the Devasthanams, a hospital for the benefit of Hindus generally and an asylum for Hindu lepers and for the construction and maintenance of a poor home for destitute and physically disabled Hindus. The Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Act, 1939, empowers Government to transfer to Borstal schools in suitable cases, offenders who have been sentenced to transportation and those who have been sentenced to transportation in the first instance but whose sentence has subsequently been commuted into a sentence of imprisonment. The Madras Children (Amendment) Act, 1939, gives power to the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools in urgent cases to order the release of youthful offenders or children on licence. It also provides for the transfer of youthful offenders, young persons or children from certified schools in this Province to such schools or similar institutions in other Provinces and *vice versa*. The Madras Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1939, provides for the recovery of all sums due to the Provincial Government, including compensation for any loss or damage sustained by them in consequence of a breach of contract, as arrears of land revenue under the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864. The Madras Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1939, provides that no notice of dismissal given without sufficient cause to a woman worker within a period of five months before her confinement can deprive her of the maternity benefit to which she would otherwise have been entitled. It also makes a woman worker eligible for maternity benefit if she has been employed in one or more factories of the same

employer for not less than 240 days within a period of one year immediately preceding the date on which she gives notice of her intention to claim maternity benefit. The Madras Restoration of Village Officers (Validation) Act, 1939, validates all orders which have been or may be passed by the Government or on their direction restoring to office of village officers who lost their offices by reason of their association with political movements. The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Act, 1939, provides that the four members of the committee hitherto elected by licensees under section 4 shall be elected instead from among themselves by the licensees and registered buyers, sellers and buyers and sellers. The Act also provides for the levy of a subscription from persons for whose use information regarding crop statistics and marketing is collected, and for the utilization of the funds of the market committee on schemes for the extension or cultural improvement of commercial crops or on the grant, with the approval of Government, of financial aid to similar schemes undertaken by other bodies or individuals. The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1939, introduces a system of general triennial elections to the Corporation of Madras. The Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1939, (i) deletes the exemption granted to certain classes of persons from the payment of deposits when standing as candidates for election and enables Government to make provision in the election rules, requiring such deposits as may be considered appropriate to their case; (ii) provides for the allocation of more than one non-reserved seat to any ward or circle which does not have a reserved seat; (iii) authorizes a person appointed by the prescribed authority to conduct presidential elections to panchayats; and (iv) restricts exemption from the payment of property tax on buildings and lands used for charitable purposes to owners who give their

buildings rent-free to charitable institutions. The Madras Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act, 1939, provides that if in the opinion of the trustee or other authority in charge of any Hindu temple in the Province the worshippers in such temple are generally not opposed to the entry into or offer of worship in such temple by excluded classes, such trustee or other authority may with the approval of Government throw open the temple to such classes.

The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Act, 1939, empowers the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and officers of his department authorized by him in writing and such officials engaged in the relief of rural indebtedness and such officers of co-operative banks, as are authorized by the Provincial Government in this behalf, to compel creditors to give evidence and produce all documents in their possession or power.

The non-official Bill passed into law is the Mappilla Marumakkattayam Act. The Act applies to that section of the Mappillas who follow the Marumakkattayam Law in the matter of inheritance. It defines the powers of the Karnavan of a tarwad and makes an individual or tavazhi partition of a tarwad possible, if it is not registered as impartible. It also makes provision for registration of a tarwad as impartible and for the cancellation of such registration.

Another non-official Bill, the Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Bill, was pending at the end of the year.

Two important Government resolutions were passed; one recommended that the report of the Madras Estates Land Act Enquiry Committee be taken into consideration, and the other protested against the action of the British Government in making India a participant in the war between Great Britain and Germany without the consent of the people of India.

The chief non-official resolution passed in the Assembly protested against the reservation of certain specified posts in the Provinces for members of the Indian Medical Service. A non-official resolution in the Council urged the necessity for a trade agreement with Burma in consultation with the Legislature of this Province.

MALABAR TENANCY COMMITTEE.

In October 1938 the Government gave notice of a bill to amend the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, in certain details. Owing to the persistent demand for a more thorough revision of the Act, this bill was not introduced. Instead, the Government in July 1939 appointed a Committee consisting of 19 non-officials with Sri K. Kuttikrishna Menon, B.A., B.L., as Chairman to study the nature and effects of the land tenures prevailing in the Malabar district and in adjacent areas and to suggest legislative measures for the regulation of tenancy matters in those areas. The Committee held its first meeting in August 1939 and issued a questionnaire to the public. Over 450 replies were received to the questionnaire from all the interests concerned. During the months of October, November and December 1939, the Committee toured in the Malabar district, the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiri district and the Kasaragod taluk of the South Kanara district and examined 88 witnesses representing all the interests involved. After the examination of a few witnesses in Madras, the Committee is expected to submit a report by the end of February 1940.

THE SERVICES.

Public Service Commission.

The Commission conducted a competitive examination for recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service in October 1939; there were 3,149 qualified candidates as

against 2,514 last year; the number of vacancies was 747. The competitive examination for the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service was held along with the Madras Ministerial Service examination; there were 182 qualified candidates as against 327 last year; the number of vacancies was 83. The Commission also conducted a competitive examination for recruitment to the Madras Secretariat Service (Typists) in December 1939; there were 24 qualified candidates for 12 vacancies. Direct recruitment was made to 22 classes of posts. The Commission advised the Government on 41 cases of transfer from the Subordinate to the Provincial Services, 16 proposals for disciplinary action, 21 appeals against orders of punishment, 28 memorials, 2 cases for the reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants, 1 case for the grant of pension and 1 for the grant of compassionate gratuity and 66 references regarding Services Rules.

Communal Representation in the Service of Government.

The number of Government servants from each community employed in the service of Government on the 1st April 1939 is shown in the table below :—

Community.	Gazetted officers in permanent appointments.	Non-Gazetted officers in permanent appointments on a pay of		
		Rs. 100 and over.	Rs. 35 and upwards, but below Rs. 100.	Less than Rs. 35.
Brahmans	597	3,583	8,864	1,441
Non-Brahman Hindus ..	400	2,545	8,216	33,635
Scheduled Classes	9	29	139	1,930
Muhammadans	102	468	1,590	10,082
Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians.	319	468	58	44
Indian Christians	155	754	1,537	2,814
Others..	9	5	22	82

Cost of Public Services.

The following statement gives particulars of the cost and strength of the services and the pensionary liability of the Government in 1938–39 :—

Salaries and Pensions.

Particulars of services.	Salaries.		Pensions.	
	Total number of posts (1938–39).	Cost (1938–39).	Number of Pensioners (1938–39).	Cost (1938–39).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.		RS. LAKHS.
Indian Civil Service	140	30·16	85	8·57
All-India Services, excluding the Indian Civil Service.	238	35·24	162	13·68
Miscellaneous charges connected with pensions of all All-India Services.	..	..	..	0·94
Contribution payable under the Government of India Act, 1935, towards pensions of Military officers in Civil employment.	..	..	66	2·25
Provincial Services	1,419	98·39	685	84·32
Subordinate, Ministerial and Inferior Services excluding Village Establishments.	92,108	422·55	20,847	
Village Establishments ..	108,237	115·33	..	..
Total	202,142	701·67	21,845	109·76
Total, Salaries and Pensions for 1938–39.	..	..	811·43	

CHAPTER II.—FINANCE.

Revenue in the year 1937–38 exceeded expenditure by Rs. 17·66 lakhs, due mainly to the assignment by the Central Government of Rs. 18·75 lakhs out of the proceeds of income-tax. The closing balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 136·87 lakhs, including earmarked balances but excluding investments during the year from the Provincial surplus cash balances and from the Famine Relief Fund. In the Budget estimates for 1938–39 a small surplus of Rs. 0·12 lakh was anticipated, but the actual transactions of that year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 3·73 lakhs.

The year 1938–39 opened with a balance of Rs. 279·68 lakhs (cash Rs. 136·87 lakhs ; investments Rs. 142·81 lakhs) and closed with a balance of Rs. 213·91 lakhs, of which Rs. 76·61 lakhs were in cash and Rs. 137·30 lakhs in securities of the Central Government including treasury bills, and securities of the Madras Government. Those balances included certain amounts at credit of accounts intended to be spent for specific purposes. Excluding these, the Government's unearmarked balance at the beginning of 1938–39 was Rs. 136·96 lakhs, of which Rs. 57·25 lakhs were in cash, and at the close of the year Rs. 80·25 lakhs, of which Rs. 6·15 lakhs were in cash. There was thus a fall of Rs. 56·71 lakhs which was arrived at as shown below :—

	LAKHS. RS.
(1) Additions to the balance—	
Revenue surplus	3·73
Loan raised in the open market	151·29
Increase of State Provident Fund balances.	12·24
	167·26

	LAKHS. RS.
(2) Drawal on the balance—	
Capital expenditure outside the revenue account	138·76
Excess of disbursements over receipts under debt, deposit and remittance heads —	
(i) Loans and advances by the Provincial Government	53·53
(ii) Other debt, deposit and remittance heads	31·68
	223·97
Net drawal on the opening (2)—(1) ..	56·71

According to the budget, the year 1939–40 was expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 17·27 lakhs. The latest information available, however, indicates that, on account of the levy of new taxes, the deficit anticipated in the Revenue account for the year will be wiped out.

CHAPTER III.—THE SEASON.

RAINFALL.

On the whole, the south-west monsoon was deficient in all the districts except Bellary and the Nilgiris where the rainfall was slightly more than usual. The area sown was above the average except in the Circars and the Carnatic. The rainfall from the north-east monsoon in October was generally above the normal except in the Anantapur and Chingleput districts, and there were floods in parts of the West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts. Especially heavy rains were experienced in November, particularly in the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

FLOODS.

The heavy rains during the last week of October flooded many villages in the districts of West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur, and considerable damage was caused to standing crops and harvested grain stacked in the fields; a few cattle perished and communications were interrupted by breaches. East Godavari district also was affected, though in a smaller measure. The Government sanctioned Rs. 1,000 out of the Cyclone Relief Fund to each of the Collectors of Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari for expenditure on immediate relief measures including the provision of food and building materials to people rendered homeless, and further sums of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 500 for general flood relief in Guntur and West Godavari respectively. Special remissions were also granted for crops destroyed by the floods.

Continuous rains in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts in the second week of November followed by an exceptionally heavy downpour caused serious floods, particularly in Tanjore and roads, railway lines and the banks of channels and tanks breached in several places,

but the damage to standing crops was comparatively small as they were under water only for two or three days. In Tanjore eight human lives were lost and 65 cattle perished while in Trichinopoly three persons lost their lives and 297 cattle and sheep died. Relief measures were promptly undertaken with the aid of a grant of Rs. 3,000 from Government funds and private charity.

FAMINE.

The north-east monsoon of 1938 was a partial failure, particularly in the districts of Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore; Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly were also affected later. Although there were no large tracts in any districts where total failure of crops had been experienced by the end of December 1938, there was a considerable lack of employment in the Kalahasti taluk of the Chittoor district and the Dharapuram taluk of the Coimbatore district. In order to provide work for agricultural labourers the district boards concerned embarked upon a programme of road building with the aid of part grants totalling Rs. 20,112 from the Government. Conditions deteriorated in the districts of Cuddapah and Chingleput also and the Government helped the district boards of these two districts to start road works with part grant amounting to Rs. 94,185. The district boards of Nellore, Madura and Ramnad were allowed to draw upon their accumulated resources in the Railway Cess Fund for the purpose of providing employment in their areas. Special allotments amounting to Rs. 54,460 were also sanctioned for repairing minor irrigation works in the areas adversely affected in the South Arcot district. The situation elsewhere was not such as to warrant the need for any grants.

Distress in the Coimbatore district became acute and four test works were started in February 1939, in the

taluks of Dharapuram, Palladam and Udamalpet. The number of persons resorting to these works rapidly increased, proving the existence of sufficient distress to justify their conversion into relief works by the end of the month. As the distress spread, additional relief works had to be opened and by the beginning of October eleven relief works and three village works were functioning. The maximum average daily attendance on these works was 80,651. There were also 20,821 persons in receipt of cash doles and 4,659 were relieved at kitchens. The total estimated expenditure on famine works, gratuitous relief and fodder concessions up to the end of November was approximately Rs. 18 lakhs. Loans were freely given under the Agriculturists' Loans and Land Improvement Loans Acts and the amount distributed in the Coimbatore district up to the end of November was Rs. 7·16 lakhs.

To meet the scarcity of fodder in the affected taluks of the Coimbatore district concessional rates of railway freight were sanctioned for the transport of fodder from the Tanjore district and up till the end of September 1939, 2,601 broad and metre gauge wagons of fodder were imported into the district. Similar concessions in railway freight were sanctioned to combat the scarcity of fodder in the Srivilliputtur taluk of the Ramnad district.

Later in the year, adverse seasonal conditions in the Chingleput district led to the starting of five test works in the taluks of Chingleput, Madurantakam, Sriperumbudur, Tiruvallur and Ponneri, but the response in the first three taluks was poor, indicating that famine works were not necessary; they were closed shortly afterwards. The test work in Ponneri was continued until the first week of November and that in Tiruvallur until the end of the month. At Tiruvallur the maximum daily average number of persons relieved was 858.

A good south-west monsoon broke the long spell of drought and with the commencement of agricultural operations conditions in all districts rapidly regained normal, enabling all famine works to be closed by the end of November.

PRICES.

On the outbreak of war, the retail prices of almost all commodities whether locally produced or imported, rose sharply. The Government at once issued a communiqué stating that there was no justification for this rapid rise in view of the fact that there were ample supplies and no prospect of shortage and warning traders that profiteering would not be allowed. This, and a further communiqué pointing out that authority had been obtained from the Central Government to fix the maximum prices of essential commodities under the Defence of India Rules, 1939, had the desired effect and prices dropped to a figure not far above that prevailing on the 1st September. Reports received from district Collectors, however, revealed a great variation from district to district in the prices charged by retailers for essential commodities and a tendency for some unscrupulous persons to take advantage of the general uncertainty to charge different prices to different customers. With the object of countering such tendencies the Government set up taluk advisory committees in the districts of Anantapur, Nellore, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly with Revenue Divisional Officers as chairmen and the chairmen of municipal councils and representatives of wholesalers and retailers as members, and entrusted to them the duty of determining fair prices for essential commodities as a guide for merchants and the public. The Collectors of all districts were subsequently empowered to form taluk advisory committees whenever they considered it desirable to do so. The object is to bring the force of

public opinion into play and check any tendency to profiteer without, however, interfering with the normal working of economic factors in the price of commodities. The only commodity of which there was a serious shortage is dyestuffs and the handloom weaving industry was badly hit owing to the scarcity and to the high prices charged for the supplies available. The Government in consultation with the Government of India, were taking steps to obtain a fair share of the stocks available and for their distribution to the handloom weavers at a reasonable price.

LAND REVENUE CONCESSIONS.

In addition to ordinary seasonal remissions of assessment on wet lands and special remissions of dry assessment granted on account of adverse seasonal conditions in the districts of Anantapur, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, East Godavari and South Kanara, the following land revenue concessions were granted on account of the prevailing low prices of agricultural produce:—

(1) the cancellation of the percentage enhancements imposed at resettlement on dry, wet and garden lands in certain tracts resettled in recent years;

(2) the reduction of the wet assessment by 2 annas in the rupee in the remaining areas in the Province; and

(3) a temporary reduction of water-cess from Rs. 6–4–0 to Rs. 5–12–0 an acre for a first crop, with corresponding reductions for other crops, in the East and West Godavari and Kistna districts and in the deltaic tracts of the Guntur district.

These concessions involved a loss of revenue of Rs. 67·07 lakhs.

CHAPTER IV.—LAW AND ORDER.

POLICE.

All classes of crime increased during the year, the total increase as compared with 1938 being about 10 per cent. The number of cases of dacoity rose by 63 per cent, of cattle theft by 36 per cent, of robbery by 20 per cent, of house-breaking by 17 per cent, of theft by 10 per cent and of murder by 1·9 per cent. The districts of Trichinopoly, North Arcot, South Arcot, Kistna, Chingleput, Malabar, North Madura, Nellore, Ramnad, East Godavari, Guntur and Tinnevelly showed the greatest increases while only Anantapur and Bellary recorded appreciable decreases. There was a decrease of 2 per cent in detection.

There were 33 riots during the year of which the most serious were the communal riots at Vellore and Nellore caused by Hindu festival processions passing in front of mosques. On five occasions the police had to open fire on rioters before order could be restored. In the Vyasarpadi area of Madras City there was a clash between Hindus and Muslims on the last day of Muharram. This was followed by a number of assaults by Hindus on lonely Muslims in the streets and on the beach. Effective action by the Police led to the break up of the organization responsible. Labour disputes at Chittivalsa, Cocanada, Madura and Tiruvottiyur caused considerable anxiety but there were no untoward events except at Chittivalsa where firearms had to be used. One person was killed and four injured.

The additional police force at Beeralli in Bellary district was disbanded during the year. An additional police force was stationed at Vowalthotti in Tinnevelly district to control the faction prevailing in that area.

Prohibition was introduced in North Arcot district from the 1st October 1939 and as in the districts of Salem,

Chittoor and Cuddapah where the Act was already in force the police were entrusted with its enforcement.

The first batch of probationary sub-inspectors trained under the revised curriculum at the Police Training School, Vellore, started work in the districts. The Central Recruits School at Vizianagram was re-opened during the year and the maximum number of recruits in each of the recruits' schools was raised temporarily from 275 to 375 to impart training to the men enlisted to take the place of those deputed for Prohibition work in North Arcot and of others entrusted with the enforcement of the Defence of India Rules promulgated on the outbreak of War.

The scheme under which games were conducted in three selected rural centres by non-official committees under the guidance of the police was extended to three more centres in each district. A scheme to replace the departmental prosecuting staff by Assistant Public Prosecutors recruited from the Bar and working under the control of District Magistrates was introduced as an experiment in five districts. The Government approved a proposal for the police to instruct elementary and secondary school teachers on 'safety first' measures.

PRISONS.

There was an increase in the daily average number of convicts and undertrial prisoners and a decline in the number of civil prisoners. The number of prison offences increased from 864 to 1,090. During the year 283 convicts were released on the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Board, 9 on medical grounds and 1 under a scheme of premature release. The Central Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the district committees continued to do good work in aiding released convicts.

There was a slight decrease in the strength of Borstal Schools and an increase in that of Certified Schools.

Improved scales of diet were introduced in the schools on the recommendation of the Director of the Nutrition Research Institute, Coonoor.

Several changes were made in prison administration during the year. Superintendents of jails have been instructed to assist prisoners in the preparation and submission of petitions for the revision of sentences. All "C" class prisoners are now provided with soapnut for bathing and soda for washing clothes, and they are allowed to have interviews with friends and relatives and to write and receive letters once in two months instead of once in three months as previously. The number of jail holidays (apart from Sundays) was increased from 5 to 10. The remission rules were amended to enable prisoners sentenced on or before the 15th of a month and those released after the 16th of a month to be granted half the full remission for the month in which they are admitted to jail or released. The Government ordered that conveyances should be provided for women prisoners, both convicted and under trial, when they are taken from courts to jails or *vice versa*, or from one jail to another and also for women prisoners who are released from jails and sub-jails, when the distance to be traversed exceeds one mile.

A radio set was installed in the Central Jail, Salem. The hand pounding of rice, which had been sanctioned as a permanent measure in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, was extended to the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the Central Jail at Vellore.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

During the year there was an increase in the volume of crime which was probably due to the failure of the monsoon and the prevalence of famine conditions in some districts, strikes among the labourers in the Mills in the Coimbatore, East Godavari, Madura and Vizagapatam

districts and communal ill-feeling in the Madura and Ramnad districts. There was a slight decrease in grave crimes in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Nellore attributed to timely rains and favourable seasonal conditions. Some of the dangerous criminal gangs in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts who were responsible for a series of burglaries and robberies were successfully broken up. Bench Courts and Panchayat Courts gave appreciable relief to Stipendiary Magistrates. The Village Vigilance Committees continued to render help in the detection of crime.

A special first-class Magistrate and an additional Sessions Judge were appointed temporarily in Guntur in connection with the enquiry and trial of the Sri Maruthi Mutual Benefit Policy Company fraud case. In the City of Madras the post of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate was abolished at the end of January 1939. A Special Presidency Magistrate was appointed at the beginning of the year to enquire into two sensational cases.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

In the mufassal Civil Courts there was a slight rise in the institution of original and small cause suits and civil appeals, and a marked rise in the institution of execution petitions. The increase in the institution of original suits was greatest in the districts of North and South Malabar and was attributed mainly to the filing of suits by landlords against tenants as soon as the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act had worked itself out in respect of rent on 30th September 1939. The decline in the institution of insolvency petitions noticed since the amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the arrest of judgment debtors continued and was accentuated by the constitution of Debt Conciliation Boards throughout the Presidency. In the City Civil Court, Madras, there was an increase in all kinds of work, the increase in suits being

unprecedented. This is attributed to the filing by the Corporation of Madras of a large number of suits to recover arrears of taxes. On the Original Side of the High Court there was no material variation in the number of civil suits filed, but the institution of insolvency petitions showed a further decline. On the Appellate Side of the High Court there was a general fall in the institution of first and second appeals while there was a substantial increase in the number of civil revision petitions.

The Courts of one additional Sessions Judge, two additional Subordinate Judges and six additional District Munsifs were sanctioned during the year. The Court of Small Causes, Trichinopoly, and the Courts of three Subordinate Judges, one additional Subordinate Judge and one additional District Munsif, were abolished.

REGISTRATION.

The number of documents registered increased from 1,217,805 to 1,252,302 or by 2·8 per cent and the income rose from Rs. 32·68 lakhs to Rs. 32·77 lakhs; expenditure fell from Rs. 29·04 lakhs to Rs. 28·82 lakhs. The Joint Sub-Registrar of a Registrar's Office and, where there is more than one such Sub-Registrar, the seniormost of them, has been empowered to authenticate powers of attorney executed by a principal residing within any part of the district. For the registration of a will or an authority to adopt, presented open, extra copying fees were ordered to be levied. The system of copying documents by the photostat in South Malabar district was abolished from the 1st April 1939 and the old method of copying documents by hand restored. The system of photo-copying documents by the cine-film method was continued. All registering officers appointed as Notaries Public under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act were authorized to attest every document that is required by any law to be attested by a Notary Public.

CHAPTER V.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The Madras Corporation maintained 137 elementary schools in 1938–39 and gave instruction to 24,000 boys and nearly 17,000 girls. The expenditure on elementary education was about Rs. 11 lakhs. The Council spent Rs. 3·22 lakhs on medical relief, Rs. 15·63 lakhs on preventive medicine and Rs. 4·54 lakhs on its hospitals, dispensaries and child-welfare centres at which nearly 29 lakhs of patients received treatment. The amount spent on new water works was Rs. 1·19 lakhs and on maintenance Rs. 4·91 lakhs. There was an acute scarcity of water in the city owing to the almost complete failure of the north-east monsoon in 1938 and several measures had to be devised to economise water including the restriction of supply to certain hours in the day, the prohibition of the use of water for gardens and roads and other non-essential purposes and the sinking of 240 tube-wells. The Council also agreed to bear the cost of investigating a scheme to augment the supply by constructing a dam across the Kortalayar river at Pundi and forming a reservoir. The total length of metalled roads maintained by the Corporation exceeded 367 miles of which 253 miles were tarred. Special attention was devoted to the formation of pavements and more than Rs. 50,000 were spent on this purpose and on kerbstones. Besides Rs. 3·50 lakhs spent on maintenance, Rs. 5·21 lakhs were expended on new drainage works and Rs. 11·04 lakhs on sanitation and conservancy. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 8–6–9.

There were 82 district municipalities in the Presidency of which 27 enforced compulsory education. The councils

maintained 892 elementary schools for boys and 382 for girls and imparted instruction to over 99,000 boys and 68,000 girls at a total cost of Rs. 22·51 lakhs. There were also a second-grade college maintained by the Salem Council and 53 secondary schools run by other municipalities at a cost of over Rs. 11 lakhs. The councils managed 129 medical institutions including 6 hospitals, 58 dispensaries of western medicine and 65 of Indian medicine which provided relief to nearly 37 lakhs of out-patients. They also maintained 4 maternity homes, 4 hospitals exclusively for the treatment of infectious diseases and 13 medical institutions solely for the treatment of women and children. Their expenditure on ordinary account on public health amounted to nearly Rs. 64 lakhs. There were 43 municipal councils with protected water-supply schemes while 6 more were under execution. Three towns have scientific drainage systems and schemes for 15 other municipalities were in various stages of preparation or execution. The amount spent on water-supply was Rs. 8·72 lakhs and on drainage Rs. 3·58 lakhs. The councils spent altogether Rs. 29 lakhs on communications of which Rs. 15 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of a total length of 2,768 miles of roads and Rs. 10 lakhs on lighting. The running of remunerative enterprises formed an important part of the councils' activities. Their total net revenue was about Rs. 18 lakhs from the management of 266 markets, 275 cart-stands, 77 bus-stands and 145 slaughter-houses, besides tree-planting and land-development, electric-lighting and town-planning schemes. The incidence of taxation for all municipalities was on an average Rs. 3–0–2 per head.

During the year 1938–39 general elections were held in all municipalities except Chirala where the council was under supersession and Palacole where elections had been held in 1936.

DISTRICT BOARDS AND PANCHAYATS.

Consequent upon the amalgamation of all the bifurcated local fund districts so as to correspond to revenue districts, the number of district boards decreased from 35 to 24. In 1938–39 the boards maintained nearly 16,000 elementary schools including 2,590 for girls, at which education was given to nearly 11 lakhs of children. In addition, they ran 202 secondary schools with a total strength of over 46,000 pupils. Their expenditure on education was Rs. 149 lakhs, to which the Government contributed Rs. 80·34 lakhs. Medical relief was afforded to 145 lakhs of out-patients at 62 hospitals and over 1,000 dispensaries (including nearly 300 institutions of Indian medicine) at a total cost of Rs. 21 lakhs. They also spent Rs. 12 lakhs on preventive medicine including water-supply and sanitation. District boards maintained over 34,000 miles of roads of which 3,000 miles were trunk roads and the total amount spent on communications was approximately Rs. 124 lakhs including Provincial grants amounting to about Rs. 47 lakhs.

The service of Assistant Engineers under district boards was constituted into a Local Fund Service for the province as a whole and rules were framed governing the conditions of their service.

During the year 195 panchayat boards were constituted and 32 abolished leaving a total of 6,614 of which 7 were dissolved and reconstituted and 37 were under supersession. Seventeen Presidents of panchayat boards were removed from office for abusing the powers vested in them. These panchayats maintained nearly 1,500 schools and the amount of teaching grants available for distribution to them in 1939–40 was over Rs. 3 lakhs. No special

grants were made for roads and water-supply, but several such works were executed in panchayat areas with the aid of sums from the Government of India grant for rural reconstruction, the necessary one-third contribution being collected from the villagers or from the panchayat boards concerned.

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Madras Public Health Act, which is the first measure of its kind in India, came into force in March 1939. Besides making many important changes in administrative matters, among which are the constitution of a public health board, the assignment of specific functions to the Director of Public Health and the securing of due control over the public health establishments of local authorities, the Act makes provision for water-supply, drainage and sanitation, the abatement and prevention of nuisances, the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, maternity and child-welfare measures, mosquito control, sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals and other matters.

The cholera epidemic of the previous year continued in a severe form in the South Arcot and Tanjore districts during the first quarter of the year. The disease was mild in the Trichinopoly and Kistna districts during the first and the third quarters respectively ; elsewhere only sporadic cases were reported while the districts of Salem, Anantapur and the Nilgiris were completely free. The usual preventive measures were adopted and the total number of inoculations performed during the first three quarters of the year was about 146,800.

Plague was prevalent in a mild form in certain districts : Salem, Madura and Coimbatore suffered most. Preventive measures were taken, such as the evacuation of infected areas, inoculation and rat and flea destruction by cyanogas fumigation. Researches on the epidemiology and prevention of plague were continued in the Cumbum Valley. The decided effect of intensive and continuous cyanogas fumigation on the control of plague was amply demonstrated in this highly endemic centre where plague infection

was unusually mild, particularly during the latter half of the year. A model type of rat-proof dwelling for rural areas was recommended for use in other areas by the Plague Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association.

During the year a scheme for the biological control of guinea-worm was sanctioned. The formation of nurseries for known species of cyclopoecidal fish was in progress and general control operations are expected to be started in the near future.

Maternity and child-welfare work progressed steadily. The strength of the staff under local bodies exclusive of Madras City, engaged upon this work was 46 women medical officers, 20 health visitors, and 364 midwives. The total number of child-welfare centres under local bodies exclusive of Madras City was 188.

The rural sanitation unit in Tanjore district was transferred to Trichinopoly district. As usual health propaganda on the dangers of soil pollution was done with the aid of cinema films, magic lantern slides and charts. Mass treatment for hookworm was given by the Rural Sanitation Health Officers and the medical staff in hospitals and dispensaries. The Health Unit at Poonamalle continued to do useful and intensive public health work which was widely appreciated by the people. The health staff gave a large number of lectures, lantern lectures and cinema shows in addition to talks over the radio.

Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals were made by the local bodies concerned under the supervision of the district health staff. All the festivals in the Province passed off without any serious outbreak of cholera.

The mortality from smallpox was approximately 2,550 or about 250 more than in the previous year. The incidence was high in Madras City and the neighbouring districts of Chingleput and North Arcot which together accounted for 45 per cent of the total mortality. The

total number of vaccinations (including re-vaccinations) performed in the year was 4·45 millions as compared with 4·00 millions in the previous year.

The experimental scheme of malaria investigation and control was in progress in the three areas of Pattukkottai, Tanjore district, Ennore, Chingleput district, and Wynaad, Malabar district. Routine anti-malarial operations were carried out in Krishnadevipeta, Vizagapatam Agency, Hospet Municipality, Rameswaram Island and Gudur taluk, Nellore district. An unusual epidemic of malaria broke out in Narasaraopet municipality in July 1939. Minor anti-malarial measures such as the oiling of wells were immediately started and the epidemic was brought under control. There was, however, a widespread epidemic of malaria throughout the Ceded districts during the last quarter of the year. The scheme of free distribution of quinine was extended to large areas in these districts.

In all, 115 rural medical practitioners were trained in public health work during the year. Most of the rural medical practitioners have been entrusted with public health work in their areas on a remuneration of Rs. 15 per mensem.

The Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act was in force in the areas of 91 local bodies including Madras City. The total number of samples taken for analysis was about 9,000. The percentage of adulteration was found to be highest in samples of milk and ghee.

With a view to helping the Government in making the annual budget allotment for the rural water-supply scheme financed entirely from Provincial funds, a register of village wells was ordered to be opened with information regarding the number of public wells in each village, and the adequacy of, and the possibility of improvements to, the water-supply. The Government also ordered that all wells, whether constructed under the comprehensive scheme of rural water-supply or with the aid of funds

from the Government of India grant, should be handed over to the district board or panchayat concerned for maintenance.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras, and the construction of an additional ward in the Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital were almost completed. The new building for the headquarters hospital at Cocanada was finished while the construction of the headquarters hospital at Madura, an additional ward for the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram and a septic ward for the Government Rayapuram Hospital were nearing completion. The Government sanctioned the construction of a maternity and children's ward in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, and an X-Ray block at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.

A certain number of paid posts of house surgeons and house physicians was created for the first time in some of the mufassal headquarters hospitals. The Government issued revised rules regulating the selection of graduates and licentiates of medicine as house surgeons and house physicians. The selection of medical licentiates, which was formerly made by the Surgeon-General, was entrusted to a special committee constituted during the year. A revised uniform allowance of Rs. 25 per month was paid to medical graduates and licentiates working as house surgeons and physicians.

A course extending over two years for the B.Sc. degree in Pharmacy was introduced in the Medical College, Madras. The regulations governing the M.B.B.S. degree were revised requiring students to pass the second M.B.B.S. before proceeding to the final year of study. On the recommendation of the University Commission a Central Institute was established at the Madras Medical College to instruct the students of that College and of the Stanley

Medical College, in Anatomy, Physiology, Bio-chemistry and Organic Chemistry.

As there is now an ample supply of qualified private practitioners the Government have ordered that the privilege of private practice allowed to whole-time officers of the Madras Medical Service and the Madras Medical Subordinate Service should be withdrawn from the 1st January 1940. They will, however, be allowed to continue practice as consultants. This restriction on private practice will not apply to women medical officers.

No recruitment was made to the paid posts of civil assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons as the policy of replacing salaried medical officers by honorary medical officers enunciated by the Government in 1938 was being gradually carried out. Altogether 16 posts of civil assistant surgeons in 9 districts and 2 posts of women sub-assistant surgeons were thrown open to honorary medical officers. The Government also decided to throw open a large number of other paid posts to honorary medical officers which will be filled as vacancies occur in the cadre of Government medical officers. Rules were issued regulating the appointment of honorary medical officers to local fund and municipal medical institutions and a few appointments were made by some local bodies during the year.

The Government accepted the general principle that routine leprosy work is the proper function of the medical administration of the Presidency and that specialized investigation should be under the control of the Provincial branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. In pursuance of this plan the control over certain specialized clinics was handed over to the Association. An investigation into the development of leprosy among children was being conducted at a clinic at Saidapet. Evidence was obtained indicating that the most likely period of child infection is between the ages of 5 and 13

and that the greatest factor in maintaining the disease is contact with an open case during childhood. A rural investigation unit was opened in the early part of the year and carried on active work in a selected group of villages and an urban investigation unit was being organized. The work done at the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement included clinical investigation, a study of the influence of diet on the course of development of leprosy and experiments with new remedies for the treatment of the disease. Three training classes for medical health officers and two for medical practitioners were conducted at the settlement.

The venereal department of the General Hospital, Madras, continued to attract a large number of patients and 9,054 new cases were examined. The lady social worker, who was appointed to help the woman medical officer in the reception of women patients and to establish contact with defaulters, visited in their houses 585 patients, most of whom were defaulters, and of these 143 attended the clinic for treatment.

Hand-pounded rice, which was tried as an experiment in six headquarters hospitals in 1938 was found to be definitely more nutritious than milled rice and it was ordered to be used in all Government hospitals during the year under review.

The total number of rural dispensaries that worked during the year was 418 subsidized and 88 non-subsidized. The new scheme of training rural medical practitioners in public health work was progressing satisfactorily and four batches of rural practitioners were trained. The scheme was extended to include medical practitioners in charge of rural dispensaries of Indian medicine. Private medical practitioners qualified in western medicine and rural medical practitioners in charge of dispensaries maintained entirely by district boards are also admitted to the course on payment of a fee of Rs. 10. To avoid overlapping of

medical relief the Government ordered the stoppage of contributions by local bodies to private practitioners who have settled within a radius of 5 miles of a rural dispensary.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated birth and death rates based on the figures for the first ten months of 1939 were 37·26 and 23·23 per thousand respectively as against the actual birth and death rates of 38·87 and 23·46 per thousand respectively in 1938. A comparison of the mortality from the principal diseases during the first ten months of 1938 and 1939 showed a considerable fall of 80 per cent in the number of deaths from cholera, a large decrease of 73 per cent in the mortality from plague and small increase under fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and smallpox. The infantile mortality rate was 166·22 per 1,000 live-births during 1939 as against 164·41 in 1938. The maternal mortality rate increased slightly from 9·05 in 1938 to 9·57 per 1,000 births (live and still) in 1939.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

The Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, conducts research work in rabies and supplies anti-rabic vaccine for the treatment of persons in the Presidency and in the Indian States of South India. In addition, it makes a large number of laboratory examinations relating to the diagnosis and treatment of disease, most of which are done free of charge thereby extending to indigent patients the benefit of medical aid which would otherwise be beyond their means. A revised system of anti-rabic treatment was introduced, depending upon the degree of risk to which the patient has been exposed. A substantial reduction was made in the sale price of anti-rabic vaccine from the 1st October.

KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

The King Institute, Guindy, issued 3,363,855 doses of vaccine lymph of which 1,091,789 were for primary vaccinations and 1,887,361 for re-vaccinations. The Institute also prepared and distributed large quantities of therapeutic, cholera and T.A.B. vaccines. The practice of stocking plague vaccine obtained from the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, was continued and 66,526 doses were issued to district and municipal health officers and to Government hospitals. Numerous samples of water were analysed for municipalities, jails, railway authorities and others, including a large number taken from wells constructed under the Government's scheme of protected rural water-supply.

CHAPTER VII.—EDUCATION.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Government issued orders prohibiting teachers and other employees in aided educational institutions from participating in election campaigns and from standing as candidates for election to a legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or to a local authority. They were, however, permitted to exercise their right to vote. The age of retirement of teachers in all schools was fixed at 55. In the case of teachers in aided schools, the Director has been empowered to grant exemption up to the age of 60 for sufficient reasons. A training school was started at Coimbatore to train teachers in the Wardha scheme of education. The question of the departmental preparation and publication of text-books for the lower classes of elementary schools was investigated by a committee and its report was under consideration by the Director of Public Instruction.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

An amendment was issued to the Madras Educational Rules revising the standard rates of fees in colleges. The Government Muhammadan College, Madras, was affiliated in Group VIII (Islamic History and Culture) of the B.A. degree course. Provision was made for the teaching of Tamil under Part II of the B.A. degree course. The Government Victoria College, Palghat, was affiliated to the Madras University in the B.Sc. course with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, as main and subsidiary subjects and Zoology and Electrical Engineering as subsidiary subjects.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Government extended the compulsory teaching of Hindustani in Forms I to III to 100 more secondary schools. The teaching of non-language subjects through the medium of the mother tongue was continued during the year, exemption being granted in the case of schools in multi-lingual areas and in other cases of difficulty. The number of high schools that adopted the languages of the Presidency as the medium of instruction increased from 194 in 1938 to 212 in 1939. The Government authorised the Director to permit deserving pupils below 13 years of age to appear for the S.S.L.C. examination. The grant of full fee concession to poor girls in classes up to the III Form was restricted to pupils belonging to the Muslim and other backward communities.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Certain municipalities were permitted to open Adult Education Centres with a view to spreading literacy among the illiterate working classes. Taluk Advisory Committees were constituted in each district, except Madras, to make recommendations regarding the opening of new schools and additional classes, the grant of recognition to schools, the allotment of grants and the general advancement of education. New rules relating to recognition and aid to elementary schools were issued. Rules were framed for the improvement of the conditions of service of teachers in elementary schools under private management and also to regulate the working of teachers' associations and teachers' unions. Higher rates of grants to trained and untrained graduate-teachers were prescribed with a view to attracting better qualified teachers for elementary schools. The revised syllabus for elementary schools was finally approved by the Government and introduced in all schools during the year. The Government appointed a special officer to prepare a Handbook of Elementary Education.

CHAPTER VIII.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

FORESTS.

Selected minor forest products such as honey and wax and myrabolams were collected departmentally, instead of through contractors, in order to secure increased revenue. A lorry driven by charcoal gas was built for the department by Messrs. Simpson and Company and was being used in the transport of sandalwood and other forest produce. A big market for charcoal will be opened up if the use of such gas in the propulsion of motor vehicles becomes common. Experimental plantations of wattle and avaram (tangedu) were started for increasing the supply of tanning bark and a scheme to plant 20,000 acres of wattle in the Palnis and the Nilgiris was submitted to Government for approval. Considerable attention was paid to the question of supplying wooden poles for electric transmission lines and about 800 poles were delivered to the Electricity Department. A scheme for the departmental treatment of poles by the open tank creosoting process was sanctioned and arrangements were being made to install the plant. The cultivation of lac was extended and the manufacture of lac products such as sealing wax, polish and varnish was continued on a larger scale. An amount of Rs. 3·90 lakhs was realized by the sale of sleepers to the South Indian Railway. Sales of sandalwood totalled 1,204 tons worth Rs. 6·86 lakhs.

The reduction in grazing fees by 50 per cent resulted in a decrease of revenue by about 37 per cent and an increase in the number of cattle grazed by about 24 per cent. In several divisions new areas were opened to deferred and rotational grazing under which the number of cattle admitted and the period of grazing are regulated according to local conditions.

The total area of reserved forests, including 3,371 square miles of ryots' forests, was 18,497 square miles. Very satisfactory progress was made in the preparation of working plans, the area covered by plans increasing from 12,834 square miles to 13,689 square miles. An area of 9,400 square miles was regenerated by planting and sowing with timber and fuel species, bamboos, and trees and shrubs that yield minor forests produce of industrial and commercial value such as cashewnut, tamarind, gallnut, avaram and wattle. Among timber trees, teak was the most extensively regenerated, an area of 1,332 acres of natural forest being converted to plantations of this species. In addition, rosewood, mahogany, ainee and other timber plantations were formed. A scheme for the formation of plantations of softwoods suitable for the manufacture of matches and plywood was approved. Casuarina was planted over an area of 72 acres of waste land in the Nellore and Lower Godavari divisions. Sanction was accorded for the plantation of 1,000 acres of waste land in South Kanara with cashewnut.

Much important work was done in the field of silvicultural research. The experiments in improved methods of forming teak plantations with stumps, the regeneration of dry fuel forests, the eradication of the spike disease of sandal and the destruction of lantana by spraying and poisoning with chemicals are of special importance.

Members of hill tribes and the poorer ryots of the plains were provided to an increasing extent with land in reserved forests for cultivation by the kumri method of growing crops and forest trees together. The concession of removing deadwood on payment of six pies per head load was extended to several new centres. An extent of 216 acres in the Woddapathi reserve in Dharmapuri taluk, Salem district, was disreserved for assignment to toddy tappers who were thrown out of employment on account of the introduction of Prohibition. Other areas disreserved for

assignment to landless people and other classes include 58 acres in the Pakkamalai forest in Gingee taluk, South Arcot district, 5 acres in Alwarmalai forest in Kallakurchi taluk, South Arcot district and 211 acres in Vaniar forest, Salem district.

In pursuance of the Government's policy of economy, the South Kurnool and Central Salem divisions were abolished. The Madras Forest College was closed down on the 1st of July 1939. Foresters and forest guards continued to be trained in the province. Six posts in the Madras Forest Service were abolished in the course of the year. Consequent on the amalgamation and re-grouping of the range charges in certain divisions and ranges, 8 posts of rangers were abolished and 6 were held in abeyance; the abolition of 13 posts of foresters, 30 of forest guards and 33 of reserve watchers was decided upon as a further measure of retrenchment.

FISHERIES.

The fishing season on the East and West Coasts was poor in the first-half of the year but improved during the latter part. Oil sardine appeared on the Malabar coast and there were also good catches of other shoaling fish such as mackerel, chamban, thalayan and mullan. In the Northern Circars, ribbon fish were caught throughout the year while sardines were abundant from October to June and white bait from September to May. In the south there were heavy catches of horse mackerel, shark, skate, *Lactarius*, ribbon fish and seer.

The vitamin survey of South Indian fish liver oils was continued and led to the discovery of a common fish which yields an oil with more than 35 times the Vitamin A potency of commercial Cod liver oil and nearly three-fourths as much as the best Halibut liver oil on the market. The Government sanctioned a scheme for the manufacture of medicinal fish-oil on a commercial scale for a period of

one year. Large quantities of prawns were stored in carbondioxide which was proved to be the most effective method for the prolonged storage of cured prawns. A series of experiments proved that fumigation with half an ounce of carbonbisulphide per pound of fish every four months or 1/8 oz. every month is the minimum treatment required to keep salted and sun-dried fish in good condition for long periods. Experiments in the use of Maleic acid for the long storage of edible oils were commenced. In view of the numerous enquiries regarding the use of dry ice for the refrigeration of fresh fish, some experiments in this line were planned during the year.

Evidence was obtained for the first time of the breeding of gourami in the experimental pond at Ippur, and an important step taken towards the development of Hill waters was the introduction of "Mirror Carp" on the Nilgiris. The ultimate aim of the department is to stock the Ootacamund lake and other lakes with this valuable food fish. In order to prevent the ruthless destruction of fish and fry which was noticed in that stretch of the Cauvery river from the foot of the Mettur dam to its confluence with the Ellis surplus channel all fishing in this area was prohibit d. Fishing was, however, allowed under a system of licences in the Mettur Reservoir which is now fairly well stocked.

The rules requiring deposits and bonds from fishermen for opening new fish-curing yards or reopening old ones were relaxed. The Government of India have agreed to the department's proposal to experiment with the manufacture of white salt on the West Coast to avoid the heavy transport charges now paid for salt from Tuticorin. The total quantity of fresh fish brought for curing to the fish-curing yards in the Presidency amounted to 1,219,345 maunds, salt issued to 194,490 maunds and fish-cured and removed from the yards to 789,469 maunds during th e calendar year.

CHAPTER IX.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The aggregate value of the private trade of the Province of Madras both foreign and coasting, increased by Rs. 620·04 lakhs as compared with the first eleven months of 1938. Foreign imports rose by Rs. 316·14 lakhs chiefly owing to larger arrivals of grain, pulse and flour, sugar, cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning substances, soap, manures, artificial silk and chemicals. There were decreases in oils, machinery and mill-work, metals and ores, spices, instruments, apparatus and appliances, vehicles, hardware, and rubber—raw and manufactured. Foreign exports including re-exports advanced by Rs. 122·41 lakhs mainly on account of increased shipments of raw cotton, tanned cow hides, tea—black, coffee, coloured cotton piece-goods, coir—manufactured, and fruits and vegetables. There was a steep fall in the exports of groundnut seeds by Rs. 293·82 lakhs. The import and export trade with the British Empire improved by Rs. 73·38 lakhs and Rs. 195·98 lakhs respectively. The trade with Burma as in the past two years is included in the foreign trade. The import trade with Burma increased by Rs. 111·69 lakhs and the export trade by Rs. 15·03 lakhs.

The total import revenue during the calendar year rose by Rs. 65·77 lakhs to Rs. 668·55 lakhs, motor spirit, tobacco, artificial silk yarn and raw silk mainly accounting for the increase. The revenue from machinery, spirits and liquors, motor-cars, metals, other than iron or steel and kerosene oil, recorded a decrease. Export revenue was not materially affected.

PORTS.

The total tonnage of goods handled in the port of Madras during the year rose from 1,102,812 tons to 1,378,553 tons. Imports increased by about 33·9 per cent, the chief commodity being food grains. The net profit for the year amounted to about Rs. 9·89 lakhs. The work of enlarging the Petrol Berth to allow greater freedom of movement to tankers was in progress and two additional mooring berths were laid owing to the increased use of moorings since the outbreak of war. A new deep sea tug was put into commission in February. The Port Trust took over the administration of the Madras Lighthouse from the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Madras in March. A free medical service for the entire staff of the Board was commenced from the 1st of August.

There was no appreciable change in the tonnage of vessels that entered the minor ports but towards the end of the year trade at certain ports was adversely affected owing to the war. Passenger traffic from Negapatam to the Straits Settlements was considerably less than in the previous year, on account of the general trade depression and restrictions on emigration. At Dhanushkodi also there was a decrease in the passenger traffic owing to the ban on the emigration of Indian labour to Ceylon. There was an increase in the number of passengers to Rangoon owing to the restoration of normal conditions in Burma, while fewer passengers passed through Calicut, Tellicherry and Cannanore after the outbreak of war, when traffic was diverted along other routes. The weather on the West-coast was on the whole fair except in June and July when a few steamers in the roads at Calicut and Tellicherry were unable to communicate with the shore. At Mangalore shipping operations were interrupted by bad weather in May and resumed early in September.

The Port of Tuticorin is the foremost among the minor ports in sea-borne trade. During the year 451 steamers of

1,255,803 tons and 625 sailing vessels of 39,913 tons called at the Port. The measures taken to check the pilferage of cargo between ship and shore at Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Calicut and Mangalore continued to produce the desired effect. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,80,000 was sanctioned for constructing a new dry dock at Cocanada. A sliding scale of port dues at Cocanada was introduced as an experimental measure for a period of one year and the landing fees on sulphate of ammonia and soda ash were reduced by 50 per cent. At Masulipatam an estimate of Rs. 4,400 was sanctioned for the purchase of a motor launch for the use of the Marine Police and the proposal to instal an "Aga" light at a cost of Rs. 6,000 was approved. Enhanced rates of landing and shipping fees at the port were introduced in September. The work of constructing a wharf wall was commenced. At Calicut a scheme of improvements to the South Pier including protective works to prevent erosion was approved. The proposal to levy landing and shipping fees on passengers disembarking at and embarking from the port of Mangalore and to entrust the collection of the fees to the individual steamer agents concerned was approved. An estimate amounting to Rs. 62,050 was sanctioned for the reconstruction and re-alignment of the north wharf wall, the reclamation of land for wharves and for improvements to the head of the pier, including the formation of a jetty. A dry dock for the use of port craft was completed. The work on the construction of groynes at Negapatam and the extension of the North and South groynes at Cocanada was progressing.

In pursuance of section 4 of the Madras Minor Ports Fund Act, 1938 (Madras Act XIX of 1938) a sum of Rs. 44,23,190 was transferred from the balances of the Madras Minor Ports Fund to the general revenues of the Province.

INDUSTRIES.

The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information continued to provide general and technical information on industrial and commercial matters, and to answer enquiries relating to commerce, trade and industries, and economic questions generally received from the public and from Government departments. A monthly review of trade conditions in the Madras Province was published. A working class cost of living index number for Madras City was started and published every month. Forty-three reports in all were issued in the course of the year, forecasting the area and yield of various crops.

There were 50 applications for aid under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act received and dealt with during the year. The Board of Industries constituted under the Act met four times and disposed of 70 applications. Loans totalling Rs. 35,800 and subscription of shares to the value of Rs. 7,500 in a company for the manufacture of surgical cotton were sanctioned. An overdraft of Rs. 25,000 with the Imperial Bank of India for a period of one year was guaranteed to the Madras Chemical Industry. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 500 and a recurring grant of Rs. 10 per mensem for a year were also sanctioned to an artisan co-operative society.

The Kerala Soap Institute continued to manufacture the usual varieties of soaps. A new shed for conducting the experiments in cosmetics was constructed and the necessary apparatus fitted up. A small consignment of bottles and collapsible tubes for filling with hair oils, brilliantines and dental cream was obtained from Europe and samples of these articles were distributed to test market reactions.

The refining of coconut oil and groundnut oil and the preparation of insecticides including Leechex and lime sulphur was continued. Investigations were made into the oil content of Pali seeds and the percentage of yield

on crushing. A few new products such as calcium sulpho arsenate, nicotine extracts, nicotine sulphate and pyrethrum extracts were made and tested. The industrial possibilities of floral waters and essential oils distilled from rosemary and mugwart, basil leaves, kasturi manjal, tubers and rose and kewda flowers were being studied.

The Government continued the special assistance to the hand spinning and khadi weaving industry of the Province and sanctioned a grant and subsidy of about Rs. 2 lakhs to the Provincial branches of the All India Spinners Association. Two training courses in the manufacture of hand made paper were started in the Harijan Industrial School, Kodambakkam and the Bharadwaj Ashram, Peddakadubur, which are paid special grants-in-aid to meet the cost of maintaining the classes. Deserving students who are admitted for training are paid stipends of Rs. 6 each per mensem, the number of stipendiary students being limited to eight at a time.

The Government of India scheme for the production and distribution of disease-free "Cellular" seed to the silk worm rearers of the Province continued and nearly 2 million moths were tested by the staff for the benefit of the village rearers and over half-a-million disease-free layings were prepared and distributed. The department is now testing almost all the seed requirements of the Province. A scheme for the production and supply of disease free cross-breed seeds which aims at meeting the entire seed requirements of the Kollegal taluk within a period of five years was sanctioned by the Government of India. The total distribution of cross-breed seeds amounted to 825,818 layings in 1939 as against 318,700 layings in the previous year. Since the production of white cocoons is very necessary for the preparation of good quality cross-breed seeds, the four Government Silk Farms at Hosur, Palmaner, Thadaguni and Coonoor paid increased attention to the rearing of white races and together they

produced 3,825 lb. of white cocoons in addition to 1,070 lb. of cross-breed cocoons. The major portion of the white cocoons was used for cross-breed purposes. Improved types of reeling machines were demonstrated with a view to improving the cottage reeling industry. The production of silk-worm ligature guts as an industry was being established and 91,385 guts were supplied to the medical stores department.

The Industrial Engineering Workshops were engaged upon the manufacture of machinery for making malt from cholam, the manufacture of improved apparatus for husking paddy and for making sandpaper by hand as a cottage industry. Efforts were made to evolve a fool-proof village pump suitable for installation on bore-wells and draw wells and a new type designed during the year was being tested under actual working conditions. A Committee was constituted to examine the question of rural water-supply in all its aspects with special reference to the provision of bore-wells and to draw up a scheme for the consideration of Government.

In the School of Arts and Crafts the period of study was reduced from five to four years in the wood-work and engraving departments and from five to three years in the metal work, goldsmiths work and design departments. The Superintendent of the Crafts Section of the School of Arts and Crafts was deputed to Japan to study the organization, technique and economics of small scale and cottage industries.

COMPANIES.

The year opened with 1,677 companies; 176 companies were registered and 145 companies were either wound up or became defunct, leaving 1,708 companies working at the end of the year.

The new companies registered in the year included 83 trading and manufacturing companies, 30 transit and

transport concerns and 29 hotels, theatres and entertainments. Their authorised share capital was Rs. 2·26 crores. The authorised share capital of all the companies working at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 52·58 crores, their subscribed capital to Rs. 20·94 crores and their paid up share capital to Rs. 17·33 crores.

There has been a steady rise in the registration of "Transit and Transport" and "Cinema" companies.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

There were 31 strikes during the year of which 11 occurred in textile mills and 6 in printing presses. Of these strikes, 14 were successful, 5 were partially successful, 10 were unsuccessful and 2 were in progress at the end of the year. The strikes were for the most part peaceful but in a few cases, obstructive picketing was resorted to by strikers and intervention by the Police was necessary.

The machinery of the Trade Disputes Act was not used during the year for the settlement of any labour disputes. The Government, however, appointed officials as arbitrators by mutual agreement between the parties to settle the dispute between the fibre workers and their employers in Cocanada, the dispute between the Salt Factory workers and the management in Cocanada and the dispute between the workers and the management of the Sree Minakshi Mills, Madura.

Thirty-one labour unions were registered during the year and the registration of three unions was cancelled. The total number of unions registered since the inception of the Act is 149, of which 113 unions were functioning at the end of the year.

The year began with 1,900 factories on the register; 105 factories were added and 92 were removed during the year leaving 1,913 factories on the register. The number of inspections of registered factories made by inspectors was 2,687 and of unregistered factories 168.

The process of bleaching and dyeing in textile factories and weight-lifting by woman workers in any factory were declared to be hazardous occupations and special regulations were made to ensure the health of the workers employed in such occupations. The rule relating to washing facilities for workers engaged on processes involving contact with injurious and obnoxious substances was amplified, making it obligatory on the part of the factory managements to provide soap, nail-brushes and such other articles of toilet as might be specified by the Inspector.

The provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and the Madras Maternity Benefit Act were complied with fairly well. The Commissioner of Labour and Factory Inspectors watched the working of the Acts and issued instructions to the employers wherever necessary. There were 18 prosecutions under the Payment of Wages Act and 10 under the Madras Maternity Benefit Act.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The ban on the emigration of unskilled labour to Malaya continued throughout the year and all possible measures were taken to prevent illicit emigration of such labour. There were 782 persons registered as skilled workers up to the end of November 1939 at Negapatam and 2,730 at Madras, most of whom proceeded to Malaya. An Ordinance passed by the Ceylon Government denied to Indian labour on estates the right of franchise to Local Committees. There was also a proposal to tighten up the procedure in the regulations governing the Indian franchise to the Ceylon State Council, and Indian daily paid workers serving in the departments of the Ceylon Government were discharged to make room for Sinhalese workers. As a consequence of this action the Government of India issued a notification under section 30 (*a*) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, prohibiting the departure of all persons

by sea out of British India to Ceylon for the purpose of unskilled work. The Labour Commissioner was authorized to grant exemptions to individual persons. Such exemption is normally granted to the wives, minor children and non-working parents of male workers in Ceylon. The number of assisted emigrants who returned from South Africa was 42.

CHAPTER X.—RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

RURAL AMENITIES.

After the abolition of the District Economic Councils in 1937, Collectors have been convening periodical conferences of gazetted officers, Presidents of district boards and all elected members of the Provincial Legislature belonging to the district at intervals of not more than three months for the consideration of all matters of general importance affecting the welfare and administration of the district.

Rural improvement works proceeded on the usual lines. The Government of India grant sanctioned for this purpose is being utilized for the improvement of rural water-supply and sanitation, the improvement of village communications, the encouragement and development of co-operative loan and sale societies and co-operative societies for the consolidation of holdings. There were 2,005 rural water-supply works completed and 1,289 in progress on which about six lakhs of rupees had been spent up till the end of September. There were also 329 sanitation works completed and 164 in progress and 449 village communication works completed and 349 in progress. Subsidies amounting to Rs. 5,900 were sanctioned to loan and sale societies for the construction of three godowns at a total cost of Rs. 24,485 in three districts. The number of societies that were formed for the consolidation of holdings was 17. Some of them made fair progress, but it was found that difficulties in effecting the speedy transfer of registry of members' holdings in revenue records stood in the way of their achieving better results. The Government earmarked a sum of Rs. 50,000 from the Government of India grant to meet the cost of staff for

supervising these societies. Special staff is employed in selected districts.

The Government have been encouraging the establishment of commercial museums in the districts financed from private subscriptions and donations from local bodies. The objects of these institutions are to display finished products and works of art manufactured in the districts and thereby help to find a proper market for them and promote existing and new industries. Up till the end of the year museums had been started in the districts of East Godavari, Guntur, Cuddapah, Malabar, South Kanara, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Vizagapatam and Anantapur. A central commercial museum, to which district museums will be affiliated was opened at Madras in the Government Branch Press building at Mount Road.

The scheme of organizing village sports with the assistance of the Police in selected rural areas throughout the Presidency was adopted by the villagers and it was extended to three more centres in each district. Competitions were organized. In the districts where Prohibition was in force special rural uplift schools were conducted to train village guides in rural uplift work and the organization of games as a counter attraction to drink.

Other rural amenities included the installation of 87 out of the 102 radio sets which the Government have undertaken to provide in selected centres in each district for the benefit of the rural population. In installing these sets preference was given to Prohibition districts. In the eight months from April 1939 over a lakh of rupees was spent on the Government's scheme of protected rural water supply.

ALLEVIATION OF INDEBTEDNESS.

In order to provide for the scaling down of agriculturists' debts under the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938, 61 Debt Conciliation Boards were set up in

1938 and 31 additional Boards were constituted throughout the Presidency in the year under review. In the period of 8 months from April, 1939, the Boards scaled down debts amounting to Rs. 26·56 lakhs by Rs. 10·91 lakhs or 41 per cent. In addition, during the period of 19 months ending with September, 1939, debts amounting to Rs. 392·55 lakhs were scaled down by courts to Rs. 205·11 lakhs or by 47·7 per cent. These figures are exclusive of cases of voluntary settlement by debtors and creditors without going to court.

Side by side with the constitution of Debt Conciliation Boards, the scheme for the grant of loans to enable agriculturists to clear off their debts as scaled down, which had been kept in abeyance pending the passing of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, was revived in October, 1938, and extended to all districts. The final allotment sanctioned for the grant of loans for the purpose in 1938–39 was Rs. 4,02,900 of which, however, only a sum of Rs. 41,070 was actually spent.

CO-OPERATION.

The effect of the Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938, and of the enforcement of Prohibition in four districts was to lay emphasis upon the suitability of the Co-operative movement as an agency for rural development besides its function of catering to the credit needs of agriculturists. Consequently, while there was a marked increase in the number and the transactions of credit societies, the non-credit side of the movement was not neglected. A policy of cautious expansion was adopted and 883 new societies of all kinds were registered during the year. About 16,000 villages, out of over 50,000 in the Presidency, were covered by village credit societies. Side by side with the expansion of the movement the work of rectification and revival of existing societies was also pursued. A number of bad societies were weeded out only after all attempts at

revival had failed, and the registration of 197 societies was cancelled during the year. The system of controlled credit was extended and was in operation in 18 districts at the end of the year. A late monsoon and failure of crops in certain districts had an adverse effect on the economic position of the ryots and co-operative banks and societies provided relief to them, consistent with their financial interests, and all the concessions given to borrowers in previous years were continued.

The loan transactions of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank increased considerably, mainly owing to the growing demands made on Central Banks by societies and to the development of produce loans. The Bank devoted particular attention to the establishment of sale societies and helped them with subsidies besides lending to Central Banks at a special rate of 3 per cent for financing them. It also sponsored the organisation of a co-operative fire and general insurance society. The registration of the Christian Co-operative Central Bank was cancelled leaving the number of Central Banks at 30. Their financial position was on the whole satisfactory.

The Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Madras, completed another year of sound progress. The number of individual members rose from 472 to 480 and of primary banks from 104 to 113. There was an increase in its paid-up share capital from Rs. 7·46 lakhs to Rs. 8·34 lakhs. The Bank issued loans totalling Rs. 39·11 lakhs to Primary Land Mortgage Banks. During the year the Government increased their guarantee of the debentures of the bank to Rs. 250 lakhs; the total value of debentures in circulation at the end of the year was Rs. 171·27 lakhs. There was no district which was not served by a Land Mortgage Bank.

The transactions of loan and sale societies developed appreciably during the year, and the Government continued to assist these societies with staff and subsidy. The

Madras Provincial Co-operative Marketing society dealt in various food stuffs including fruits and made steady progress. It effected sales to the value of Rs. 70,931, and a new branch was opened in George Town in November, 1939.

The Madras Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society paid a total subsidy of Rs. 31,949 to 143 weavers' societies. It also continued to guarantee the purchase of yarn by weavers' societies and the total amount guaranteed to 87 societies was Rs. 80,653. A calendering plant and a second-hand folding machine were purchased during the year. The society opened a sales depot at Trichinopoly.

Towards the close of the year there were 13 milk supply unions and 64 milk supply societies working in 20 districts. The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union installed a pasteurisation plant and supplied pasteurised milk to all its customers except the State hospitals.

On the outbreak of war there was a tendency among retail sellers of staple food grains to profiteer. With a view to counteract this, the organization of stores societies was pushed forward in urban areas and there were 130 stores societies functioning at the end of the year. Societies for the consolidation of holdings were started in six selected districts and some of them made fair progress. The societies consolidated 1,009 blocks of an area of 234 acres belonging to 112 members. The number of blocks after consolidation was 163.

AGRICULTURE.

Various improvements advocated by the Department especially in the cultivation of improved crops like paddy, cotton, sugarcane, cholam, groundnut and tobacco and the methods adopted in controlling insect pests and plant diseases were demonstrated to cultivators in their own fields. Exhibitions were held during fairs and festivals

and on other important occasions. The method of preserving fodder in silo pits and the working of improved agricultural implements were demonstrated. Takkavi loans were granted for the purchase of improved implements. The proper conservation of cattle manure was widely advocated.

The work on protein requirements of working bullocks was concluded. New standard rations based on the results of this investigation were suggested for trial in the agricultural research stations. *Malt was prepared* from cholam, rice and ragi and two or more malted cereals were blended together and a variety of foods prepared suitable for infants and invalids. Palatable malt extracts with good keeping qualities were obtained from ragi and cholam and blended successfully with shark liver oil, Calcium Glycerophosphate and iron citrate to prepare therapeutic products. The fermentation of molasses with yeast cultures for the distillation of power alcohol was under study. An active strain of yeast was isolated and found to produce up to 25 per cent of alcohol from molasses.

The study of the black soils of the Madras Deccan was in progress and a considerable volume of evidence has been collected regarding their physical and chemical properties. The carbon content of the soils was also under study since these soils are known to be very deficient in organic matter.

The experiments on the reclamation of alkaline soils at Mettu-marudur in Kulittalai taluk of the Trichinopoly district were continued. A normal crop of paddy was raised successfully on the plots treated with gypsum and sulphur while no crop could be grown on the adjacent control plots.

Investigations on rice revealed that the application of manures, preferably organic manure, increases the thickness of the bran layer in rice. The experiments on

depth of water and the interval between each irrigation for the rice crop, the optimum spacing and the number of seedlings per hole, and the judicious application of both artificial and organic manures were continued. Studies made in regard to water requirements of cambodia cotton showed that the demand for water is highest during the flowering phase and that irrigation in the ninth fortnight of growth is most important.

Better methods of extraction of Rock bee honey were studied and a honey press, a honey strainer and a centrifugal honey extractor were put on trial.

Further modifications were carried out in the construction of the green-manure trampler effecting an appreciable reduction in weight and cost of manufacture. Two types of wet land puddlers were standardised, one for working in heavy soil and another for lighter tracts. Minor alterations were made to the five tyned expanding cultivator to increase the number of tynes and make the implement more robust without increasing its weight. The chilled double mould plough with adjustable wings, was provided with a self sharpening and adjustable bar point share to increase its utility. Preliminary experiments showed the possibility of modifying the curved blade guntaka for evolving an efficient groundnut lifting device. The mechanical cotton seed defibrating machine was converted for manual operation by two men. It was found useful for polishing malted cholam and rice.

The final market survey reports on coconut, sheep and goats, mangoes and lac were completed. Other reports on jute, cashewnut and sugar were under preparation. Experimental grading stations were started for eggs at two places in Guntur district, for Sirumani rice at Kuttalam in Tanjore district, for Molagolukulu rice in Nellore district, for Sathgudi oranges at Madras, for mangoes at Chittoor and for potatoes at Mettupalayam. The Indian Tobacco Association, Guntur, graded 205 bales

of Virginia tobacco for export to the United Kingdom. Some other tobacco merchants and egg merchants were also authorised to grade their produce and use the 'Agmark' seal and labels. Grade standards were drawn up for five more varieties of rice and for Wynaad oranges.

Since the outbreak of war a weekly review of the prices of agricultural commodities in the Presidency is being sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and the Local Government and also published in the local dailies.

VETERINARY.

Three new veterinary dispensaries were opened during the year raising the total number of veterinary institutions to 118. The new B.V.Sc. degree course extending to five years was introduced. A short course for the training of "Stockmen" in the performance of castrations and inoculations, and the treatment of minor ailments of cattle was sanctioned by the Government.

Work on the improvement of livestock was continued at the two Livestock Research Stations at Hosur and Guntur. It was decided to discontinue the breeding of pigs as it was found uneconomical to keep them.

The number of breeding bulls maintained by private breeders in the districts under the scheme whereby the department gives premia for the maintenance of approved stud bulls was 215. The District Boards of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Chingleput had 124 breeding bulls purchased with the aid of grants given by Government. The Department also maintained 35 breeding bulls which are lent for service at a nominal fee.

The Serum Institute manufactured most of the department's requirements of Anti-Rinderpest Serum, Rinderpest Bull Virus, Rinderpest Goat Virus, Rinderpest Goat Spleen Tissue Vaccine, Anti-Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Serum and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Vaccine. Experiments in

the use of Goat Spleen Tissue Vaccine were made in all the districts but the protective value of this product has not been finally assessed. The average mortality per outbreak from Rinderpest, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Blackquarter, Anthrax and Foot-and-Mouth Diseases showed a slight rise but there was a fall in the total incidence from these diseases. The districts of Tanjore, Malabar, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad and the Nilgiris remained completely free from Rinderpest. The policy of protecting animals against this disease in anticipation of outbreaks is believed to have helped considerably in suppressing it in the infected areas. The cost of protection has been reduced consequent upon the introduction of the method of protection with Goat Virus with a simultaneous dose of Anti-Rinderpest Serum and of Goat Spleen Tissue Vaccine. The method of protection by Vaccine alone in actual outbreaks of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Blackquarter was widely adopted as it gave satisfactory results and was found to be cheaper than other forms of protection.

The staff of the Department did propaganda work at cattle fairs. Several interesting talks on cattle diseases in Tamil and Telugu were given over the Radio. Three exhibition vans were used in the districts for propaganda work.

CHAPTER XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

During the year, famine broke out in the Coimbatore and Chingleput districts and famine relief operations were carried on for about eleven months in the Coimbatore district and for about two months in the Chingleput district. A special famine division was started in Coimbatore district and a subdivision in Chingleput district and both were continued until the end of the year. The Bellary Circle was abolished and the Bezwada and Madras Circles were reconstituted by a redistribution of Divisions with effect from the 1st December 1939. All irrigation under the Cauvery channels which was under the jurisdiction of the Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly Circle, was transferred to that of the Superintending Engineer, Tanjore Circle.

IRRIGATION.

The Government sanctioned the formation of a special division to investigate the feasibility of constructing a reservoir across the Kortalaiyar river near Pundi in Chingleput district with a view to augmenting the water-supply to the City of Madras. The Corporation of Madras has agreed to bear the entire cost of the investigation. The Tungabhadra project was under examination and a soil survey at the Siruguppa farm and experiments at the Bhagavadi demonstration farm to determine what crops could be suitably grown in the project area were continued. The Upper Bhavani scheme was re-investigated to enable the Government to decide on considerations of relative cost and the benefits obtainable, whether the Lower or Upper Bhavani project should be selected.

In the Godavari Delta system though freshes in the river arrived very late, the first crop season was fair with

every promise of a good harvest, but a cyclone in October considerably damaged the standing crops. The Collair lake rose to a new record level for the past thirty years, resulting in the submersion of a very large area in the deltas and breaches in the banks of the Samalkota and Ellore canals and the Biccavole and Tulyabhaga drains. The execution of the Kalipatnam, Vemuladevi and Losari projects in the Godavari Western delta was in progress, while field work and the preparation of plans and estimates for the Anumunilanka project were completed.

In the Pennar River canals system, the Kanigiri reservoir, which is the main source of irrigation for the Sangam delta, dried up in August and again in September, but it surplussed in November owing to heavy rains which also damaged the new Pyderu channel.

The level of the Periyar lake was very low at the beginning of the irrigation season and as a consequence irrigation was started later than usual. In the early part of October, the level again went down, but heavy rains in November filled the reservoir and all the tanks in the Periyar delta. The condition of the standing crops was good.

Abnormal rains in October caused floods in the Budameru in the Kistna Eastern Delta, the Tammileru and other upland drains. Extensive areas in the region of the Collair lake and also in some villages alongside the drains were submerged. Heavy rains were also experienced in October in the Kistna Western Delta causing the upland drainage to breach the fourth and fifth reaches of the Commamur canal in more than seventy places, submerging low lying wet lands and damaging many huts in the villages bordering the drains. Immediate action was taken to form temporary ring bunds across the breaches so as to hold up water for irrigation and navigation. Several minor breaches were caused to the Kistna East Bank Canal by the heavy rains of October and

November but there was no damage either to irrigation works or to the standing crops.

The Mettur reservoir was opened for irrigation on the 12th June. On account of the heavy rains in November, 33 breaches occurred in the first 12 miles of the Grand Anicut Canal. The Agniar river over-topped and out-flanked the aqueduct washing away the last two vents and the abutment and causing considerable damage to the embankment and the reach below where 40 breaches occurred. There was also much damage to tanks in this area. The breaches were temporarily closed and water was again allowed into the Grand Anicut canal in the third week of December.

The rainfall in the Vizagapatam district was poor and supply in the rivers was low with the result that cultivation was begun late. Supply in the channels of the Chicacole Minor Rivers system was sufficient for irrigation and the crops in the project area were good while those under the river channels failed due to insufficient rains.

In accordance with the rules for the regulation of the Krishnaraja sagara reservoir in Mysore cross sections of the rivers at the three standard stations were taken in June and October as in the previous year. In connection with the proposals of the Mysore Government for a reservoir on the Kabbini at Hulhalli, the working tables showing the quantity of water that would be received and issued were prepared.

As an experiment, a dredger was used to clear silt in the Pulicat reach of the Buckingham canal so as to find out whether dredgers can be economically substituted for manual clearance.

ELECTRICITY.

A further important stage in the development of the Pykara System was reached with the putting in commission of two 12,500 K.V.A. generators and the changeover

in the operating voltage of the Pykara-Coimbatore transmission line from 66 K.V. to 110 K.V. together with the extension of the 66 K.V. line from Madura to Koilpatti and the completion of the Madura-Sivaganga 22 K.V. line with extensions to Karaikudi and Okkur. The thermal generating station at Theni was shut down and the load connected to Pykara. There was a steady increase in load and revenue, the output of the generating station being 102 million units and the peak load on the system 21,300 K.W. while the revenue was Rs. 35 lakhs or an increase of about Rs. 5½ lakhs over that of 1938. Good progress was made in rural electrification. About 30 additional villages were given supply and approximately 35 important extensions were completed and energised.

The output of the Mettur Power House was 44 million units and the peak load 9,400 K.W. Emergency gates suitable for remote electrical control were installed in the dam vents to safeguard against a recurrence of the flooding experienced in 1938. An order was placed for a fourth generating set and the necessary transformer and switchgear to meet the normal increase in the load. Several distribution schemes were constructed and a dozen important towns and rural areas supplied with energy.

Further progress was made in the Papanasam Hydro-Thermal scheme. The coffer dam in the left half of the river bed was completed and the foundations in this section were laid. Work on the foundations for the diversion weir, the low pressure pipe line, the penstock line and the power house was commenced. Two additional oil-engine generating sets taken over from Theni were installed in the construction power house. A portion of the West Tinnevelly area was given supply. The average number of skilled and unskilled labourers employed on the works was about 3,500.

The Vizagapatam Thermal, Station maintained a continuous supply of power in spite of trouble in one of

the generating sets. The peak load on the station reached 1,010 K.W. with an average daily generation of 7,000 units. Supply was given to the towns of Bimlipatam and Vizianagram. The extension of the line to supply the Salur licensee was completed.

The construction of the Bezwada Thermal Power Station building and the erection of the power plant were completed and the station was put into commercial service on the 26th March 1939. From the Government Station, supply was given to the towns of Bezwada, Gudivada, Masulipatam, Ellore, Nuzvid, Guntur and Tenali. Rural power line extensions to Gollapalli, Patamata and Pedana were completed and put in service. The Pedda Avutapalli and Atkuru extensions were under construction. To meet the growing demand on the system the Government sanctioned the provision of an additional 3,000 K.W. set.

The extensions to the existing Municipal Power House building at Cocanada were completed and the 300 K.W. set transferred from Bezwada was re-erected. Arrangements were being made at the end of the year to take over the Power House from the municipality and commence supply.

There were 35 electricity undertakings worked by local authorities. The Karur Municipal Distribution scheme which was managed by Government was handed over to the municipality in April 1939 as it had reached the profit earning stage.

A general reduction of the tariffs in hydro-electric areas was approved by the Government and ordered to take effect from 1st January 1940.

ROADS.

During the year 1938-39 the Public Works Department maintained about 1,270 miles of road at a cost of approximately Rs. 7·42 lakhs while local bodies, excluding the Corporation of Madras, maintained nearly 38,000 miles including 23,883 of metalled roads. The work of laying

experimental surfaces on the Great Northern Trunk Road between miles 4 and 12 was completed, while the laying of a cement concrete surface on the Western Trunk Road between miles 3 and 14 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5·89 lakhs was progressing rapidly.

The budget for 1939–40 provides for a sum of Rs. 4·35 lakhs to be spent on communications under the control of the Public Works Department and grants-in-aid to local bodies towards the upkeep of roads in their charge amounting to Rs. 72·54 lakhs. Of this latter figure a grant of Rs. 19·73 lakhs has been allotted to local bodies for trunk roads, Rs. 3·39 lakhs for roads and bridges other than village communications and Rs. 14·77 lakhs to district boards for important marketing roads. Grants are also made by the Government from their share of the Central Road Fund, subject to the approval of each item by the Central Government, for the construction of new roads and bridges or the reconstruction or substantial improvement of existing ones. A sum of Rs. 18·89 lakhs from this Fund has been provided in the budget for new works or works in progress, chief among which are the construction of a girder bridge over the Ponnai river on the Madras-Bombay Trunk Road at a cost of Rs. 7·31 lakhs (half the cost will be met from the Reserve with the Government of India); the construction of a bridge across the Bharatapuzha river on the Tirur-Ponnani road in Malabar at a cost of Rs. 5·77 lakhs; improvements to the Madras-Calicut Trunk Road at a cost of Rs. 5·50 lakhs; and the construction of two bridges over the Korapuzha and Murat rivers in Malabar at a cost of Rs. 5·97 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 10·80 lakhs has been provided for works to be selected from the seven-year programme of road development approved by the Board of Communications.

BUILDINGS.

Among works completed or nearing completion during the year were the construction of additional buildings for

the Government Museum, Madras, quarters and other buildings for the Malabar Special Police, extensions to the Madras Central Record Office, and improvements to the Headquarters Hospital, Guntur. Other important works in progress included extensions to the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras, the construction of a combined administrative block for the General Hospital and Pathological Institute for the Madras Medical College and the remodelling of the Government Press.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 38·63 lakhs made in the budget for 1939–40 for buildings, some of which had already been commenced, a provision of Rs. 3·06 lakhs was made for the construction of a new Headquarters Hospital at Madura, Rs. 2·55 lakhs for an out-patient block in the Vizagapatam Hospital, Rs. 1·56 lakhs for new buildings for the Headquarters Hospital, Cocanada, Rs. 1·20 lakhs for the extensions to the Secretariat buildings, Rs. 1·36 lakhs for additional buildings for the Lady Willingdon Training College and Rs. 1·35 lakhs for an additional ward in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital.

BROADCASTING.

The policy of the Madras Government laid down in 1937 was to devote attention to popularizing listening-in among the rural population, since Broadcasting is exclusively a Central subject under the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Government of India had decided to retain control over all transmitting stations. In pursuance of this scheme, they undertook to install 102 sets at four or five selected rural centres in each district throughout the Presidency and till the end of December 1939, 87 of these sets had been installed. The Government decided that they could not extend their scheme of installation which involved heavy commitments, and as a consequence they agreed to install additional sets only on payment by the

panchayat boards concerned of the recurring and non-recurring charges, the former being limited to Rs. 10 per mensem for maintenance in addition to the annual licence fees. Altogether 24 panchayat boards in 11 districts took advantage of this scheme and sets had been installed for them by the end of December.

The Government also agreed to place orders for such of the municipalities as desired to have sets in their areas with a view to reducing the initial cost by large scale purchases. Sets were installed in 23 municipalities. The Government have also undertaken to give free servicing for municipal sets provided the actual cost of spare parts and the travelling expenses of servicemen are met by the municipalities.

A new 5 K.W. medium wave station was put into service at Trichinopoly in the year. The Government constituted an advisory committee to advise the Director of the All India Radio on programmes broadcast from Madras and Trichinopoly and special rural programmes in the languages of the province were broadcast daily from both stations.

CHAPTER XII.—PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

PROHIBITION.

Prohibition was continued in the Salem, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts and extended to the North Arcot district on the 1st October. The Act continued to be administered by the Police department which received whole hearted co-operation from non-officials and the officers of other departments.

In Salem Prohibition has been in force since the 1st October 1937 and in Chittoor and Cuddapah since the 1st October 1938. The question of creating a completely dry belt within a radius of five miles of the Prohibition districts was dropped, and instead, the arrack, toddy, ganja and opium shops in the towns of Erode, Bhavani and Kodumudi in the Coimbatore district were closed in the interests of Prohibition in Salem. The liquor shops in the belt areas adjoining Prohibition districts continued to work under restrictions. The supply of arrack to these shops and the number of trees permitted to be tapped are limited to the average of the previous five years and the possession of liquor outside licensed premises is prohibited. The limit of private possession of ganja without a licence in the belt areas was reduced from 3 tolas to 2 tolas. These restrictions have been generally effective. Illicit possession of ganja accounted for a large percentage of the offences against the Prohibition Act. Although it is difficult to stamp out this form of crime there was every indication of a permanent improvement in the situation and an increasing difficulty in obtaining the drug for sale. There were sudden outbreaks of illicit distillation in and around Salem town at the time of fairs and festivals, but these were promptly checked. The danger to prohibition from the border wet areas was

negligible owing to the restrictions imposed in the belt area and to constant alertness by the Police and Excise officers. The Mysore Government co-operated with the Madras Government and took effective steps to control the smuggling of liquor and drugs over the Mysore border to the neighbouring Prohibition districts.

The Collectors report that the Act worked successfully in all the districts and that it resulted in a marked improvement in the economic and social conditions of life among the classes formerly addicted to drink. Progress was made in the land colonization scheme for ex-tappers and in starting them on agriculture and cottage industries. Various co-operative societies were formed in the Prohibition districts and the question of organizing cottage industries was under consideration. The organization of amusements, rural games and folk dances in the villages, as a counter-attraction to drink progressed satisfactorily.

EXCISE.

The experiments of closing arrack shops in certain toddy drinking areas, of prohibiting the sale of liquor to members of the hill tribes on the Nilgiris except on a medical certificate and of selling molasses arrack in sealed bottles in Mangalore town were continued. The experiment of selling cheap ippa arrack introduced in the Chicacole circle of the Vizagapatam district to combat illicit distillation appears to have had the desired effect and it was extended to the Pathapatnam taluk of the same district. In order to prevent the smuggling of cheap arrack from the plains into the Nilgiris, the possession of plains arrack in the Nilgiris except under a licence or permit was prohibited. With a view to controlling unlicensed sales and to checking drunkenness, the limit of private possession of arrack was reduced to two drams in all municipalities and in areas within a radius of five miles of them.

An increase was made in the rate of duty on ganja and bhang. The duty on arrack was raised in all districts except Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Vizagapatam. The total excise revenue during the first nine months of the year was Rs. 269·50 lakhs as against Rs. 293·35 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1938.

CHAPTER XIII.—SCHEDULED CLASSES.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Malabar Temple Entry Act which was passed during the closing months of 1938 was published in the Gazette in February 1939 and became law. The preparation of the lists was taken up at the conclusion of the year under review.

In *July 1939* a number of temples in Madura, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and certain other places were thrown open to the excluded classes. The most important of these temples are—

(1) Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar temple, Madura.
(2) Sri Kudalalagar temple, Madura.
(3) Sri Sundararajaperumal temple, Madura district.
(4) Sri Kalamegaperumal temple, Tirumohur, Madura taluk, Madura district.
(5) Sri Brahadeeswarar temple, Tanjore.
(6) Sri Tirukuttalanathaswami temple, Courtallam, Tenkasi taluk, Tinnevelly district.
(7) Sri Kasi Visvanathaswami temple, Tenkasi, Tenkasi taluk, Tinnevelly district.

The throwing open of these temples created rather a grave situation. Under the Indian Penal Code, entry by the excluded classes into the Hindu temples constitutes the offence of defilement of places of worship. Every trustee or other authority in charge of the temple who permits such entry and every officer of the Government or local authority who assists at such entry abets such offence and can be prosecuted therefor. It was against the policy of the Government that persons actively or passively assisting in a social reform of this kind should be subjected to civil or criminal proceedings. The Legislature not being

in session, an ordinance was promulgated providing indemnity to all persons who would otherwise have been liable to be proceeded against in civil or criminal courts. A Bill was subsequently introduced in the Legislature authorising and indemnifying officers and other persons in respect of entry into and offer of worship in Hindu temples by the excluded classes. The Bill became law in September 1939, as the Temple Entry Authorisation and Indemnity Act.

The Act indemnifies the officers of the Government, trustees, priests and other persons in respect of acts done, steps taken or alleged failure of duty in connection with the entry and worship in Hindu temples by the excluded classes. The Act also enables a trustee (or if there is more than one trustee a majority of the trustees of a temple) to throw open the temple to the excluded classes with the previous sanction of Government, if in his (or their) opinion the worshippers in that temple are generally not opposed to such entry. After a temple has been so thrown open no suit for damages, injunction or declaration or for any other relief, no prosecution for any offence and no proceedings under any Act or law can be instituted in respect of such entry and worship into the temple in question. The temples thrown open in July 1939 have been deemed to be duly and properly thrown open under the Act.

Subsequent to the passing of the Act the Government granted permission to throw open the following temples to the excluded classes :—

(1) The Sri Dandhayudapaniswami temple, Palni, Madura district;

(2) all the temples under the control of the Sri Dandhayudapaniswami temple Devasthanam, Palni, Madura district.

In a few other cases Government had to refuse permission to throw open the temples as there was no unanimity of

opinion among the trustees whether the worshippers were generally not opposed to temple entry.

EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS.

The policy of the Government has been to endeavour to get scheduled class pupils admitted into ordinary schools. Separate schools are opened for them only in places where, owing to caste prejudices, this is not practicable or where there are no schools at all. With a view to enforcing this policy the Government refuse recognition and grants to schools which do not accept scheduled class pupils and lay upon the management of schools where there are no such pupils the burden of proving that they have not been refused admission. The Government award a number of scholarships for ordinary education and commercial and professional courses to members of the scheduled classes. Certain industrial scholarships are also granted to scheduled class pupils learning a trade or profession in recognised industrial schools or to selected apprentices undergoing training in workshops or mills. Every year a provision of Rs. 5,000 is made for distribution by District Collectors to deserving pupils for the purchase of books and clothes and the payment of fees. No fees are levied from poor scheduled class pupils in elementary schools under public management and they pay only half fees in secondary schools. In Arts and Professional Colleges they are eligible for full fee remissions. Some local bodies granted total exemption from the payment of fees to scheduled class pupils in secondary schools under their control and made free supplies of books and slates to such pupils in elementary schools. Exemptions are also granted by the Commissioner of Labour from the payment of fees for the S.S.L.C. and other examinations.

The Labour Department was maintaining 1,178 schools specially for the benefit of these classes and 4 hostels where

free boarding and lodging is given to them. In addition substantial grants are paid every year to a number of private hostels for the maintenance of scheduled class boys and girls. Grants are also made to private agencies engaged in work connected with education and other ameliorative measures for these classes.

APPOINTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The Government have, generally speaking, reserved one out of every twelve appointments made to a provincial or subordinate service for members of these classes. The minimum general educational qualification for appointment to subordinate services has been appreciably lowered in their cases as a temporary measure up till 31st December 1940, and the age limit for them has been raised to 27 in the matter of appointments to ministerial services. In the case of posts for which the S.S.L.C. examination is prescribed as a minimum qualification any scheduled class candidate who has passed the Intermediate examination may apply irrespective of his age and graduates may apply for posts for which a degree or lower qualification is prescribed, whatever may be their age, provided they are otherwise qualified. Such candidates are also exempt from payment of the fees prescribed for application for appointment to posts in Government service.

OTHER CONCESSIONS.

In rural areas the Government help these classes to acquire house-sites by bearing half the cost up to certain limits and meeting the full cost of portions set aside for communal purposes. District Collectors are empowered to sanction sums up to a limit of Rs. 2,500 in each case on miscellaneous measures for these classes such as the construction of wells, pathways and latrines. Certain waste lands in practically every ryotwari village have been reserved for assignment to scheduled classes and wet lands are sold to

them at a fair price without auction, the value being collected in instalments. Further when any land assigned requires much reclamation they are exempt from payment of assessment for seven years subject to certain conditions. Valuable lanka lands in the deltaic areas of the Northern Circars are leased to them without auction at average or reduced rentals. Co-operative societies have been organized for a variety of purposes for the benefit of the scheduled classes.

THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

District Collectors are responsible for the welfare of the scheduled classes and the duty of co-ordinating their work in this regard has been entrusted to the Commissioner of Labour. In 1938 District Advisory Committees were set up to advise District Collectors on all matters relating to the amelioration of the scheduled classes and a Provincial Advisory Board was constituted to co-ordinate the work of the Committees. The term of office of the members of these bodies expired during the year and the Board and Committees were reconstituted for a further period of one year. Members of the District Advisory Committees have been permitted to visit all scheduled class institutions such as schools and hostels maintained or subsidized by the Government with a view to keeping in touch with these and other activities undertaken for the benefit of the scheduled classes. A special staff of the Labour Department was in charge of ameliorative work in 14 districts.

Six settlements for the reformation of criminal tribe members were maintained, of which one was managed by the Salvation Army and the rest by the Government. The main occupation provided at these settlements is agriculture. The department continued to be responsible for the reclamation of Koravars in the Salem District and, with the assistance of the police, of Kallars in the Madura

and Ramnad districts. During the year a new scheme of reclamation was started for the Yenadis of the Chittoor district. In the Madura district alone 255 elementary schools were maintained with a total strength of over 14,000 pupils. Other activities include the award of boarding grants and scholarships and the running of special co-operative societies for members of these tribes.

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